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BY

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PREFACE.

This Labour Report, which is the forty-eighth of the series issued by this Bureau, contains detailed statistics for the year 1960, in addition to providing comparisons for previous years.

The Report follows in the main the lines of its immediate predecessors in scope and arrangement. The subject-matter has been divided into five chapters, namely, Retail Prices and Price Indexes; Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes; Wages and Hours; Employment and Unemployment (including Industrial Disputes); and Labour Organizations. The index at the end of the volume will considerably facilitate reference.

New material in this issue includes the results of a Survey of Wage Rates and Earnings conducted in September, 1960, and brief particulars of the provisions of annual and long-service leave legislation. A number of new tables have been added to the Appendix and other tables have been expanded.

Secretaries of trade unions and of employers' associations, officials of Commonwealth and State Departments, private employers, retail traders, house agents and others have readily supplied much information specially for the purposes of this Report, and my thanks are tendered to all who have thus assisted.

Grateful acknowledgment is also made of the continued assistance given by the Statisticians in the several States, especially in the collection of retail prices.

I also desire to express my appreciation of the work done in the preparation of this Report by Mr. T. R. Jones, B.Com., the Supervisor of the Prices Branch, Mr. G. I. Neville, B.Com., the Supervisor of the Employment and Labour Branch, and the staff under their control.

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Canberra, A.C.T., 29th June, 1962.

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CHAPTER I.—RETAIL PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES.

§ 1. Collection of Information as to Retail Prices.

Retail prices of food and groceries and average rentals of houses for years extending back to the year 1901 were collected by the Commonwealth Statistician, and in some cases have been recorded by the Statisticians of various States for earlier years.

Retail prices of a more extensive range of commodities (including clothing) and certain services in common demand have been ascertained at frequent and regular intervals since 1923 for each of the six capital cities and for twenty-seven of the more important towns of Australia. Comparable information is available for the month of November in each year from 1914 to 1922 for each of the six capital cities.

The range of items for which retail price data is obtained was considerably extended in 1948 and in later years.

The retail prices of food and groceries in approximately two hundred towns throughout Australia were collected as at November of each year from 1913 to 1942, when collection was discontinued.

The manner in which the main body of commodity prices used in the retail price indexes are ascertained and certain methods adopted to ensure their accuracy and comparability from period to period are briefly as follows:—

(i) Representative and reputable retailers are selected for each city and town covered by the indexes and are required to furnish information as to prices (monthly in respect of food and groceries and quarterly in respect of other items). Prices for each item are obtained where practicable from ten or more retailers in each of the capital cities, and from five or more retailers in each of the provincial towns. Whenever necessary, supplementary information is obtained from other retailers.

(ii) Information is collected under authority of the Census and Statistics Act 1905–1949, which requires that information be supplied accurately and promptly and ensures that particulars supplied by individual retailers will not be divulged to any other person or Government authority. Penalties are provided against failure to supply information, against supplying false information and against failure to answer truthfully any question asked by an authorized officer in respect of the contents of any return.

(iii) The actual collection of information is carried out by qualified Field Officers of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics working under the supervision of the Statisticians of the respective States. These Field Officers have very wide powers of investigation, including entry of premises and inspection of goods, records, etc.

(iv) The Field Officers not only receive and check returns but visit the retail shops concerned, whenever necessary, to obtain requisite information. In respect of some articles, where variation of quality may be considerable, Field Officers are equipped with samples of the goods used for price comparisons. In such cases the Field Officers visit every retail informant at each quarterly collection and personally inspect the relevant goods and prices thereof.

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(v) Before each quarterly collection Supervising Field Officers review the standards of the whole of the items for which prices are collected, after making extensive inquiries among manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. These Supervising Field Officers periodically accompany Field Officers at their price collections and check their work. This not only ensures accuracy and assiduity but also that all Field Officers work on uniform lines and that, as far as care and effort can make it possible, prices are recorded for representative goods of constant quality.

(vi) The lists of items and the standards thereof are revised from time to time to keep them in harmony with changing conditions. Where such changes become necessary, suitable adjustments are made in computing the retail price indexes to ensure that they reflect changes in price with due precision and that they are not vitiated by the influence of other changes. Because of rapidly changing conditions since 1948, prices have been ascertained for an extended list of items. The purpose of this is to ensure that the indexes are kept representative of changes in current patterns of household expenditures and reliable within their definitions.

(vii) Returns of rents for unfurnished houses of four and five rooms are made at the middle of each quarter by a representative number (ranging up to 30) of house agents in each city and town covered by the indexes. In addition, in the capital cities, particulars have been obtained as to costs of building new houses, rates and other charges for local government services including water supply and sewerage, prices of materials for repairs and maintenance, and weekly payments for houses let by State Housing authorities. These have been used together with rents of privately owned houses to provide a broadly based housing component in the Consumer Price Index.

§ 2. Nature of Retail Price Indexes.

1. **General.**—The basic principle of a retail price index is relatively simple. It is to select commodities representative of the field to be covered and to combine their prices at regular intervals in accordance with their relative importance in that field. The aim is to measure the degree of change in prices for the selected field taken as a whole.

In practice the application of this principle over a term of years presents great difficulty by reason of the numerous changes which occur in the type, grade and relative quantities of many of the items commonly used.

Basically in the simplest method of compiling retail price indexes the price of each item is multiplied by a fixed quantity or " weight ", the product being an " expenditure ". The sum of these products for all items at any given date represents an " aggregate expenditure ". The " aggregate expenditures " for successive periods are converted into an index by representing the aggregate of a selected or " base " period by an appropriate number (e.g., 100 or 1,000), and calculating index numbers to that base by the proportion which the aggregate of each period bears to the aggregate of the base period. A useful alternative method is to calculate for each item a ratio or " price relative ", showing the price of that item relative to its price in the selected or base period, and to combine all these price relatives into a single index using fixed " expenditure weights ". Applied to the same basic data, both methods yield the same result. The mathematical formulae are convertible one to the other.

2. **Weighting.**—Weighting is the process by which the prices of commodities are combined into an index in accordance with their relative importance in the field to be covered; which field, in the case of retail price indexes, is usually that of household expenditure.

Obviously, price changes of major items affect household expenditure more than do price changes (in like ratio) of minor items. A 10 per cent. rise in the price of butter, for example, will have a greater effect on household expenditure than a 10 per cent. rise in the price of sardines. Items are therefore assigned appropriate "weights" which are used as multipliers in the computation of the index. These may be "quantity weights" obtained from estimates of household consumption, or "expenditure (i.e. value) weights" obtained from estimates of the relative importance of the items in household expenditure.

Present-day retail price indexes usually embrace a wide and complex range of goods and services. It is customary to assist users of price indexes by describing the weights, whatever their source, in the form of percentages contributed by the items to the total index in base period (or in some other specified significant period).

The period from which the weighting pattern is derived does not necessarily coincide with the reference base adopted in calculating and presenting index numbers. Frequently, for example, data extending over several years is used as the basis of weighting, in order to smooth out short-term fluctuations in consumption. The purpose is to establish a weighting pattern that is broadly representative of consumption over the period covered by the index. In practice, the effect of small, or even substantial, differences in weighting is often slight, and is only likely to be of moment when the commodities affected show a price movement markedly different from that of other commodities.

3. **The List of Items.**—The list of items must be a selected list because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. Some items which it would be desirable to include must be excluded because comparative prices cannot be accurately ascertained for them at different times. It is deemed better to limit the list to items for which price variations can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy than to distend it by including items for which price comparisons are necessarily inaccurate. Similarly, many items of small aggregate or individual importance are excluded. The list therefore is not (as is sometimes erroneously supposed) a basic wage regimen, nor is it a full list of component items in a standard of living. It does not imply that any particular goods or any selected grades or quantities of these goods should enter into determination of a basic or living wage. The lists used are simply selected items combined in certain proportions for the purpose of measuring price variations. The items are representative of the fields covered, and the proportions approximate to those in average consumption so far as can be ascertained.

4. **Essential Features.**—Apart from clear thinking, common sense and sound arithmetic, the prime essentials in compiling a retail price index are therefore—

(*a*) that prices be accurately ascertained at regular intervals for goods of constant grade and quality;

(*b*) that the list of items be as representative as possible of the field to be covered;

(*c*) that the weights be in approximate proportion to quantities actually used in the selected field.

5. Effects of Changing Conditions on Indexes.—Technological development and changes in fashion render it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price. Such substitutions help to keep the indexes representative of current conditions and are not injurious to an index provided the transitional difficulties can be solved as they arise. No change in principle is involved. The indexes continue to measure, as nearly as may be, price variations, and price variations only. Those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use are neutralized by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the prices of the new items as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

The problem of maintaining an index adequately representative of current usage has intensified since 1950 because of major changes in the pattern of household expenditure and in modes of living. In consequence the Consumer Price Index was devised as a series of linked indexes. (*See* paras. 1 and 2 of § 5 commencing on page 6.)

§ 3. Purpose and Use of Retail Price Indexes.

1. **General.**—Retail price indexes are designed to measure the extent of changes in price levels only. While they may be used as indicating proportionate variations in cost of a constant standard of living, they do not measure the absolute cost of any standard of living, nor the absolute cost of changes in the standard of living. Strictly speaking they measure, as nearly as may be, the proportionate change in the aggregate cost of specified quantities and qualities of the selected list of items included in the index. In a broad sense, they measure proportionate change in retail price levels within the field they represent. (*See also* " (i) *General* " on page 8.)

2. **Price Indexes for Individual Cities.**—Retail price indexes measure average variations in prices for specified cities individually. They measure proportionate changes from one time to another and not differences in price levels as between cities nor comparative costs of living in different cities. The problems of measuring comparative retail price levels and comparative living costs between cities at any point of time are matters for separate consideration apart from retail price indexes.

3. **Price Indexes and Purchasing Power.**—Retail price indexes are sometimes used as a measure of change in the " purchasing power of money ". Strictly speaking, such a measure relates only to purchasing power over the list of items of the index combined in their specified proportions. The validity of its use in any broader sense or in dealing with a particular problem is a question for judgment by prospective users, on the facts of the case, and in the light of the definition of the index. It is impossible to compile a single general measure that will show, for all purposes and in all classes of transactions, the change in the value of money from one time to another.

4. **Use of Price Indexes by Industrial Tribunals.**—Retail price indexes are sometimes used by industrial tribunals and other authorities for the adjustment of wages. These authorities themselves decide, however, what use (if any) they make of available indexes or whether they desire the Statistician to compile a special index or adapt an existing index to suit their purposes. It is not the practice for the Statistician to express any view as to whether such tribunals should use retail price indexes in their deliberations. In the normal course of his duties the Statistician compiles and publishes various price indexes, states what they measure, explains how they are constructed, and gives evidence or public information when required. His function in this regard is frequently

misunderstood. It is sometimes erroneously supposed that certain basic wages are determined by ascertaining the aggregate cost of the list of items included by the Statistician in a retail price index, or by calculating separate components of the wage from the aggregate cost of the items in separate groups of such an index. The actual position is briefly as follows:—

(i) Tribunals determine a basic wage in the light of relevant evidence, presented by the parties, usually covering a wide range of economic conditions. This may, or may not, include evidence on changes in price levels.

(ii) In some cases it may be provided by statute or by judgment of the tribunal that the total wage thus determined shall be adjusted for price change in ratio to the overall movement in a specified retail price index.

The practices followed in the past and at present in Commonwealth jurisdiction and in the various States are described in Chapter III.

§ 4. Previous Retail Price Indexes.

1. **General.**—Five series of retail price indexes have been compiled at various times for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician prior to 1960. Each of these was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of indexes more directly relevant to current conditions. The respective indexes were:—

(i) *The "A" Series Index* (covering food, groceries and house rents) was first compiled in 1912 with the year 1911 as base = 1,000. It was discontinued in June, 1938. From 1913 to May, 1933, this index was used for wage adjustment purposes by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. Some other tribunals continued to use it until 1938 in certain localities.

(ii) *The "B" Series Index* (covering food, groceries and rent of 4 and 5 roomed houses) was first compiled in 1925 and continued until the December Quarter, 1953. It was the food and rent constituent of the "C" Series Index and was designed to replace the "A" Series Index for general statistical purposes. The "B" Series Index was not used by industrial tribunals in connexion with the adjustment of wages. Its publication was discontinued as from the December Quarter, 1953.

(iii) *The "C" Series Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of 4 and 5 roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1921. It was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for purposes of quarterly wage adjustments from May, 1934 to August, 1953. Some State tribunals continued to use or consider it in their proceedings until it was discontinued. It was last issued on its original basis for December Quarter, 1960. For certain transitional purposes a "C" Series Index was issued for March, June and September Quarters of 1961. This was calculated by varying the index numbers of December Quarter, 1960 in ratio to movements shown by the new Consumer Price Index. Section III of the Appendix to this Labour Report describes these transitional arrangements.

(iv) *The "D" Series Index*, derived by combining the "A" and "C" Series Indexes, was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from May, 1933 to May 1934, and then discontinued.

(v) *The Interim Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of 4 and 5 roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, certain services and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1954 with the year 1952–53 as base = 100. As its title indicated, it was constructed as a transitional index. Its compilation was discontinued following its replacement by the Consumer Price Index in June Quarter, 1960.

An index of retail price movements from 1901 to 1960 is shown on page 41 of this Labour Report. It is derived by linking together successive indexes (the "A" Series, the "C" Series, and the new Consumer Price Index) available for that period.

2. **The "Court" Index.**—In 1937 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration introduced a "Court" Index for the purpose of its system of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage within its jurisdiction. A "Court" Index (Second Series) was created by the Court in 1946 and a "Court" Index (Third Series) in November, 1950, to provide for automatic adjustment of the increased amounts of adjustable basic wage then determined by the Court at those dates. By decision of the Court the "Court" Index ceased to be issued by the Industrial Registrar as at the December Quarter, 1953. These "Court" Indexes were an arithmetical conversion of the "C" Series Retail Price Index.

§ 5. Consumer Price Index.

1. **Introduction.**—This new retail price index was first compiled in 1960, retrospectively to September quarter, 1948. The first bulletin on the index, S.B. 837 of 12th August, 1960, was reproduced (with minor changes) in the Appendix to Labour Report No. 47, 1959. The ensuing pages describe the index in some detail amplifying the "Description of the Consumer Price Index" published in S.B. 891 in January, 1961.

For current statistical purposes the Consumer Price Index has replaced both the "C" Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in official statistical publications of the Bureau. The Interim Retail Price Index has been discontinued and its last issue was for March quarter, 1960. The "C" Series Retail Price Index on its original basis was last issued for December quarter, 1960, but was continued on a special basis for certain transitional purposes until September quarter, 1961.

The title "Consumer Price Index" is used for purposes of convenience and does not imply that the new index differs in definition or purpose from previous retail price indexes. A longer but more completely descriptive title would be "Consumer Series Retail Price Index Numbers". For practical purposes the terms "retail prices" and "consumer prices" are synonymous. The Consumer Price Index is designed to measure quarterly variations in retail prices of goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage earner households in the aggregate. (*See* "(i) *General*" on page 8.)

Investigations revealed that the incidence and frequency of changes in the pattern of household expenditure since 1950 were such as to render it necessary to construct not one but a series of new indexes introducing additional items and changes in weighting patterns at short intervals between 1949 and 1960. For this period, to obtain a continuously representative measure of retail price change, these now necessarily replace the types of indexes which had a constant list of items and a constant set of weights and kept them unchanged for extensive periods. The Consumer Price Index therefore consists of a sequence of four short term Retail Price Indexes chain linked at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, and March quarter 1960, into one series with reference base year 1952–53 = 100.0.

2. **Origin.**—The list of component items and the weighting pattern of the "C" Series Retail Price Index, first adopted in 1921, were slightly revised by Conference of Statisticians in 1936, but otherwise continued almost unchanged until the index was discontinued in 1960. The reasons for this, and the circumstances which led to the present Consumer Price Index, appear from ensuing paragraphs.

From the outbreak of war in 1939 to late in 1948, periodic policy changes in regard to various war-time controls (including rationing) caused recurrent changes in consumption and in the pattern of expenditure. This rendered changes desirable but made it impracticable either to produce a new index, or to revise the old one, on any basis that would render the index more representative than it already was of the changing pattern of household expenditure in those years. When commodity rationing had virtually ceased in the latter part of 1948, action was taken by the Statistician to collect price data of about 100 additional items and to gather information as to current consumption and expenditure patterns. This was done to facilitate review of the component items and weighting system of the "C" Series Retail Price Index, in the light of the new pattern of wage earner expenditure and consumption that appeared to be then emerging. But there supervened, in the next few years, conditions which caused wide price dispersion coupled with a very rapid rise in prices and a new sequence of changes in consumption and in the pattern of wage earner expenditure. Under these conditions it was not possible to devise any new weighting pattern likely to be more continuously representative of conditions then current than was the existing "C" Series Index on the 1936 revision.

A Conference of Statisticians considered the matter in June, 1953, and resolved (in part) as follows:—

"(*a*) That, in view of the persistence of recurrent changes in the pattern of consumer expenditure in the post-war period, it is undesirable to make a general revision of the list of items and weighting system of the "C" Series Retail Price Index at present, unless industrial tribunals expressly desire some revision for special purposes.

(*b*) That an Interim Retail Price Index be compiled with putative weights and components representative, as nearly as may be, of the post-war pattern of consumer usage and expenditure."

The "C" Series Index continued to be compiled on its pre-war basis without significant change in procedures. The Interim Retail Price Index (1952-53 base year) was introduced in 1954 and continued until March quarter, 1960.

This Interim Index was a transitional index designed to measure retail price variations on the "C" Series model in terms of post-war consumption weights, as emerging in the early 1950's. It embraced a wider range of commodities and services than did the "C" Series Index, but it did not take into account successive major changes in the pattern of expenditure and modes of living that began to occur early in 1950 and through to 1960. These changes could not, in fact, be detected and measured promptly, and incorporated into an index, concurrently with their happening in those years. Nor was it envisaged as desirable to adopt fundamentally new procedures in price index construction until it was fully evident that far reaching procedural changes were necessary to meet the situation that had developed between about 1950 and 1960.

In this period home owning largely replaced house renting, the use of the motor car greatly increased and partly replaced use of public transport, and various items of electrical household equipment and television came into widespread use. The impact of these (and other) changes in usage upon the

pattern of household expenditure was heightened by disparate movements in prices. Together they rendered nugatory the attempt to meet the situation by devising a single Interim Retail Price Index. As studies progressed and new data became available, it was clear that no single list of items and no single set of fixed weights would be adequately representative as a basis for measuring retail price changes at all times throughout the post-war period. In consequence, the situation was met by compiling the Consumer Price Index constructed as a chain of linked indexes with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at short intervals during the period 1950–1960.

3. **Purpose, Scope, and Composition.**—(i) *General.*—The Consumer Price Index is a quarterly measure of variations in retail prices for goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditures of wage earner households. The weighting pattern relates to estimated aggregates of wage earner household expenditures and not to estimated expenditures of an " average " or individual household of specified size, type, or mode of living. In this way it is possible to give appropriate representation to owner-occupied houses as well as rented houses and to include motor cars, television sets, and other major expenditures which relate to some households and not to others.

Consumer (retail) price indexes are sometimes loosely called " cost of living indexes " and are thought to measure changes in the " cost of living ". Neither the Consumer Price Index, nor any other retail price index, measures those changes in the cost of living that result directly from changes in the mode or level of living. Changes of that kind are matters for consideration apart from price indexes. But the change in prices of goods and services is a very important part of the change in the cost of living and this part is measured by consumer (retail) price indexes. (*See also* §3, para. 1 on page 4.)

The Consumer Price Index covers a wide range of commodities and services arranged in the following five major groups:—

Food
Clothing and Drapery
Housing
Household Supplies and Equipment
Miscellaneous.

These groups do not include every item of household spending. It is both impracticable and unnecessary for them to do so. Prices are collected regularly for specified quantities and qualities of a large and representative selection of commodities and services. Movements in the prices of these items, when combined in suitable proportions, provide a representative measure of price change as affecting a high proportion of the expenditure of wage earner households.

The index is designed only to measure the proportionate change in prices as combined in the individual groups and the total of the groups in the index. Minor sub-groups of the index or any specially selected items do not necessarily provide comprehensive and valid measures of price changes within their own particular fields. Nor would they necessarily measure the relative influence of those classes of items in aggregate variations in prices. These are separate problems beyond the functions of the Consumer Price Index.

(ii) *Composition and Weighting.*—A comprehensive view of the present composition and weighting of the Consumer Price Index is given in the table on page 9 and a more detailed table including the list of items and their weightings appears on pages 31 to 37. The weights shown are those comprised in the index for the six State capital cities combined. Broadly, they are in proportion to estimated consumption in 1956–57 (*see* " (*iii*) *Basis of Weighting* " on page 11)

valued at the relevant prices of March quarter, 1960. They indicate the relative influence given to the various components in measuring the degree of price change in the index from March quarter, 1960 (i.e. from the beginning of the current linked series).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX.

COMPOSITION AND WEIGHTING PATTERN AS AT MARCH QUARTER, 1960 FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED.

Group, Section, etc.	Percentage Weight.	
	Section, etc.	Group.
FOOD—		32.1
Cereal Products—Bread, flour, biscuits, rice, and breakfast foods	4.1	
Dairy Produce—Milk, cheese, butter and eggs	7.5	
Potatoes, Onions, Preserved Fruit and Vegetables—		
Potatoes and onions, canned and dried fruits, and canned vegetables	1.9	
Soft Drink, Ice Cream and Confectionery	4.0	
Other (except Meat)—Sugar, jam, margarine, tea, coffee, baby foods, and sundry canned and other foods	4.2	
Meat—Butcher's (Beef, mutton, lamb and pork)	8.8	
Processed (Bacon, smallgoods and canned meat)	1.6	
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—		19.0
Men's Clothing	4.5	
Women's Clothing	7.4	
Boys' Clothing	0.6	
Girls' Clothing	0.9	
Piecegoods, etc.—Wool, cotton, and rayon cloth, nursery squares and knitting wool	1.1	
Footwear—Men's, women's and children's	3.4	
Household Drapery—Bedclothes, towels, tablecloth, etc.	1.1	
HOUSING—		10.7
Rent—Privately owned houses	2.0	
Government owned houses	0.9	
Home Ownership—House price	4.7	
Rates	2.1	
Repairs and Maintenance	1.0	
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—		13.2
Fuel and Light—Electricity	1.9	
Gas	1.5	
Other (Firewood and kerosene)	0.8	
Household Appliances—Refrigerator, washing machine, stoves, radio set, television set, vacuum cleaner, electric iron, etc.	4.5	
Other Household Articles—		
Floor Coverings	0.5	
Kitchen and Other Utensils, Gardening and Small Tools	1.0	
Household Sundries (Household soaps, etc.)	1.1	
Personal Requisites (Toilet soap, cosmetics, etc.)	1.0	
Proprietary Medicines	0.8	
School Requisites	0.1	
MISCELLANEOUS—		25.0
Transport—Fares—Train	1.6	
Tram and bus	2.8	
Private Motoring—Car purchase	3.0	
Car operation	3.9	
Tobacco and Cigarettes	3.9	
Beer	4.1	
Services—Hairdressing (Haircuts, wave, etc.)	0.9	
Drycleaning	0.5	
Shoe Repairs	0.3	
Postal and Telephone Services	0.8	
Other—Radio and Television operation	1.6	
Cinema Admission	0.6	
Newspapers	1.0	
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

(iii) *Index Numbers Compiled.*—The index has been compiled for each quarter from September quarter 1948, and for each financial year from 1948–49. (*See* tables on pages 20 to 30.)

" All Groups " index numbers, and Group index numbers for each of the five major Groups, are compiled and published regularly for the six State capital cities separately and combined. The reference base for each of these indexes is: Year 1952–53 = 100.0. Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted merely to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

The separate group indexes measure price movements of each group individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn as to differences in the degree of price change in the different groups, but do not show the comparative cost of the different groups.

The index for the six capital cities combined is a weighted average of individual city indexes. The relative weighting of the various cities is determined by their populations at 1954 Census. These were as follows:—

	Population. '000
Sydney	1,863
Melbourne	1,524
Brisbane	5[illegible]2
Adelaide	484
Perth	3[illegible]9
Hobart	95
Total	4,817

4. **Structure.**—(i) *A Chain of Linked Indexes.*—Substantial changes occurred in consumer usage and patterns of expenditure following the 1939–45 War. In order to keep the weighting pattern representative of current expenditures it became necessary to construct indexes with additional items and changes in the weighting pattern at intervals, rather than on the basis of a list of items and set of weights that remained unchanged throughout the whole period covered. Four new series for short periods (namely, from the September quarter of 1948 to the June quarter of 1952, from the June quarter of 1952 to the June quarter of 1956, from the June quarter of 1956 to the March quarter of 1960 and from the March quarter of 1960 onwards) were therefore constructed and linked to form a continuous retail price index series to be known as the Consumer Price Index. During each period between links the items and weighting remained unchanged. At times of linking the weighting pattern was altered and new items that had become significant in household expenditure were introduced. (*See* table on page 12.)

Under this method, in effect, average percentage price movements are assessed on one pattern up to the time of the link and on another pattern thereafter. The process of linking ensures that the series reflects price variations only and

not differences in cost of the old and new lists of items. The introduction of new items and weights by linking does not, of itself, raise or lower the level of the index.

(ii) *Comparison of the Four Linked Series.*—The Consumer Price Index is a chain of "fixed weight aggregative" indexes, with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, and March quarter 1960. The principal changes are:—

(*a*) the introduction of private motoring (June quarter 1952) and of television (March quarter 1960);

(*b*) altered proportions of houses under the various modes of occupancy (June quarters 1952 and 1956); and

(*c*) changes in weights of fuel and fares (June quarters of 1952 and 1956) and of private motoring (June quarter 1956).

It is envisaged that future links will be made in the index when significant changes in the pattern of household expenditure render it necessary to do so.

The table on page 12 indicates group and sub-group weighting patterns in the index as at the beginning of each linked period together with the proportionate contribution of specified sections as at the end of each of the first three linked periods. The differences between the proportions as at the beginning and end of each linked period reflect disparate price movements over that period. The differences in proportions between the end of one period and the beginning of the next reflect changes in composition or weighting.

(iii) *Basis of Weighting.*—For most of the items included in the index, the weights used are based on the pattern of consumption of the years 1952–53 to 1956–57, which for these items is broadly representative of the whole period for which the index has been compiled. In some important fields, no single set of items and weights was adequately representative throughout the whole period. Weights relevant to short-term conditions in these fields were therefore used in each of the four linked series which constitute the Consumer Price Index. The principal fields affected are Fuel and Light, Transport, Household Appliances, and Housing.

The resultant sets of index weights are broadly typical of the patterns of consumption of:—

1948–49: for periods up to June quarter 1952;

1952–53: for periods from June quarter 1952 to June quarter 1956;

1956–57: for periods from June quarter 1956.

The weighting of the index from the beginning of the current linked series (i.e. March quarter, 1960) is representative of a 1956–57 pattern of consumption as adjusted to incorporate television in the index from March quarter, 1960.

The sets of weights used for the successive periods covered by the index have been derived from analyses of statistics of production and consumption, the general Censuses of 1947 and 1954, the Censuses of Retail Establishments of 1948–49, 1952–53 and 1956–57 and the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments; from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial, and other relevant sources; and from special surveys.

In the main, the weights for items are derived from estimates of average household consumption or expenditure for the community as a whole. The principal exceptions are:—

(*a*) The proportionate weighting of the various modes of occupancy of houses, and the weighting generally in the Housing Group, is as estimated for wage and salary earner households (in the individual cities).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ANALYSIS OF WEIGHTING IN THE FOUR LINKED SERIES.

Group, etc.	Percentage Contribution to Total Index (Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities).						
	First Linked Series.		Second Linked Series.		Third Linked Series.		Fourth Linked Series.
	June Quarter, 1949.(a)	June Quarter, 1952.	June Quarter, 1952.	June Quarter, 1956.	June Quarter 1956.	March Quarter, 1960.	March Quarter, 1960.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Food Group	31.3	35.7	33.6	34.3	33.7	33.0	32.1
Clothing and Drapery Group	22.8	23.0	21.6	20.0	19.7	19.5	19.0
Housing Group—							
Home Ownership	5.4	5.1	6 5	7.2	7.8	8.1	7.8
Rent of Privately Owned Houses	5.7 } 11.4	3 9 } 9.2	2 2 } 9.4	2 5 } 10.5	1.8 } 10.5	2 0 } 11.0	2 0 } 10.7
Rent of Government Owned Houses	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Household Supplies and Equipment Group—							
Fuel and Light	3.5	3.7	3 8	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.2
Household Appliances	4 2 } 13.1	3 6 } 12.2	3 3 } 11.7	2 8 } 10.9	2.7 } 11.6	2.5 } 11.5	4 5 } 13.2
Other Household Supplies	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.5
Miscellaneous Group—							
Transport—Fares (rail, tram and bus)	6 3	6.1	4.4	4.8	3.7	4.5	4 4
Private Motoring	(b)	(b)	6.1	5.8	7.4	7.1	6.9
Tobacco and Cigarettes	5.6 } 21.4	4.5 } 19.9	4 2 } 23.7	4.3 } 24.3	4.2 } 24.5	4.0 } 25.0	3 9 } 25.0
Beer	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1
Services, Cinema, Radio and Television Licences, and Newspapers	4.9	5.1	5 0	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Originally compiled as start of first linked series. This series subsequently taken back (on this basis) to September quarter, 1948. (b) Not included.

(*b*) The weights for private motoring, tobacco and cigarettes, beer and some services have been adapted to accord with notional estimates of expenditure by wage earner households.

(*c*) Local weights for the individual cities are used for some items.

A common pattern of consumption for all cities is used as the basis of weighting in most fields of the index. But there are some important exceptions. Local weights for individual cities are used for the following:—

(*a*) Housing: As described above.

(*b*) Fuel and Light, and Fares: The weight for each item included is as estimated from particulars of consumption, revenue, etc., in the individual cities. For each item the several price series used, and their combining weights, are representative of local usage.

(*c*) Meat: In Brisbane and Hobart (only) the sub-sections beef, mutton, lamb and pork are combined in local proportions.

(*d*) For some minor items in one or more cities.

Basic data for many of the item weights were obtained initially from particulars of quantities consumed. Refinements were made where necessary so that item weights would reflect the approximate relative importance of the items (sometimes including similar items not directly priced) in terms of expenditure. Group and section weights were checked as far as possible against independent estimates of expenditure. Nevertheless, the index is essentially a combination of selected items under various headings and not a dissection of total household expenditure into its component parts. The weights should not be regarded as direct estimates of the pattern of household expenditure. They differ from estimates of that kind because:—

(*a*) Some items carry the weight of others not directly priced.

(*b*) Group and section weights do not necessarily include expenditure on all items that could be classified under the headings used. For example, the Fares sub-section covers only suburban travel by rail, tram and bus. It does not include travel to other cities or towns. The Food Group does not include fresh fruit nor fresh vegetables other than potatoes and onions. In the Housing Group, the expenditure weight for rent of privately owned houses adopts the level of rents of four and five roomed houses let unfurnished and it does not take account of different levels of rents for smaller or larger houses, for furnished houses, or for furnished or unfurnished flats. Home Ownership is represented only by house price, rates, and repairs and maintenance. Costs of land and interest charges on instalment purchase transactions are not included.

(*c*) Some fields of expenditure are not represented at all, e.g. hire-purchase charges, and medical, dental, and hospital fees.

Tables showing the item and group weights of the index are provided herein to assist prospective users in an understanding of the index. The weights are designed as suitable for measuring changes in retail prices within the definition of the index, and do not purport to be valid estimates for any other purpose.

5. **Prices and Standards.**—(i) *General.*—The manner in which the main body of prices used in the index are ascertained, and methods used to ensure accuracy and the comparability of prices from period to period, are briefly described in §1 on pages 1 and 2 of this chapter. The following paragraphs describe in more detail certain of these aspects. Special features of particular components of the index are also dealt with in para. 6 and para. 7 on pages 15 to 19.

(ii) *Bargain and sale prices, etc.*—Prices used in the index are those actually being charged for normal cash purchases of new articles. "Bargain" or "sale" prices of imperfect goods or discontinued lines are not used.

Prices of some goods are at times, or generally, subject to special discounts, nominal trade-ins, etc. Unless the proportion of such discounts increases or decreases cumulatively the precision of the price index as a measure of ratio of price change is not materially affected.

Methods of selling are kept under review. Significant changes such as the widespread growth of self-service sales of groceries are taken into account in the index (*see* "(ii) *Groceries*" on page 15).

(iii) *Specification of Standards.*—To maintain comparability, prices must obviously be collected for specified standards of the commodities and services listed. In general, the standards selected are those which command a considerable volume of sales and which appear likely to remain representative.

Specifications for an item define, where applicable, the unit of quantity to be priced, the grade, quality, size, style, etc., and in some cases the brand and the particular line or model of that brand. For items (e.g. some of the staple foods) where significant variations in quality do not normally occur the specifications are fairly simple and define only the quantity and grade to be priced. For some items, a number of brands, etc. are specified as acceptable equivalents. In some cases the officers engaged in collecting prices are equipped with a sample article of the specified standard to ensure uniform treatment at all times.

In the case of many manufactured goods there is a variety of brands and lines spread over a wide range of qualities and prices. For some of these no single standard is sold in sufficient quantity to be representative of the whole field. Some lines have a relatively short life before they are replaced in production by other lines. Where these circumstances exist separate specifications are prepared, and prices are collected separately, for a number of selected lines of various brands. This ensures that information on price changes is available to construct series of price relatives for use in the index.

(iv) *Continuity of Standards.*—As long as the articles and standards originally specified remain available, and representative, there is no difficulty in compiling continuous price series. In practice, however, it often becomes necessary to alter specifications particularly for those manufactured goods that are subject to fashion changes, technological developments, or frequent changes of model.

When a change in specifications is superficial only, or where an article can be replaced in the index by another of equivalent quality, the prices of the new article are treated as being directly comparable with the former series. That is, the new article is directly substituted for the old because no change in standard is involved.

When a change in standard occurs, the common practice is to neutralize it by the simple device of "splicing" the price series for the new article to the prices series for the old. The level of the price series is not affected at the point of splicing. A continuous price series is built up using the old article for measuring price changes up to the time of the splice and the new article thereafter.

In some cases, simple splicing of the prices of the new article to the existing price series is not a satisfactory way of neutralizing changes in standard. This situation occurs e.g. when the price of a new model of an article reflects not only the extent of modifications but also a degree of price change, upwards

or downwards, for reasons quite distinct from these modifications. In these circumstances a simple splicing of the old and new prices would eliminate the elements of pure price changes as well as the elements of change in standard. It is necessary in such cases to assess the degree of pure price change involved, and reflect this in the price series before splicing.

Maintenance of continuity in prices and standards is based on assessment of relevant facts gathered by the Supervising Field Officers and specialist investigators. Manufacturers, importers, wholesalers and retailers co-operate in this work.

Problems in this field are intensified by the growing complexity of consumer goods and by the wider coverage of the list of items of the Consumer Price Index. However, it is believed that the procedures outlined keep margins of error within relatively small limits, with no cumulative tendency in either direction. These problems continue to receive close attention.

6. **Notes on Some Index Components.**—(i) *General.*—The procedures already described apply generally throughout the index. The following paragraphs outline certain special features of particular index sections. A comprehensive account of the Housing Group is given in para. 7 on pages 16 to 19.

(ii) *Groceries.*—Prices used for groceries are obtained from both service and self-service stores. In each city, the numbers of stores chosen from each type are in approximate proportion to their relative importance in retail grocery sales in that city. Regular checks are made and the proportions are varied when necessary. By these means, due influence is given to each type of store in the averaging of prices.

(iii) *Seasonal Clothing Items.*—Normally, summer seasonal and winter seasonal items are priced, in accordance with long standing practice, only in one relevant seasonal quarter. Price changes since the corresponding quarter of the previous year are then taken into the index. Price changes for winter and summer seasonal clothing affect the index in the June and December quarters respectively.

(iv) *Fuel and Light.*—Significant changes in the weights for this section, and in the proportionate weightings of its four subsections, were effected as at the links of June quarter, 1952 and June quarter, 1956. Individual city weights are used. Present weightings are as estimated for 1956–57 by analysis of consumption statistics and by special inquiries and surveys. For the pricing of electricity and gas, particulars of rates charged under various domestic tariffs are ascertained each quarter from major distributors in each capital city. These rates are combined according to their estimated relative importance in 1956–57 in accounts of domestic consumers. Prices used are those applying to accounts issued on the 15th of the middle month of the quarter. Where discounts for prompt payment are allowed, prices net of discount are used.

(v) *Household Appliances.*—Prices are ascertained for representative models of various brands. The average percentage change in prices of these models is used to vary a basic expenditure weight for each item. Generally, minor modifications in the models are regarded as not significantly affecting standards. Where distinctive and important features are added or removed, the procedures described in "(iv) Continuity of Standards" on page 14 are applied. Prices used in the index are cash prices for new articles, no account being taken of trade-in allowances. Hire purchase charges are not taken into account.

(vi) *Fares.*—The item "fares" in the index relates to train, tram and bus fares in the city and suburban areas. It does not include travel beyond the metropolitan area. Separate price indexes are compiled for train fares and for tram and bus fares. These are applied to basic expenditure weights determined for each city individually. Significant changes in weighting were effected at the links of June quarter, 1952 and June quarter, 1956. The present pattern of weighting is as estimated for 1956–57 in each city. For each fares index, changes in fares are ascertained for about 40 selected representative journeys. The list of journeys is revised from time to time to meet changing conditions but corresponding journeys are always used for price comparisons between successive quarters. The journeys are specified as between defined points, usually one in the city and the other in the suburbs. For tram and bus fares, points are selected at representative picking-up and setting-down points whether or not they are section stops. Journeys are chosen to give due representation to the various routes and to both short and long trips. In post-war years, buses have replaced trams on many routes, and government bus services have replaced privately-owned services. These have usually been regarded as cases of replacement by equivalent services and the specified point-to-point journeys have been "priced" in the usual manner. For the index of train fares, prices are obtained for single and return tickets and the various periodical tickets. These are combined in fixed proportions using weights derived from ticket sales.

(vii) *Private Motoring.*—New motor cars are priced in the same way as household appliances, and the same procedures are followed in collection and compilation. For the remainder of the sub-section, a basic expenditure weight is distributed over the items represented in accordance with their estimated relative importance.

7. **The Housing Group.**—(i) *General.*—The Housing Group of the index is constructed as a combination of three sectors comprising three principal modes of occupancy of unfurnished houses. Flats and shares of houses and furnished dwellings are not taken into account because they have not hitherto been relatively numerous in respect of wage earner households. The position will be re-examined in the light of the Census of 1961. The three sectors of households directly represented are:—

(*a*) those renting a house from a private owner;
(*b*) those occupying a house let by a State housing authority under a government rental-housing scheme; and
(*c*) those that own or are purchasing the house which they occupy.

These are combined in appropriate proportions in each city. The combining weights used are in proportion to the numbers of wage and salary earner households in the respective sectors in each city. At times of linking the weights have been changed. For periods up to June quarter 1952, proportions as at 1947 Census were adopted. For periods from June quarter 1952 to June quarter 1956, proportions as at 1954 Census were used. For periods from June quarter 1956, the proportions are as estimated for the year 1956–57. These proportions will be reviewed periodically.

Extensive investigations indicated that no single housing component such as rent or house price was likely to prove fully adequate as a measure of price changes affecting the housing expenditure of wage earner households in the period 1950–1960. Not only were housing price changes highly diverse but modes of house occupancy changed radically. Over a period of about seven to ten years private house renting diminished from a major to a minor mode of house occupancy. It also became evident that private house renting was

unlikely to revive quickly. This made it essential to undertake the task of devising relevant measures of price changes as affecting owner occupied houses. The method herein has been to adopt the practical device of using in the housing component those prices or charges that could be periodically ascertained for goods and services which have an important influence on housing expenditure of wage earner households. Cost of land is not considered to be relevant to the retail price index defined herein, and is excluded. Interest charges present special difficulties of concept and measurement for which no generally acceptable solution has been found. They are not included in the index. It is considered that the resultant items included form a sufficiently broad and representative housing component for a retail price index over the period covered. The elements of the situation may change and will be kept under review.

(ii) *Rent of Privately Owned Houses.*—Returns of weekly rents for unfurnished houses of four and five rooms are obtained at the middle of each quarter from house agents in each city. These returns cover an extensive sample of houses (currently numbering about 4,000 for all cities) selected by the Field Officers as being of reasonable standard and suitable for inclusion. Information thus obtained is used to compile measures of percentage price change for rents. The sample is reviewed from time to time. Corresponding groups of houses are used to compare rental charges from quarter to quarter. Separate measures are calculated for categories covering four and five-roomed houses with external walls of brick and wood respectively. Average percentage changes shown by these measures are applied to basic average rentals. Both the basic rentals and the proportionate weights for combining the categories are derived from Census particulars of wage and salary earner households in each city individually. The Census of 1947 provided the basis of weighting used up to the link of June quarter 1952, and the Census of 1954 provided the basis thereafter. Periodically since the Census of 1954 variations in house rents, so ascertained, have been checked by field surveys covering a sample of privately rented houses. Such samples were derived from Census records.

(iii) *Rent of Government Owned Houses.*—In most cases, tenancy of a government owned house includes an option to purchase. When the option is taken up, the tenant becomes a purchaser by instalments and is usually regarded as having made some payment of principal on the house by virtue of the weekly payments previously made as "rentals". The index measure here used for government "rents" relates to weekly payments for houses where the option to purchase has not been taken up.

Information on changes of rents for metropolitan houses is obtained each quarter from State Housing authorities. Normally they are the rents actually paid, but no account is taken of rebates granted to certain tenants with small incomes. The measure relates only to those houses let for general housing purposes. Government owned houses used for employee housing by certain government departments are not taken into account.

In the main, "rents" of tenanted Government houses are not varied except at the time of infrequent general reviews (in some cities) or upon review after tenancy changes. However, there have been relatively large increases in numbers of Government-owned rented houses in recent years, and "rents" for the newly completed houses have generally been substantially higher than those for the older houses because of rises in building costs. In these circumstances it is difficult to devise any overall measure of average "price" change in the rents of Government houses. The method adopted has been to average

all rents paid in each of a number of appropriate categories of houses (classified by size and type) and to combine the percentage changes so derived in constant proportions. Within categories the newly built houses are currently of much the same standard as the old. This measure of change in " rents " of Government-owned houses relates to the average of a changing stock of houses. Thus it may not be strictly a measure of price changes only and it may need reconsideration as circumstances alter. New combining proportions were calculated at June quarter, 1952 and June quarter, 1956. Dwellings of inferior standard, e.g. " temporary " and " emergency " dwellings, have been excluded throughout.

(iv) *Home Ownership.*—General.—This section covers three important elements in the cost of home ownership, viz., house price; municipal, water and sewerage rates; and repairs. The impact of price changes on the costs that are represented is measured by applying to a basic expenditure weight for each item the percentage movement shown by an index of price change for that item. The three components of the Home Ownership section are described in the following paragraphs.

(v) *House Price.*—Few homeowner households are affected in a material sense at any particular time by the current prices of houses, but all are affected at some time or another and in any particular period there are some households that enter into new transactions at current prices. Accordingly the total, and therefore the average, expenditure of home owner households is directly influenced by changes in prices of houses. Because home ownership has become a predominant mode of house occupancy for salary and wage earners, the impact of house price changes, appropriately weighted, is represented in the index. Although obscured by the longevity of houses, the principle followed is closely akin to that employed for other items in the index. A current price is multiplied by a basic average weight. This weight may be analysed into, or compounded from, a normal rate of purchase and a basic average price. For houses, the normal rate of purchase is regarded as being the rate of acquisition of new houses by the community as a whole (in the capital cities) over the period covered by the index. The average annual percentage rate of acquisition of new houses from year to year was calculated by expressing numbers of new houses each year as a percentage of the existing stock of houses at the beginning of the year. This crude rate was refined to give the acquisition rate for a constant population. In the main, the estimates are based on the inter-censal period 1947 to 1954 and are derived from Census data and statistics of new building. The acquisition rate was multiplied by a basic average price to obtain the basic average expenditure weight for the item. A common basic expenditure, derived from costs of houses built in the years 1953–54 to 1956–57, was adopted for all cities.

Prices and other particulars are ascertained each quarter from private and governmental bodies engaged in constructing, or financing the purchase of, houses for home ownership. The prices collected are contract prices, sale prices (adjusted to exclude land), or, in some cases, estimated building costs per square (i.e. per 100 square feet). These are obtained for houses in selected representative categories classified by size, type of construction and material of walls. Houses within each category are believed to be comparable over relatively short periods. But the problem of measuring long term changes in house price for quality is intractable, and it may prove to be impossible to assess the net significance of the many interacting trends (e.g. in style, finish,

fixtures and amenities, height of ceiling, quantity and grade of materials used, etc.) that may affect house "quality". Prices used in the index are therefore approximate. To smooth out random fluctuations in price data for short periods, twelve month (or four-quarter) moving averages are computed.

(vi) *Rates.*—This item covers rates and charges levied on home owners by local government authorities (including water and sewerage authorities) in each metropolitan area to meet the costs of the various services provided (e.g. water supply, sewerage, garbage disposal, street and footpath maintenance, drainage, street lighting, and health services) as well as amenities (such as parks, gardens, swimming pools and bathing facilities, libraries, etc.) and the costs of administration.

Rates and charges for each year are ascertained from the local authorities for an extensive sample of metropolitan house properties (currently numbering about 5,000 for all cities) on which are houses, of four to six rooms, that were occupied at the Census of 1954 by wage and salary earner households and were owned or being purchased on instalments by the occupier. The sample excludes properties in predominantly rural areas and newly developing areas where changes in the valuations on which rates are assessed are largely associated with provision of additional services and facilities.

Indexes of price change for Rates are calculated from the amounts of rates payable on the sample properties, using identical properties with unchanged services for the comparison between successive periods. These indexes are used to vary basic average amounts of Rates payable on the sample house properties in the base year for each Local Government Area and a weighted average is derived therefrom.

Different practices exist between cities, and between authorities in the same city, as to fiscal or rating years (e.g. some commence in January and some in June), the times of issue of rates notices, and the dates on which rates fall due for payment. Broadly, changes in Rates are reflected in the Consumer Price Index Numbers for the quarter or quarters during which they are normally paid.

(vii) *Repairs and Maintenance.*—For the weighting of this subsection estimates of average expenditure by home owners on house repairs and maintenance, and of the relative importance of various items, were obtained by a sample survey in the capital cities during 1956–57. The estimates of expenditure cover actual payments only and do not impute a value to the home owner's labour. Expenditure on alterations and additions is excluded from the index.

Prices used are the retail prices of paints, paint brushes, and certain other materials used for repairs and maintenance. Price series for these are combined in proportion to their relative importance as indicated by the survey. The resultant average percentage price change is applied to the basic expenditure weight for the subsection as a whole.

8. **Publication of Consumer Price Index Numbers.**—(i) *General.*—Index numbers for each quarter are first issued in mimeographed statistical bulletins available from the Commonwealth Statistician about three weeks after the end of the quarter. These bulletins contain comment on the index and on significant price movements that have occurred in the quarter under review. Tabular statements of index numbers show current figures together with a summary of index numbers for previous quarters and years.

Tables of Consumer Price Index Numbers up to the latest available date appear regularly in the Labour Report and also in the Digest of Current

Economic Statistics (monthly), Monthly Review of Business Statistics, Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, and Official Year Book.

(ii) *Tabular Statements of Index Numbers.*—The tables on pages 20 to 30 show "Group" and "All Groups" Index Numbers of the Consumer Price Index, for the six State capital cities separately and combined, for each quarter from September quarter, 1948, and each year from 1948–49.

9. **List of Items and Weights.**—The table on pages 31 to 37 sets out the List of Items of the Consumer Price Index as from March quarter, 1960. Although the items are enumerated therein in considerable detail, the total number of items listed falls appreciably short of the total number of grades, types, brands, models, etc., for which prices are obtained.

The table also sets out the weights of the groups, sections and items as comprised in the Consumer Price Index for the Six State Capital Cities combined. The weights shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1956–57 (as adjusted to incorporate television) valued at relevant prices of March quarter, 1960. They indicate the relative influence given to the various components in measuring the degree of price change in the index from March quarter, 1960 (i.e. from the beginning of the current linked series).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ALL GROUPS INDEX NUMBERS.

SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES, SEPARATELY AND COMBINED.

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100 0.) (*a*)

NOTE.—The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They do not compare price levels as between cities.

Period.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Six Capital Cities.(*b*)
Year ended June—							
1949	60.5	61.0	62 1	61.6	60.6	60.7	60.9
1950	65.6	66 2	67.1	66.2	66.2	64.7	66.0
1951	74.5	74.6	75.1	74.7	74.4	73.3	74.6
1952	91.9	91.0	91 8	91.4	90.4	90.4	91.4
1953	**100 0**	**100 0**	**100 0**	**100 0**	**100 0**	**100 0**	**100.0**
1954	101 6	102 0	102 0	102 3	103.0	105.0	102.0
1955	102.3	102.0	102.9	103.5	105.2	104.9	102.6
1956	105.7	108.1	106.3	106.9	107.9	110.2	106.9
1957	112.9	114.0	112.0	111.1	112.9	116.9	113.1
1958	114.5	114.4	114.4	111.9	113.6	117.0	114.2
1959	115.3	116.6	118.2	114.5	114.7	118.7	116.0
1960	117.8	120.0	121.2	118.0	116.9	120.8	118.9
Quarter—							
1948–49—September	58.7	59.3	60.5	59.8	58.7	58.8	59.2
December	59.4	60.4	61.6	61.1	59.7	59.9	60.2
March ..	61.2	61.4	62.3	62.1	60.8	61.3	61.4
June ..	62.6	62.9	63.8	63.2	63.1	62.8	62.9
1949–50—September	63.8	63.5	65.4	64.5	64.3	63.6	64.0
December	64.6	65.5	66.4	65.4	65.2	64.3	65.1
March ..	65.9	66.9	67.4	66.3	66.5	64.5	66.4
June ..	68.0	68.8	69.0	68.7	68.6	66.3	68.4
1950–51—September	69.2	69 6	70.4	69.8	69.7	68.6	69.5
December	72.5	72.1	72.9	72.4	71.6	70.5	72.3
March ..	75.4	76.1	76.6	75.5	76.0	74.5	75.8
June ..	80.7	80.7	80.5	81.2	80.3	79.6	80.7
1951–52—September	84.8	84.3	84.5	85.0	84.0	84.1	84.6
December	90.7	90.7	91.2	89.8	88.8	89.3	90.5
March ..	94.0	92.6	94.8	93.2	92.9	92.5	93.4
June ..	98 0	96 4	96 8	97.5	96.0	95.5	97.2

For footnotes *see* next page.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ALL GROUPS INDEX NUMBERS—*continued.*

SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES, SEPARATELY AND COMBINED.

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100 0.) (*a*)

Period.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Six Capital Cities.(*b*)
Quarter—							
1952–53—September	98 8	98.8	99.4	99.4	98.6	98.1	98.9
December	99.5	99.3	99 6	99.0	99.2	98 8	99.4
March ..	100.4	100.3	100.1	100.2	100.5	100 8	100.4
June ..	101.2	101.6	100.9	101.4	101.7	102 3	101.4
1953–54—September	101.8	102.2	101.4	102.3	102.5	105.2	102.1
December	101.1	101.7	102.1	102.0	102.1	105.5	101.7
March ..	101.8	102.0	102.5	102.4	102.9	105.0	102.1
June ..	101.5	102.0	102.1	102.4	104.3	104.4	102.1
1954–55—September	101.4	101.3	101.8	102.8	104.7	104.2	101.8
December	102 0	101.5	102.4	102.8	104.4	104.1	102.2
March ..	102.6	102.2	103.3	103.6	105.0	105.2	102.9
June ..	103.0	103.1	103.9	104.7	106.6	105.9	103.6
1955–56—September	103.7	104.7	104.4	105.2	106.4	107.4	104.5
December	104.7	107.3	104 9	106 0	106 8	109.1	105 9
March ..	105.5	108.4	106.4	106.5	107.9	110.5	106.9
June ..	108 8	112 0	109.5	109.9	110.5	113 6	110.2
1956–57—September	112.7	114.1	111.9	111.6	111.7	116.2	112.9
December	112.6	114 2	111.7	111.4	112.3	117.2	113 0
March ..	112 6	113.3	111.7	110.2	113.2	116.7	112.6
June ..	113.7	114 2	112.6	111.3	114.2	117.5	113.7
1957–58—September	114.0	114.4	112 8	111.9	114 0	116.7	113.9
December	113 9	114.2	113 7	111.6	113.0	116 9	113.7
March ..	115.0	114.2	115.0	111.5	113.2	117.1	114.3
June ..	115.1	114 6	115 9	112.7	114.1	117.3	114 8
1958–59—September	114.8	114.9	116.7	113.5	114 4	117.7	114.9
December	115.2	116 4	117.9	114.2	114.3	118.7	115 8
March ..	115.5	117.1	119 0	115 0	114.7	119.1	116.3
June ..	115 8	117.9	119.1	115.3	115.5	119.3	116 8
1959–60—September	116.3	118.2	120.2	116.3	115 9	119.7	117.3
December	117.2	118 8	120 8	116.9	115.7	120.1	118 0
March ..	118.2	119.8	121.6	118.3	117.1	120 8	119.0
June ..	119.6	123.0	122.3	120.6	119.0	122 6	121.1
1960–61—September	120 8	124.9	123.6	121.5	119.8	125.8	122.5
December	121.6	125 5	125 1	122 4	120 8	127 1	123 3

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. (*b*) Weighted average.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX CAPITAL CITIES.

(*Base of each index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0.) (*a*)

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Miscellaneous.	All Groups.
Year ended June—						
1949	54.1	58.4	72.5	67.0	66.6	60.9
1950	58.6	67.4	76.1	71.1	69.6	66.0
1951	68.6	77.8	81.0	78.1	76.3	74.6
1952	89.9	93.5	89.1	92.9	92.3	91.4
1953	**100.0**	**100 0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1954	103.5	100.7	104.8	101.6	99.9	102.0
1955	104.3	101.0	108.4	101.4	99.9	102.6
1956	110.2	102.0	115.1	101.6	105.9	106.9
1957	115.3	103.9	122.1	105.8	118.0	113.1

For footnote *see* next page.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS—*continued.*
WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX CAPITAL CITIES.
(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100 0.) (*a*)

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Miscellaneous.	All Groups.
Year ended June—						
1958	113.3	107.0	127.3	107.5	119.7	114.2
1959	115.4	108.2	130.6	108.7	121.2	116.0
1960	119.8	109.4	135.2	109.8	123.9	118.9
Quarter—						
1948–49—September..	52.3	55.6	70.9	66.2	65.7	59.2
December..	53.5	57.0	72.1	66.5	66.0	60.2
March ..	54.7	58.8	73.0	67.4	67.3	61.4
June ..	55.9	62.3	74.1	68.0	67.5	62.9
1949–50—September..	56.2	64.9	74.8	69.0	68.4	64.0
December..	57.3	66.2	75.6	70.4	69.6	65.1
March ..	59.2	67.5	76.5	71.6	70.0	66.4
June ..	61.5	71.0	77.6	73.2	70.4	68.4
1950–51—September..	62.9	72.2	78.8	73.9	71.0	69.5
December..	66.0	75.4	80.2	75.4	74.4	72.3
March ..	69.9	77.6	81.6	79.3	79.2	75.8
June ..	75.5	85.9	83.5	83.7	80.7	80.7
1951–52—September..	81.7	89.9	85.6	86.4	82.0	84.6
December..	87.6	93.0	87.8	92.0	93.6	90.5
March ..	91.8	94.1	89.8	95.5	96.3	93.4
June ..	98.3	97.1	93.1	97.6	97.1	97.2
1952–53—September..	99.8	98.4	96.3	99.3	99.1	98.9
December..	98.5	99.8	99.2	99.4	100.1	99.4
March ..	100.1	100.3	101.3	100.4	100.4	100.4
June ..	101.7	101.5	103.1	100.9	100.4	101.4
1953–54—September..	103.7	100.9	103.5	101.9	100.3	102.1
December..	103.2	100.6	104.6	101.3	99.3	101.7
March ..	103.7	100.8	104.9	101.6	100.1	102.1
June ..	103.5	100.4	106.2	101.7	100.0	102.1
1954–55—September..	102.9	100.4	106.8	101.8	99.7	101.8
December..	103.3	100.9	108.0	101.7	99.5	102.2
March ..	105.0	100.9	108.7	101.3	100.0	102.9
June ..	106.1	101.9	110.1	100.6	100.4	103.6
1955–56—September..	107.9	101.9	111.3	100.7	101.3	104.5
December..	108.6	102.1	113.7	100.8	104.8	105.9
March ..	110.3	102.0	116.8	101.6	105.1	106.9
June ..	114.0	102.0	118.5	103.2	112.4	110.2
1956–57—September..	119.0	102.3	119.7	103.6	116.0	112.9
December..	115.6	103.3	121.7	105.5	118.0	113.0
March ..	112.9	104.2	122.3	107.0	118.6	112.6
June ..	113.8	105.6	124.5	107.1	119.3	113.7
1957–58—September..	113.4	106.2	125.6	107.6	119.6	113.9
December..	112.1	106.7	127.0	108.0	119.6	113.7
March ..	113.9	106.7	127.6	107.1	119.6	114.3
June ..	113.9	108.2	128.8	107.3	119.8	114.8
1958–59—September..	113.7	108.2	129.2	107.9	120.1	114.9
December..	114.6	108.4	130.4	108.7	121.3	115.8
March ..	116.3	108.1	130.9	108.9	121.5	116.3
June ..	117.1	107.9	131.9	109.1	121.9	116.8
1959–60—September..	117.9	108.3	132.5	109.4	122.3	117.3
December..	118.4	109.2	133.9	109.6	123.0	118.0
March ..	120.3	109.5	134.8	110.0	123.8	119.0
June ..	122.6	110.5	139.4	110.2	126.4	121.1
1960–61—September..	126.0	110.7	141.4	110.6	126.7	122.5
December..	126.7	111.5	144.1	111.0	127.2	123.3

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS: SYDNEY.

(Base of each Index: Year 1952–53 = 100.0.) (a)

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Miscellaneous.	All Groups.
Year ended June—						
1949	52.2	58.0	74.2	67.0	67.7	60.5
1950	56.5	67.2	77.1	71.5	70.8	65.6
1951	67.2	78.1	81.2	78.6	77.7	74.5
1952	90 5	93 4	88 2	93.8	93.5	91.9
1953	**100 0**	**100 0**	**100 0**	**100 0**	**100 0**	**100.0**
1954	102 2	100 6	105.4	102.2	99.7	101.6
1955	103 2	100.9	108.8	101.8	99.7	102.3
1956	108.7	101.4	114 2	101.3	104.0	105.7
1957	114.2	103.5	120 0	106.5	119.7	112.9
1958	112.8	106.4	126.3	109.3	121.8	114.5
1959	113.4	107.5	130.2	109.1	121.9	115.3
1960	117.5	108.5	133.8	109.6	124.0	117.8
Quarter—						
1948–49—September ..	50.6	55.2	73.0	66.0	65.9	58.7
December ..	51.6	56.3	73.7	66.1	66.2	59.4
March ..	52.5	58.8	74.6	67.6	69.2	61.2
June ..	54 0	61.5	75.6	68.1	69.5	62.6
1949–50—September ..	54.5	64.2	75.8	69.6	70.6	63.8
December ..	55.1	65.9	76.5	70.2	70.8	64.6
March ..	56.7	67.7	77.4	72.2	70.9	65.9
June ..	59.5	71.0	78.5	74.1	70.9	68.0
1950–51—September ..	61.3	72.4	79.4	74.4	71.8	69.2
December ..	64.6	75.4	80.6	75.8	77.7	72.5
March ..	68.8	77.7	81.3	79.0	79.5	75.4
June ..	73.9	87.0	83.3	85.3	81.9	80.7
1951–52—September ..	81.4	90.7	85.5	87.0	82.8	84.8
December ..	87.4	92.7	86.9	91.7	95.7	90.7
March ..	92.5	94.1	88.2	97.3	97.5	94.0
June ..	100.6	96.1	92.3	99.1	98.0	98.0
1952–53—September ..	100.3	97.6	95.0	99.6	99.1	98.8
December ..	99.1	99.8	98.8	99.4	100.2	99.5
March ..	100.0	100.6	102.0	100.3	100.3	100.4
June ..	100.6	102.0	104.3	100.7	100.3	101.2
1953–54—September ..	102.8	100.8	104.5	102.3	100.2	101.8
December ..	101.8	100.3	105.3	101.9	98.9	101.1
March ..	102.6	100.6	105.4	102.2	99.9	101.8
June ..	101.7	100.5	106.3	102.2	99.8	101.5
1954–55—September ..	101.4	100.4	107.0	102.5	99.5	101.4
December ..	102.4	101.0	108.3	102.5	99.6	102.0
March ..	104.2	100.7	109.1	101.5	99.8	102.6
June ..	104.9	101.3	110.6	100.5	100.0	103.0
1955–56—September ..	106.3	101.3	111.8	100.5	100.7	103.7
December ..	106.9	101.5	113.5	100.6	102.7	104.7
March ..	108.9	101.3	114.7	101.5	102.8	105.5
June ..	112.7	101.6	116.8	102.7	109.6	108.8
1956–57—September ..	118.5	101.8	117.5	103.0	116.8	112.7
December ..	113.9	103.1	119.2	105.8	119.7	112.6
March ..	112.1	103.9	119.9	108.2	120.3	112.6
June ..	112.3	105.0	123.2	108.8	121.9	113.7
1957–58—September ..	112.3	105.6	124.3	109.5	121.9	114.0
December ..	110.8	106.1	126.0	109.8	121.9	113.9
March ..	114.4	106.1	126.8	108.9	121.7	115.0
June ..	113.5	107.6	128.1	109.1	121.7	115.1

For footnote *see* next page.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS: SYDNEY—*continued.*

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0.) (*a*)

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Miscellaneous.	All Groups.
Quarter—						
1958–59—September..	112.1	107.6	128.5	108.8	122.0	114.8
December..	113.1	107.8	130.1	109.1	121.6	115.2
March ..	114.0	107.5	130.5	109.2	121.7	115.5
June ..	114.3	107.2	131.5	109.3	122.2	115.8
1959–60—September..	115.3	107.5	131.7	109.4	122.6	116.3
December..	116.7	108.4	133.2	109.5	123.1	117.2
March ..	118.4	108.6	133.9	110.0	123.8	118.2
June ..	119.7	109.4	136.5	109.6	126.4	119.6
1960–61—September..	122.8	109.6	138.0	110.2	126.5	120.8
December..	123.5	110.2	139.7	111.4	126.8	121.6

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS: MELBOURNE.

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0.) (*a*)

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Miscellaneous.	All Groups.
Year ended June—						
1949	54.9	58.6	76.0	66.1	64.4	61.0
1950	59.2	67.5	79.9	69.9	68.3	66.2
1951	69.8	77.3	84.5	76.8	74.4	74.6
1952	89.4	93.0	92.0	92.0	90.8	91.0
1953	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1954	104.4	100.6	102.9	101.2	99.9	102.0
1955	103.9	101.2	105.4	100.6	99.7	102.0
1956	112.2	102.8	113.8	101.6	108.3	108.1
1957	117.8	104.9	122.8	105.2	117.8	114.0
1958	114.3	108.4	127.3	106.2	118.8	114.4
1959	116.1	109.6	129.4	109.2	122.2	116.6
1960	120.8	110.7	135.8	110.9	125.5	120.0
Quarter—						
1948–49—September..	53.0	55.7	74.3	65.3	64.0	59.3
December..	54.2	57.3	75.6	65.9	64.4	60.4
March ..	55.7	58.6	76.5	66.3	64.6	61.4
June ..	56.5	62.7	77.7	67.0	64.6	62.9
1949–50—September..	56.4	65.0	78.3	67.2	65.3	63.5
December..	57.7	66.4	79.4	70.1	68.8	65.5
March ..	60.3	67.5	80.3	70.6	69.4	66.9
June ..	62.5	70.9	81.5	71.8	69.5	68.8
1950–51—September..	63.7	71.7	82.4	72.7	69.6	69.6
December..	66.8	75.2	83.6	74.3	71.1	72.1
March ..	71.1	77.4	84.7	78.4	78.3	76.1
June ..	77.4	84.8	87.2	81.6	78.6	80.7
1951–52—September..	82.9	88.5	88.6	85.7	79.7	84.3
December..	87.8	92.5	90.7	92.5	93.1	90.7
March ..	90.2	93.4	93.0	93.9	95.1	92.6
June ..	96.8	97.7	95.8	95.8	95.4	96.4

For footnote *see* next page.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS: MELBOURNE—*continued.*

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0.) (*a*)

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Miscellaneous.	All Groups.
Quarter—						
1952–53—September..	99.1	99.0	97.9	99.0	98.7	98.8
December..	98.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	100.3	99.3
March ..	100.2	100.1	100.6	100.4	100.5	100.3
June ..	102.7	101.2	102.0	100.8	100.5	101.6
1953–54—September..	104.9	100.8	101.9	101.6	100.3	102.2
December..	104.4	100.6	102.9	100.8	99.0	101.7
March ..	104.1	100.8	103.1	101.2	100.1	102.0
June ..	104.1	100.3	103.8	101.2	100.2	102.0
1954–55—September..	102.6	100.3	104.0	100.8	99.6	101.3
December..	102.9	100.9	105.1	100.6	99.1	101.5
March ..	104.3	101.0	105.7	100.6	99.9	102.2
June ..	105.8	102.4	106.9	100.5	100.0	103.1
1955–56—September..	109.5	102.6	108.2	100.4	101.1	104.7
December..	110.9	102.8	111.1	100.6	108.1	107.3
March ..	112.0	102.9	116.8	101.5	108.5	108.4
June ..	116.5	102.8	119.0	103.8	115.4	112.0
1956–57—September..	121.5	103.2	119.9	103.9	116.7	114.1
December..	119.2	104.3	122.5	105.1	117.7	114.2
March ..	114.7	105.0	123.0	106.3	118.4	113.3
June ..	115.8	106.9	125.6	105.6	118.5	114.2
1957–58—September..	115.1	107.6	126.4	106.1	118.7	114.4
December..	113.8	108.0	127.4	106.7	118.8	114.2
March ..	114.0	108.2	127.5	105.9	118.6	114.2
June ..	114.1	109.7	127.9	106.0	118.9	114.6
1958–59—September..	114.0	109.7	128.2	107.7	119.2	114.9
December..	114.7	109.8	129.1	109.5	123.1	116.4
March ..	117.0	109.4	129.4	109.6	123.1	117.1
June ..	118.5	109.3	130.9	109.8	123.5	117.9
1959–60—September..	118.8	109.7	131.5	110.2	123.6	118.2
December..	119.2	110.6	133.0	110.4	124.1	118.8
March ..	120.8	110.9	134.3	110.9	125.3	119.8
June ..	124.2	111.6	144.3	111.9	128.9	123.0
1960–61—September..	129.1	111.9	147.2	112.3	128.9	124.9
December..	129.2	112.7	150.2	112.4	129.2	125.5

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS: BRISBANE.

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0.) (*a*)

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Miscellaneous.	All Groups.
Year ended June—						
1949	56.4	59.2	67.1	68.6	69.2	62.1
1950	60.9	67.9	73.4	72.6	70.3	67.1
1951	68.6	78.3	80.0	80.1	77.5	75.1
1952	90.1	94.0	88.6	93.1	93.4	91.8
1953	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1954	103.4	100.9	101.6	101.7	101.7	102.0
1955	104.1	101.3	104.7	102.5	102.0	102.9
1956	107.7	102.2	110.5	102.6	108.0	106.3
1957	111.5	104.7	118 4	106.5	118.9	112.0

For footnote *see* next page.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS: BRISBANE—*continued.*

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0.) (*a*)

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Miscellaneous.	All Groups.
Year ended June—						
1958	113.0	107.8	123.9	108.3	120.5	114.4
1959	119.8	109.4	128.4	109.0	123.6	118.2
1960	124.2	111.9	132.6	110.6	125.6	121.2
Quarter—						
1948–49—September ..	54.3	56.6	65.2	68.2	69.2	60.5
December ..	56.1	58.3	66.4	68.3	69.2	61.6
March ..	57.0	58.9	67.9	68.7	69.2	62.3
June ..	58.3	62.8	69.0	69.3	69.2	63.8
1949–50—September ..	58 6	65.7	72 0	70.8	70.5	65.4
December ..	60.5	66.6	72.9	71.5	70.2	66.4
March ..	61.8	67.7	73.8	73.4	70.3	67.4
June ..	62.8	71.5	74.8	74.7	70.3	69.0
1950–51—September ..	64.5	72 6	77.0	75.5	71.7	70.4
December ..	67.2	76.1	79.2	77.2	73.4	72.9
March ..	69.3	78.4	80.9	82.1	82.3	76.6
June ..	73.3	86.1	82.7	85.4	82.4	80.5
1951–52—September ..	78.5	91.1	85 3	86.9	85.5	84.5
December ..	89.3	93 4	87.9	92 6	92.9	91.2
March ..	95.1	94 8	89.5	94.6	97.3	94.8
June ..	97.5	96 8	91.8	98.1	97.8	96.8
1952–53—September ..	100.0	98.6	98.6	98 9	99.7	99.4
December ..	98.8	100.2	99 9	99 4	100.0	99.6
March ..	100 1	100 0	100 6	100.4	100.0	100.1
June ..	101.1	101.2	100.9	101.3	100.3	100.9
1953–54—September ..	102 3	100 9	100 6	102 2	100.4	101.4
December ..	103 5	100 9	101.3	101.3	102.3	102.1
March ..	104.5	101.0	102 0	101.5	102.0	102.5
June ..	103.1	100 7	102.5	101.9	102.0	102.1
1954–55—September ..	101.7	100.6	103.4	102.2	101.9	101.8
December ..	103 2	101.0	104.0	103.1	101.6	102.4
March ..	105 4	101.0	105.0	102.9	102.2	103.3
June ..	105 9	102.4	106.2	101.9	102.2	103.9
1955–56—September ..	106.4	102.3	107.6	102.0	103.3	104.4
December ..	105.4	102.1	108.9	102.2	106.4	104.9
March ..	108.4	101.9	112.3	102.6	106.7	106.4
June ..	110.4	102 6	113.2	103.6	115.7	109.5
1956–57—September ..	115 0	102.9	117.2	104.0	117.4	111.9
December ..	111.0	104 0	117.7	106.5	119.3	111.7
March ..	109.4	105.4	118.9	107.6	119.3	111.7
June ..	110.6	106 6	119.8	108.0	119.7	112.6
1957–58—September ..	109.8	107.0	121.9	108.4	119.7	112.8
December ..	111.8	107.7	123.0	108.6	119.7	113.7
March ..	115.1	107.7	123.6	107.9	121.0	115.0
June ..	115.4	108.9	126.9	108.2	121.6	115.9
1958–59—September ..	116.8	109.1	127.5	108.5	122.2	116.7
December ..	118.9	109.6	128.1	108.7	123.7	117.9
March ..	122.0	109.4	128.8	109.2	123.9	119.0
June ..	121.5	109 6	129.0	109.6	124.6	119.1
1959–60—September ..	123.4	110.2	131.5	110.1	124.7	120.2
December ..	123.4	111.4	132.2	110.5	125.6	120.8
March ..	124.6	112.2	132.7	111.0	125.9	121.6
June ..	125.3	113.9	134.0	110.9	126.2	122.3
1960–61—September ..	126.9	114.1	136.1	110.6	128.3	123.6
December ..	130 0	115 0	137 0	110 7	129 5	125.1

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS: ADELAIDE.

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0.) (*a*)

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Miscellaneous.	All Groups.
Year ended June—						
1949	56.1	58.3	68.7	69.5	67.2	61.6
1950	60.7	66.8	71.6	72.0	69.5	66.2
1951	70.1	76.6	75.9	79.2	77.6	74.7
1952	90.9	93.6	85.0	92.8	92.0	91.4
1953	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1954	103.5	101.4	109.9	100.6	99.1	102.3
1955	106.1	101.7	113.0	100.4	99.1	103.5
1956	110.9	101.6	120.8	100.1	104.1	106.9
1957	114.7	101.7	129.2	103.2	111.6	111.1
1958	111.8	104.4	133.9	104.0	114.2	111.9
1959	117.5	105.4	137.1	105.0	114.6	114.5
1960	123.1	106.8	140.0	106.0	118.8	118.0
Quarter—						
1948–49—September..	54.2	55.1	67.0	68.8	66.7	59.8
December..	56.0	56.9	68.3	69.1	67.1	61.1
March ..	57.0	58.7	69.2	69.6	67.2	62.1
June ..	57.0	62.4	70.2	70.3	67.7	63.2
1949–50—September..	58.2	65.0	70.3	70.7	68.7	64.5
December..	60.0	65.8	71.0	71.5	68.5	65.4
March ..	61.5	66.3	71.9	72.2	68.6	66.3
June ..	63.0	70.0	73.2	73.5	72.3	68.7
1950–51—September..	64.1	71.4	74.4	75.4	72.5	69.8
December..	67.1	74.2	76.0	76.8	75.7	72.4
March ..	70.8	76.4	76.7	80.4	79.2	75.5
June ..	78.5	84.4	76.6	84.2	82.8	81.2
1951–52—September..	83.5	89.4	79.9	86.3	84.2	85.0
December..	88.2	93.3	84.2	91.1	90.7	89.8
March ..	92.6	94.2	86.2	95.8	94.9	93.2
June ..	99.2	97.6	89.7	97.8	98.0	97.5
1952–53—September..	101.0	98.7	94.3	99.7	99.7	99.4
December..	97.8	99.8	99.1	99.1	99.9	99.0
March ..	99.7	100.1	102.0	100.3	100.2	100.2
June ..	101.5	101.4	104.6	100.9	100.2	101.4
1953–54—September..	103.5	101.7	107.5	100.7	100.0	102.3
December..	103.1	101.6	109.7	100.3	98.3	102.0
March ..	103.3	101.5	110.8	100.6	99.4	102.4
June ..	104.2	100.8	111.4	100.8	98.6	102.4
1954–55—September..	105.2	100.8	111.8	101.1	98.3	102.8
December..	104.8	101.5	112.5	100.6	98.3	102.8
March ..	106.4	101.8	113.1	100.4	98.9	103.6
June ..	108.1	102.6	114.5	99.3	100.7	104.7
1955–56—September..	109.0	101.7	115.8	99.4	101.9	105.2
December..	109.5	101.9	120.5	99.4	102.2	106.0
March ..	110.1	101.9	122.7	99.7	102.3	106.5
June ..	114.9	100.7	124.0	101.7	109.9	109.9
1956–57—September..	119.0	100.8	125.3	101.9	110.6	111.6
December..	115.6	101.2	130.1	103.3	111.6	111.4
March ..	111.0	101.7	130.5	103.7	112.1	110.2
June ..	113.3	103.0	130.9	103.8	112.2	111.3
1957–58—September..	112.9	103.5	131.7	104.1	113.9	111.9
December..	110.7	104.2	133.9	104.3	114.2	111.6
March ..	110.5	104.2	134.4	103.7	114.2	111.5
June ..	113.0	105.6	135.5	103.8	114.3	112.7

For footnote *see* next page.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS: ADELAIDE—*continued.*

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0.) (*a*)

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Miscellaneous.	All Groups.
Quarter—						
1958–59—September..	114.7	105.7	135.9	104.7	114.6	113.5
December..	116.7	105 6	137 0	104 8	114 2	114.2
March ..	118.7	105 3	137 5	105 1	114.6	115 0
June ..	119 8	104 8	137.9	105 3	114 9	115.3
1959–60—September..	120 2	105 7	138.7	105.7	117 2	116 3
December..	120 2	106.5	139 5	105 9	118 2	116.9
March ..	123.7	107 0	140 3	106 2	118 8	118.3
June ..	128.1	108.1	141.3	106 0	121 0	120.6
1960–61—September..	130.4	108.3	143.4	106 0	121.2	121.5
December..	130.6	109.5	149.1	105.6	121.2	122.4

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS: PERTH.

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100 0.) (*a*)

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Miscellaneous.	All Groups.
Year ended June—						
1949	55 0	59.6	62.7	66.5	67.7	60.6
1950	61 0	68 8	66 4	71.1	69 5	66 2
1951	70 0	78 6	74 5	78.1	75.1	74.4
1952	87 2	95 3	87 2	92 7	90 7	90.4
1953	**100 0**	**100 0**	**100 0**	**100 0**	**100 0**	**100 0**
1954	106 2	100 0	107 8	102 0	99.5	103.0
1955	109.3	100.1	119.2	102 0	99 5	105.2
1956	111.1	101.4	123 8	102 0	105 5	107.9
1957	116 0	103.1	123.6	104 5	117 0	112.9
1958	114.4	105.7	126 0	105.7	118.3	113.6
1959	115.2	107.2	130.3	105.9	118.7	114.7
1960	118.4	108.2	133.5	107.1	120.9	116.9
Quarter—						
1948–49—September..	52.9	56.4	60 8	65 8	67.2	58.7
December..	54.0	57.9	62 2	65 8	67 8	59.7
March ..	55.5	59.4	63.5	66 8	67.9	60.8
June ..	57.7	64.7	64.4	67.4	67.9	63.1
1949–50—September..	58.6	66.9	64.7	69.7	68.3	64.3
December..	59.9	67.5	65 8	70.3	68.8	65.2
March ..	61.5	68 6	66.7	71.5	70.3	66.5
June ..	63.9	72.1	68.3	72.7	70.7	68.6
1950–51—September..	65.3	73.5	69.9	73.5	70.8	69.7
December..	67.7	76.5	71.4	74.6	70 8	71.6
March ..	71.2	78.5	77.4	80.4	78.5	76.0
June ..	75.8	85.9	79.2	83.7	80.2	80.3
1951–52—September..	80.6	91.1	81.5	86.4	81.1	84.0
December..	85.0	94.9	84.1	91.7	88.9	88.8
March ..	89.8	95.8	90.3	94.4	95.4	92.9
June ..	93.4	99.2	92 8	98.1	97.3	96.0

For footnote *see* next page.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS: PERTH—*continued.*

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100 0.) (*a*)

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Miscellaneous.	All Groups.
Quarter—						
1952–53—September..	98.4	99.4	96.1	99.2	98.8	98.6
December..	98 2	100 3	99.3	99.0	99.6	99.2
March ..	100 2	100 0	101.5	100.6	100 8	100.5
June ..	103.1	100.3	103.1	101.1	100.8	101.7
1953–54—September..	104 9	100.4	104 0	102 2	100.6	102.5
December ..	103 9	100 2	106.2	101.8	99.7	102.1
March ..	106.7	100 2	106 8	101.9	98.9	102.9
June ..	109.3	99.2	114.0	102.1	98.8	104.3
1954–55—September..	109 4	99.3	116.6	102.4	98.9	104.7
December ..	107 8	99 8	118.6	102 2	98.8	104 4
March ..	108.8	100 0	119.9	102 3	99.1	105.0
June ..	111.1	101.3	121.8	101.2	101.2	106.6
1955–56—September..	109.5	101.3	122.5	101.4	102.4	106.4
December ..	109 5	101.5	123 8	101.6	103.1	106.8
March ..	111.6	101.5	124 5	102.1	104.1	107.9
June ..	113 6	101.4	124 5	102.9	112.4	110.5
1956–57—September..	115 6	101.9	124.1	103.5	113.9	111.7
December ..	114 6	102 4	123 5	104 4	117.3	112.3
March ..	115 9	103.4	123.4	104 8	118 2	113.2
June ..	117 8	104 6	123.2	105.3	118.4	114.2
1957–58—September..	116.5	105 0	123 9	105.9	118.4	114.0
December ..	113 0	105 3	125.3	106 2	118 4	113.0
March ..	113 4	105 4	126.8	105.2	118 2	113.2
June ..	114 8	106.9	127.9	105.3	118.2	114.1
1958–59—September..	115 1	107.0	128.8	105 4	118.4	114.4
December ..	113 8	107.5	130.4	105.7	118.7	114.3
March ..	114 8	107 2	130 5	106 1	118.9	114.7
June ..	117.1	106.9	131.4	106 4	118.9	115.5
1959–60—September..	117.8	107.3	131.5	106 8	118.8	115.9
December ..	115.7	107.7	132 6	107.0	120 4	115.7
March ..	118 4	108 0	134.2	107.4	121.2	117.1
June ..	121.6	109 6	135.6	107 0	123.3	119.0
1960–61—September..	122.9	109.8	137.0	107.4	123.7	119.8
December ..	122.9	110.8	141.6	107.3	125.6	120.8

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS: HOBART.

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0.) (*a*)

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Miscellaneous.	All Groups.
Year ended June—						
1949	56.0	58.0	70.3	68.1	63.1	60.7
1950	59.0	67.8	73.0	70.0	63.5	64.7
1951	67.3	78.4	79.8	77.2	72.6	73.3
1952	87.1	94.3	88.3	92.3	91.7	90.4
1953	**100 0**	**100 0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100 0**	**100.0**
1954	107.9	101.8	107.1	103.0	103.9	105.0
1955	107.1	102.0	110.7	103.7	102.0	104.9
1956	113.7	103 3	121.9	108.6	106 8	110.2

For footnote *see* next page.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS: HOBART—*continued.*

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0.) (*a*)

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Miscellaneous.	All Groups.
Year ended June—						
1957	118.6	106.1	133.3	115.2	118.5	116.9
1958	115.1	108.7	137.3	116 0	119.5	117.0
1959	116 8	109.8	141.3	116.8	121.2	118.7
1960	118.5	110.7	148.5	118.5	123.3	120.8
Quarter—						
1948–49—September..	53.6	55.0	67.9	67.5	62 8	58.8
December..	54.7	56.9	69.9	67 8	62.9	59.9
March ..	57.4	58 0	70 9	68 3	63.1	61.3
June ..	58.1	62 1	72.6	68.7	63 4	62.8
1949–50—September..	58 2	65 0	73.1	68.9	63.7	63.6
December..	58 6	66 9	73 4	69.7	63.4	64.3
March ..	58 5	67.6	74.2	69.6	63.5	64.5
June ..	60 8	71.8	71.3	71.7	63.5	66.3
1950–51—September..	62.7	73 0	76.6	72.1	68.1	68.6
December..	64.5	75.5	77.8	74.6	69.1	70.5
March ..	67.5	78.3	81.5	79.5	76.4	74.5
June ..	74.5	86.8	83.3	82.4	76.7	79.6
1951–52—September..	80.8	90.5	84.4	84.6	82.2	84.1
December..	84.7	94 0	87.2	92.9	91.0	89.3
March ..	89.0	94 8	89.3	94.6	96.5	92.5
June ..	93.9	97.7	92.1	96.9	96.9	95.5
1952–53—September..	98.0	99.2	95.3	97.9	98.6	98.1
December..	98 6	99.5	98.6	97.7	99.0	98.8
March ..	100.5	99.9	102 0	101.9	101.1	100.8
June ..	102 9	101.3	104.1	102.4	101.3	102.3
1953–54—September..	108.5	101.7	104.8	102.9	105.1	105.2
December..	109.3	101.9	106.1	102.6	104.2	105.5
March ..	106 8	101.9	108.1	102.9	104.8	105.0
June ..	107.0	101.5	109.4	103 6	101.5	104.4
1954–55—September..	106.3	101.4	109.6	103.7	101.3	104.2
December..	105.5	101.9	110 4	103.7	101.4	104.1
March ..	107.7	102.1	110.9	103.6	102.6	105.2
June ..	108.9	102.6	112 0	103.7	102 8	105.9
1955–56—September..	110.7	102 7	114.4	107.9	103.5	107.4
December..	113.6	103.0	118 8	108 0	104.1	109.1
March ..	114 8	103.1	125 8	108.3	105 2	110.5
June ..	115 8	104 2	128.7	110 3	114 2	113.6
1956–57—September..	119.7	104 6	129.1	114 5	117.2	116.2
December..	120.1	105.3	133.4	114.6	118.6	117.2
March ..	117.1	106 5	134 6	115.2	118.9	116.7
June ..	117 4	107.8	136 0	116.4	119.1	117.5
1957–58—September..	114.8	108.1	136 8	116 4	119.3	116.7
December..	115 0	108.5	137.2	115.9	119.3	116.9
March ..	115 8	108.6	137.3	115.2	119.3	117.1
June ..	114 8	109.7	138.0	116.4	119.9	117.3
1958–59—September..	115.2	109.8	138.8	116.8	120.1	117.7
December..	117.0	110.2	140.9	116.5	120.9	118.7
March ..	117.8	109.9	141.9	116.7	121.0	119.1
June ..	117.3	109.1	143.4	117.2	122.7	119.3
1959–60—September..	117.5	109.9	144.7	117.5	122.8	119.7
December..	117.2	110.4	147.4	117.8	123.2	120.1
March ..	117.8	110.8	150.1	118.4	123.3	120.8
June ..	121.4	111.6	151.7	120.1	123.7	122.6
1960–61—September..	128.4	111.6	153.7	121.3	125.7	125.8
December..	131.7	112.3	155.9	120.3	125.9	127.1

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX.

SHOWING THE WEIGHTS OF THE GROUPS, SECTIONS AND ITEMS COMPRISED IN THE INDEX FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED.

List of Items.	Percentage Weights.(a)		
	Item or Sub-section.	Section Total.	Group Total.
FOOD—	..	..	32.069
Cereal Products—	..	4.065	..
Bread	2.254	..	..
Flour—			
Plain	0.331	..	..
Self-raising	0.224	..	..
*Biscuits	0.763	..	..
Oats, flaked	0.112	..	..
Rice	0.071	..	..
*Prepared breakfast foods	0.310	..	..
Dairy Produce—	..	7.490	..
Milk—			
Fresh	3.024	..	..
*Powdered	0.321	..	..
Condensed	0.147	..	..
Cheese	0.434	..	..
Butter	2.486	..	..
Eggs	1.078	..	..
Potatoes, Onions, Preserved Fruit and Vegetables—	..	1.922	..
Canned fruit	0.404	..	..
Dried fruit	0.360	..	..
*Green peas, canned	0.173	..	..
Potatoes	0.792	..	..
Onions	0.193	..	..
*Soft Drink, Ice Cream and Confectionery—	..	3.955	..
*Soft drink	0.996	..	..
*Ice cream	0.980	..	..
*Chocolate confectionery	1.181	..	..
*Sugar confectionery	0.798	..	..
Food—Other (except Meat)—	..	4.229	..
Sugar	1.117	..	..
Jams	0 319	..	..
Golden syrup	0 031	..	..
*Honey	0 100	..	..
*Meat extract	0 063	..	..
*Sandwich spreads	0 184	..	..
*Baked beans, canned	0 073	..	..
*Spaghetti, canned	0 048	..	..
*Margarine	0.334	..	..
*Sauces	0 224	..	..
*Pickles	0 086	..	..
*Sardines	0.069	..	..
*Herrings, canned	0.058	..	..
*Salmon, canned	0.182	..	..
*Soup, canned	0.113	..	..
*Baby foods	0.130	..	..
Tea	0.698	..	..
*Coffee	0.341	..	..
*Cocoa	0.059	..	..
Meat—	..	10.408	..
Beef—			
Sirloin roast	0.882	..	..
Rib roast	0.842	..	..

(a) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1956–57 valued at relevant prices of March Quarter, 1960. (*See* para. 9 on page 20.)

* Denotes items which were not in the "C" Series Index.

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued.*

SHOWING THE WEIGHTS OF THE GROUPS, SECTIONS AND ITEMS COMPRISED IN THE INDEX FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED.

List of Items.	Percentage Weights.(*a*)		
	Item or Sub-section.	Section Total.	Group Total.
FOOD—*continued.*			
Meat—*continued.*			
Beef—*continued.*			
Steak—			
Rump	0.806	..	..
Blade	0.614	..	..
Chuck	0.842	..	..
Sausages	0.295	..	..
Corned silverside	0.658	..	..
Corned brisket	0.477	..	..
Mutton—			
Leg	0.516	..	..
Forequarter	0.278	..	..
Chops—			
Loin	0.476	..	..
Leg	0.197	..	..
*Lamb—			
*Leg	0.455	..	..
*Forequarter	0.236	..	..
*Chops—			
*Loin	0.460	..	..
*Leg	0.136	..	..
Pork—			
Leg	0.265	..	..
Loin	0.184	..	..
Chops	0.182	..	..
Processed—			
Bacon	0.908	..	..
*Cooked corned beef	0.433	..	..
*Frankfurts	0.132	..	..
*Canned meat	0.134	..	..
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—	..	..	19.014
Men's Clothing—	..	4.472	..
Suit	0.624	..	..
Overcoat	0.177	..	..
*Sports coat	0.365	..	..
*Sports trousers	0.770	..	..
Pullover and cardigan	0.303	..	..
Work trousers	0.254	..	..
*Overalls	0.193	..	..
Shirt, ordinary wear	0.546	..	..
Shirt, work	0.096	..	..
Singlets	0.164	..	..
Underpants	0.184	..	..
Pyjamas	0.226	..	..
Socks	0.367	..	..
Hat	0.111	..	..
Handkerchief	0.092	..	..
Women's Clothing—	..	7.515	..
Costume	0.576	..	..
Skirt	1.163	..	..
*Overcoat	0.855	..	..
*Raincoat	0.194	..	..
Hats	0.224	..	..

(*a*) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1956–57 valued at relevant prices of March Quarter, 1960. (*See* para. 9 on page 20.)

* Denotes items which were not in the "C" Series Index.

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued.*

SHOWING THE WEIGHTS OF THE GROUPS, SECTIONS AND ITEMS COMPRISED IN THE INDEX FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED.

List of Items.	Percentage Weights.(*a*)		
	Item or Sub-section.	Section Total.	Group Total.
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—*continued.*			
Women's Clothing—*continued.*			
Frocks	0.978	..	..
Pullover, cardigan, etc.	0.917	..	..
Slip	0.266	..	..
Undervests	0.126	..	..
Pantette, etc.	0.356	..	..
Brassiere	0.315	..	..
*Girdle	0.254	..	..
Stockings	0.592	..	..
Gloves	0.190	..	..
Nightdress	0.150	..	..
Pyjamas	0.135	..	..
*Umbrella	0.068	..	..
Apron	0.079	..	..
*Handkerchief	0.077	..	..
Boys' Clothing—	..	0.571	..
Knickers	0.151	..	..
*Shorts	0.045	..	..
*Raincoat	0.014	..	..
Pullover and cardigan	0.075	..	..
Shirt	0.121	..	..
Singlets	0.029	..	..
*Underpants	0.028	..	..
Socks	0.056	..	..
Pyjamas	0.036	..	..
*Swim trunks	0.016	..	..
Girls' Clothing—	..	0.945	..
Tunic	0.198	..	..
Overcoat	0.092	..	..
*Blazer	0.044	..	..
Pullover, cardigan, etc.	0.133	..	..
Frock	0.155	..	..
Slip	0.036	..	..
Undervests	0.043	..	..
Pantettes, etc.	0.046	..	..
Pyjamas	0.038	..	..
Socks	0.057	..	..
*Stockings	0.027	..	..
Hats	0.076	..	..
*Piecegoods, etc.—	..	1.064	..
*Rayon	0.132	..	..
*Cotton	0.200	..	..
*Woollen	0.442	..	..
*Nursery squares	0.039	..	..
*Knitting wool	0.251	..	..
Footwear—	..	3.360	..
Men's—			
Shoes	0.853	..	..
*Slippers	0.036	..	..
*Sandshoes	0.033	..	..
Working boots	0.157	..	..
Women's—			
Shoes	1.676	..	..
*Slippers	0.200	..	..
*Sandshoes	0.049	..	..

(*a*) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1956–57 valued at relevant prices of March Quarter, 1960. (*See* para. 9 on page 20.)

* Denotes items which were not in the "C" Series Index.

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued.*

SHOWING THE WEIGHTS OF THE GROUPS, SECTIONS AND ITEMS COMPRISED IN THE INDEX FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED.

List of Items.	Percentage Weights.(a)		
	Item or Sub-section.	Section Total.	Group Total.
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—*continued.*			
Footwear—*continued.*			
Children's—			
Boys'	0.185	..	..
Girls'	0.171	..	..
Household Drapery—	..	1.087	..
Blankets—			
Double bed	0.156	..	..
Single bed	0.155	..	..
Bedspread	0.112	..	..
Sheets—			
Double bed	0.146	..	..
Single bed	0.075	..	..
Pillow slip	0.123	..	..
Towel	0.168	..	..
Table cloth	0.023	..	..
Tea towel	0.061	..	..
*Plastic sheeting	0.068	..	..
HOUSING—	..	..	10.718
Rent—	..	2.873	..
Private houses	1.966	..	..
*Government houses	0.907	..	..
*Home Ownership—	..	7.845	..
*House price	4.725	..	..
*Rates	2.097	..	..
*Repairs and maintenance	1.023	..	..
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—	..	..	13.173
Fuel and Light—	..	4.165	..
Electricity	1.849	..	..
Gas	1.510	..	..
Firewood	0.690	..	..
Kerosene	0.116	..	..
Household Appliances—	..	4.454	..
Globe, electric	0.039	..	..
Iron, electric	0.075	..	..
*Toaster, electric	0.049	..	..
*Jug, electric	0.031	..	..
*Refrigerator	0.939	..	..
*Washing machine	0.410	..	..
*Vacuum cleaner	0.158	..	..
*Stoves	0.373	..	..
*Radio set	0.351	..	..
*Radio valves	0.024	..	..
*Television set	2.005	..	..
Other Household Articles—	..	4.554	..
*Floor coverings—			
*Carpet	0.322	..	..
*Linoleum	0.158	..	..
*Felt	0.068	..	..
Kitchen utensils—			
*Cup and saucer	0.093	..	..
Dinner plate	0.069	..	..
Jug	0.021	..	..
Tumbler	0.012	..	..

(a) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1956–57 valued at relevant prices of March Quarter, 1960. (*See* para. 9 on page 20.)

* Denotes items which were not in the "C" Series Index.

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued.*

SHOWING THE WEIGHTS OF THE GROUPS, SECTIONS AND ITEMS COMPRISED IN THE INDEX FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED.

List of Items.	Percentage Weights.(*a*)		
	Item or Sub-section.	Section Total.	Group Total.
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—*continued.*			
Other Household Articles—*continued.*			
Kitchen utensils—*continued.*			
*Pie dish	0.005	..	..
*Mixing bowl	0.020	..	..
*Casserole	0.011	..	..
Cutlery—			
Knife	0.006	..	..
Teaspoon	0.008	..	..
Dessert spoon	0.011	..	..
Fork	0.021	..	..
Teapot	0.016	..	..
Kettle	0.015	..	..
Saucepans	0.082	..	..
*Cake tin	0.004	..	..
*Frying pan	0.007	..	..
*Boiler	0.043	..	..
Other utensils—			
Bucket	0.009	..	..
Brooms	0.112	..	..
Scrubbing brush	0.018	..	..
Polishing mop	0.048	..	..
*Gardening and small tools—			
*Axe	0.011	..	..
*Hammer	0.018	..	..
*Spade	0.012	..	..
*Fork	0.008	..	..
*Rake	0.004	..	..
*Hoe	0.003	..	..
*Lawnmower—			
Hand	0.028	..	..
Power	0.262	..	..
*Hose	0.037	..	..
Household sundries—			
Soap, household	0.184	..	..
*Soap powder	0.252	..	..
*Detergent	0.303	..	..
*Cleanser powder	0.050	..	..
*Starch	0.019	..	..
*Steel wool	0.013	..	..
*Matches	0.135	..	..
*Boot polish	0.051	..	..
*Toilet paper	0.057	..	..
*Personal requisites—			
*Toilet soap	0.256	..	..
*Toothpaste	0.141	..	..
*Shaving cream *Razor blades *Hair creams, etc. *Face powder *Face cream, etc. *Lipstick *Talcum powder	0.165 0.228	..	..
*Deodorant *Antiseptic *Sanitary napkins	0.213	..	..

(*a*) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1956–57 valued at relevant prices of March Quarter, 1960. (*See* para. 9 on page 20.)

* Denotes items which were not in the "C" Series Index.

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued.*

SHOWING THE WEIGHTS OF THE GROUPS, SECTIONS AND ITEMS COMPRISED IN THE INDEX FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED.

List of Items.	Percentage Weights.(*a*)		
	Item or Sub-section.	Section Total.	Group Total.
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—*continued.*			
Other Household Articles—*continued.*			
*Proprietary medicines—			
*Adhesive bandage	0.071	..	..
*Cough mixtures	0.239	..	..
*Tonic	0.156	..	..
*Aspirin, etc.	0.140	..	..
*Cascara	0.085	..	..
*Ointments	0.037	..	..
*Indigestion powder	0.062	..	..
*Pills	0.031	..	..
School requisites—			
Lead pencil	0.016	..	..
Pen holder	0.003	..	..
Nibs	0.004	..	..
Eraser	0.006	..	..
Ruler	0.002	..	..
Pastels	0.008	..	..
Blotting paper	0.007	..	..
Exercise books	0.058	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS—	..	..	25.026
Transport—	..	11.270	..
Fares—			
Train	1.628	..	..
Tram and bus	2.754	..	..
*Private motoring—			
*Motor car	3.006	..	..
*Petrol	1.463	..	..
*Oil	0.153	..	..
*Lubrication service	0.142	..	..
*Tyres	0.211	..	..
*Tubes	0.012	..	..
*Tyre retreading	0.110	..	..
*Battery	0.142	..	..
*Repairs	0.961	..	..
*Registration	0.340	..	..
*Third party insurance	0.294	..	..
*Driver's licence	0.054	..	..
Tobacco and Cigarettes—	..	3.937	..
Cigarettes	2.875	..	..
Tobacco—			
Cigarette	0.875	..	..
Pipe	0.134	..	..
Cigarette papers	0.053	..	..
*Beer—	..	4.084	..
*Draught	2.772	..	..
*Bottled	1.312	..	..
Services—	..	2.536	..
*Hairdressing—			
*Man's haircut	0.259	..	..
*Boy's haircut	0.118	..	..
*Woman's—			
*Trim	0.277	..	..
*Set, shampoo, etc.	0.123	..	..
*Permanent wave	0.110	..	..

(*a*) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1956–57 valued at relevant prices of March Quarter, 1960. (*See* para. 9 on page 20.)

* Denotes items which were not in the "C" Series Index.

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued.*

SHOWING THE WEIGHTS OF THE GROUPS, SECTIONS AND ITEMS COMPRISED IN THE INDEX FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED.

List of Items.	Percentage Weights.(*a*)		
	Item or Sub-section.	Section Total.	Group Total.
MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*			
Services—*continued.*			
*Drycleaning—			
*Suit	0.064	..	..
*Sports trousers	0.093	..	..
*Sports coat	0.069	..	..
*Frock	0.166	..	..
*Skirt	0.027	..	..
*Overcoat	0.109	..	..
*Shoe repairs—			
*Men's	0.164	..	..
*Women's	0.055	..	..
*Boys'	0.038	..	..
*Girls'	0.034	..	..
*Postal services—			
*Postage	0.232	..	..
*Telegram	0.062	..	..
*Telephone calls	0.260	..	..
*Telephone rental	0.276	..	..
Other—	..	3.199	..
Radio and television operation—			
Radio licence	0.245	..	..
*Television licence	0.334	..	..
*Television maintenance	1.003	..	..
Cinema admission—			
Adults	0.618	..	..
Children	0.026	..	..
Newspapers—			
Morning	0.509	..	..
Evening	0.464	..	..
Total	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**

(*a*) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1956–57 valued at relevant prices of March Quarter, 1960. (*See* para. 9 on page 20.)

* Denotes items which were not in the " C " Series Index.

§ 6. Comparison of Consumer Price Index and " C " Series Retail Price Index.

The principal ways in which the Consumer Price Index differs from the " C " Series Retail Price Index are:—

(*a*) The list of items in the new index is more extensive than that of the " C " Series. It includes additional fields of expenditure and provides more intensive coverage of other fields.

(*b*) The composition and weighting of the Consumer Price Index relate to the modes of living and patterns of expenditure of the post-war period. The " C " Series related to the pre-war pattern.

(*c*) The Consumer Price Index is constructed as a series of linked indexes to keep it continuously representative throughout a period of significant changes in the pattern of household expenditure.

On pages 31 to 37, a list of items of the Consumer Price Index is shown, and those items not included in the " C " Series Index are distinguished. A few items that were in the " C " Series are omitted from the new index. In the various Groups of the Consumer Price Index, the additional sections and items covered may be summarized as follows:—

Food: More processed and packaged foods; lamb; soft drink, ice cream, and confectionery.

Clothing and Drapery: Clothing piecegoods and additional items of clothing and footwear, including casual wear.

Housing: Rents of government-owned houses; home ownership.

Household Supplies and Equipment: Major household appliances; floor coverings; tools; toilet articles; proprietary medicines; and other items.

Miscellaneous: Private motoring; beer; hairdressing; dry cleaning; shoe repairs; and postal, telephone, and television services.

A comparison of the weighting patterns of the Consumer Price Index and the " C " Series, as at the base year of the new index, is given in the table below. The comparison is necessarily approximate only. For example, the distribution of items between Groups is not identical in the two indexes. The table shows the percentage contribution of component parts of the indexes, as at year 1952–53, for the Six State Capital Cities combined.

Components.(*a*)	Percentage Contribution—Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1952–53.			
	" C " Series.		Consumer Price Index.	
Food Group	41.0		33.2	
Clothing and Drapery Group	33.0		21.6	
Housing Group—				
Home Ownership	(*b*)		6.8	
Rent of Privately Owned Houses	11.3		2.3	9.8
Rent of Government Owned Houses	(*b*)		0.7	
Household Supplies and Equipment Group—				
Fuel and Light	4.5		3.9	
Household Appliances	0.7		3.1	11.6
Other Household Supplies			4.6	
Miscellaneous Group—				
Transport—Fares (rail, tram and bus)	2.8	14.7	4.5	35.4
Private Motoring	(*b*)		6.1	
Tobacco and Cigarettes	2.1		4.2	23.8
Beer	(*b*)		4.0	
Services, Cinema, Radio Licence and Newspapers	4.6		5.0	
Total	**100.0**		**100.0**	

(*a*) Listed under Consumer Price Index headings. (*b*) Not included.

A similar table, prepared to show the more significant differences in weighting affecting index numbers for recent quarters, is set out below. It relates to March Quarter, 1960, i.e. the commencement of the current linked series in the Consumer Price Index. The percentages shown indicate the relative influence given to the various components in measuring the degree of price change in the indexes from March quarter, 1960.

Components.(a)	Percentage Contribution—Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, March Quarter, 1960.	
	"C" Series.	Consumer Price Index.
Food Group—		
Meat (Butcher's)	16.5	8.8
Potatoes and Onions	1.9	1.0
Soft Drink, Ice Cream, and Confectionery	(b)	4.0
Other Food	23.5	18.3
	41.9	32.1
Clothing and Drapery Group	29.6	19.0
Housing Group—		
Home Ownership	(b)	7.8
Rent of Privately Owned Houses	13.3	2.0
Rent of Government Owned Houses	(b)	0.9
	13.3	10.7
Household Supplies and Equipment Group—		
Fuel and Light	4.2	4.2
Household Appliances	0.7	4.5
Other Household Supplies		4.5
		13.2
Miscellaneous Group—		
Transport—Fares (rail, tram and bus)	3.5	4.4
Private Motoring	(b)	6.9
Tobacco and Cigarettes	2.1	3.9
Beer	(b)	4.1
Services, Cinema, Radio and Television Licences, and Newspapers	4.7	5.7
	15.2	25.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Listed under Consumer Price Index headings. (b) Not included.

The comparison is approximate only but it shows, for example, the main reasons why the two indexes moved differently over the June and September quarters of 1960. In this period prices of meat and rents of privately-owned houses increased much more than prices of other items. Because both these items had greater weight in the "C" Series Index, the "C" Series rose more than the Consumer Price Index.

The following table shows, for certain periods between 1948 and 1960, the Consumer Price Index for each city and the "C" Series Retail Price Index converted to the same base (i.e. year 1952–53 = 100 in each city). Different movements shown in this comparison result from the significantly different lists of items and weighting patterns of the indexes, together with the disparate price changes that have occurred over the period.

COMPARISON OF MOVEMENTS OF "C" SERIES RETAIL PRICE INDEX AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX.(a)

(Base of each Index in each City separately: Year 1952–53 = 100.0.*)(b)*

Quarter.	Sydney.		Melbourne.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.	
	"C" Series.	Consumer Price Index.	"C" Series.	Consumer Price Index.	"C" Series.	Consumer Price Index.	"C" Series.	Consumer Price Index.
1948—Sept.	57.5	58.7	58.4	59.3	59.6	60.5	58.4	59.8
1949 June	61.2	62.6	62.5	62.9	63.7	63.8	62.2	63.2
1950 ,,	67.2	68.0	68.7	68.8	68.8	69.0	67.4	68.7
1951 ,,	80.6	80.7	82.0	80.7	80.9	80.5	80.8	81.2
1952 ,,	98.2	98.0	97.1	96.4	98.2	96.8	98.0	97.5
1953 ,,	101.4	101.2	101.6	101.6	100.7	100.9	101.0	101.4
1954 ,,	102.0	101.5	102.3	102.0	103.0	102.1	102.3	102.4
1955 ,,	104.1	103.0	103.9	103.1	105.0	103.9	106.2	104.7
1956 ,,	109.8	108.8	113.9	112.0	109.4	109.5	110.7	109.9
1957 ,,	112.5	113.7	114.7	114.2	111.2	112.6	111.5	111.3
1958 ,,	114.4	115.1	114.8	114.6	117.2	115.9	113.9	112.7
1959 ,,	115.6	115.8	119.7	117.9	121.5	119.1	118.5	115.3
Sept.	116.5	116.3	120.7	118.2	123.5	120.2	120.3	116.3
Dec.	117.9	117.2	122.1	118.8	124.5	120.8	121.4	116.9
1960—March	118.9	118.2	122.9	119.8	125.2	121.6	123.6	118.3
June	120.2	119.6	130.8	123.0	126.0	122.3	126.8	120.6
Sept.	122.7	120.8	135.2	124.9	127.6	123.6	128.9	121.5
Dec.	124.0	121.6	137.1	125.5	129.8	125.1	129.7	122.4

Quarter.	Perth.		Hobart.		Six Capital Cities.(c)	
	"C" Series.	Consumer Price Index.	"C" Series.	Consumer Price Index.	"C" Series.	Consumer Price Index.
1948—Sept.	57.1	58.7	57.1	58.8	58.0	59.2
1949 June	62.6	63.1	61.7	62.8	62.1	62.9
1950 ,,	67.6	68.6	65.6	66.3	67.8	68.4
1951 ,,	81.4	80.3	79.2	79.6	81.1	80.7
1952 ,,	96.1	96.0	94.4	95.5	97.6	97.2
1953 ,,	102.0	101.7	102.8	102.3	101.4	101.4
1954 ,,	110.3	104.3	105.0	104.4	102.8	102.1
1955 ,,	114.4	106.6	106.6	105.9	105.0	103.6
1956 ,,	117.9	110.5	115.4	113.6	111.8	110.2
1957 ,,	122.5	114.2	118.4	117.5	113.8	113.7
1958 ,,	122.4	114.1	118.6	117.3	115.3	114.8
1959 ,,	124.9	115.5	121.9	119.3	118.4	116.8
Sept.	126.1	115.9	123.3	119.7	119.6	117.3
Dec.	125.8	115.7	124.4	120.1	120.8	118.0
1960—March	127.8	117.1	125.3	120.8	121.9	119.0
June	130.3	119.0	127.7	122.6	125.5	121.1
Sept.	131.2	119.8	133.3	125.8	128.5	122.5
Dec.	132.1	120.8	135.7	127.1	130.0	123.3

(a) In individual cities the two indexes have moved differently as a result of the significantly different lists of items and weighting patterns, together with the disparate price changes that have occurred over the period. *(b)* Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. *(c)* Weighted average.

§ 7. Retail Price Index Numbers, 1901 to 1960.

The index numbers shown below are presented as a continuous series, but they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope. The

successive indexes used are: from 1901 to 1914, the " A " Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946–47, the " C " Series Retail Price Index; from 1946–47 to 1948–49, a composite of Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and " C " Series Index excluding Rent; and from 1948–49 to 1960, the Consumer Price Index.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, 1901 TO 1960.

SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED.

(*Base: Year* 1911 = 100.)

Year.	Index Number.	Year.	Index Number.
1901	88	1931	145
1902	93	1932	138
1903	91	1933	133
1904	86	1934	136
1905	90	1935	138
1906	90	1936	141
1907	90	1937	145
1908	95	1938	149
1909	95	1939	153
1910	97	1940	159
1911	**100**	1941	167
1912	110	1942	181
1913	110	1943	188
1914 (*a*)	114	1944	187
1915 (*a*)	130	1945	187
1916 (*a*)	132	1946	190
1917 (*a*)	141	1947	198
1918 (*a*)	150	1948	218
1919 (*a*)	170	1949	240
1920 (*a*)	193	1950	262
1921 (*a*)	168	1951	313
1922 (*a*)	162	1952	367
1923	166	1953	383
1924	164	1954	386
1925	165	1955	394
1926	168	1956	419
1927	166	1957	429
1928	167	1958	435
1929	171	1959	443
1930	162	1960	459

(*a*) November.

§ 8. International Comparisons: Retail Price Index Numbers.

The following tables give index numbers of consumer (retail) prices for various countries. Except where otherwise noted, the average prices for the year 1953 are taken as base (= 100). The figures, which have been taken from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* of the Statistical Office of the United Nations, show fluctuations in prices in each country, and do not measure relative price levels as between the various countries included.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CONSUMER (RETAIL) PRICES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(Source: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* of the Statistical Office of the United Nations.)

(*Base:* 1953 = 100.)

ALL GROUPS INDEXES.

Period.	Argentina (Buenos Aires).	Australia.(*a*)	Belgium.(*b*)	Brazil (Sao Paulo).	Canada.	France (Paris).	Germany (Western).	India.(*b*)	Indonesia.(*c*) (Djakarta).	Ireland.	Italy.
1952	96	96	100	82	101	101	102	97	..	95	98
1953	100	100	–100–	100	100	100	100	100	..	–100–	–100–
1954	104	101	101	118	101	100	100	95	..	100	103
1955	117	103	101	142	101	101	102	90	..	103	105
1956	132	109	104	173	102	103	104	99	..	107	109
1957	165	112	107	206	106	–106–	107	104	..	112	110
1958	217	113	108	237	108	121	109	109	..	116	113
1959	464	116	110	326	110	129	110	114	100	116	113
1960	590	120	110	439	111	134	111	116	135	117	115
1960—											
March Qtr. ..	574	117	110	402	110	133	111	114	119	116	115
June „ ..	588	119	110	423	110	133	112	116	136	117	115
Sept. „ ..	594	121	110	446	111	134	111	118	145	117	116
Dec. „ ..	604	122	110	486	112	136	112	117	139	119	116

Period.	Japan.	Netherlands.	New Zealand.	Norway.	Pakistan (Karachi).	Philippines (Manila).	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Union of South Africa.(*e*)	United Kingdom.	United States of America.
1952	94	100	96	98	90	104	99	101	97	–97–	99
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	–100–
1954	106	104	105	104	98	99	*d*–101–	101	102	102	100
1955	105	106	–107–	105	94	98	104	102	105	106	100
1956	106	108	111	109	97	100	109	103	107	*f*–112–	102
1957	109	115	113	112	106	102	113	105	110	116	105
1958	109	117	118	118	110	105	119	107	–114–	119	108
1959	110	119	123	–120–	106	104	120	106	115	120	109
1960	114	121	124	121	113	109	124	108	117	121	111
1960—											
March Qtr. ..	112	120	123	120	114	105	124	107	116	120	110
June „ ..	113	121	123	121	113	106	124	108	117	121	110
Sept. „ ..	114	122	124	121	113	111	124	108	117	121	111
Dec. „ ..	115	121	125	121	113	113	125	109	117	122	111

(*a*) Consumer Price Index as converted to base 1953 = 100 by Commonwealth Statistician. (*b*) Rent is not included. (*c*) Base: 1959 = 100. (*d*) July–December. (*e*) Index for Europeans only. (*f*) Linked at January, 1956.

NOTE.—Symbol – on each side of an index number (e.g., –95–) indicates that two series have been linked at that period. Symbol———between two index numbers indicates that it is not possible to link two series (because of change in scope, etc.) and therefore the index numbers are not comparable with each other even though they are shown on the same base period.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CONSUMER (RETAIL) PRICES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued.*

(*Base:* 1953 = 100.)

FOOD GROUP INDEXES.

Period.	Argentina (Buenos Aires).	Australia.(*a*)	Belgium.	Brazil (Sao Paulo).	Canada.	France (Paris).	Germany (Western).	India.	Indonesia (Djakarta).	Ireland.(*b*)	Italy.
1952	97	95	99	74	104	102	102	94	94	92	98
1953	100	100	–100–	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	99	101	103	119	100	98	101	93	106	100	104
1955	110	105	102	142	100	99	103	85	141	104	106
1956	125	112	104	175	101	101	106	97	161	105	111
1957	167	111	107	196	105	–102–	108	103	177	109	111
1958	230	112	108	220	108	121	110	109	258	119	115
1959	537	115	109	317	108	125	112	115	311	118	112
1960	659	121	109	457	109	127	113	116	*c*121	116	113
1960—											
March Qtr. ..	655	118	110	418	107	128	114	114	110	114	114
June ,, ..	660	120	109	436	107	128	115	114	124	117	113
Sept. ,, ..	659	123	109	466	108	128	112	118	127	117	114
Dec. ,, ..	664	124	110	508	112	129	111	116	123	117	114

Period.	Japan.	Netherlands.	New Zealand.	Norway.	Pakistan (Karachi).	Philippines (Manila).	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Union of South Africa.(*e*)	United Kingdom.(*f*)	United States of America.
1952	94	99	94	99	93	106	98	100	95	95	102
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	–100–
1954	108	104	105	108	98	99	*d*–100–	102	101	103	100
1955	105	106	–108–	108	95	98	105	103	104	110	98
1956	104	110	114	113	100	101	113	105	106	102	99
1957	107	116	113	113	113	105	115	106	110	105	102
1958	106	116	115	122	117	111	119	107	–114–	107	107
1959	107	118	116	–125–	113	107	121	105	114	108	105
1960	111	120	118	124	123	114	128	106	116	107	106
1960—											
March Qtr. ..	108	122	115	124	122	106	128	105	116	107	104
June ,, ..	110	119	115	124	121	108	128	106	117	108	106
Sept. ,, ..	112	121	119	123	122	119	128	107	116	107	107
Dec. ,, ..	112	118	121	123	122	122	128	107	116	108	107

(*a*) Consumer Price Index (Food Group) as converted to base 1953 = 100 by Commonwealth Statistician. (*b*) Base: August, 1953 = 100. (*c*) Base: 1959 = 100. (*d*) July–December. (*e*) Europeans only. (*f*) Beginning 1956, base: January, 1956 = 100.

NOTE.—Symbol – on each side of an index number (e.g., –95–) indicates that two series have been linked at that period. Symbol———between two index numbers indicates that it is not possible to link two series (because of change in scope, etc.) and therefore the index numbers are not comparable with each other even though they are shown on the same base period.

CHAPTER II.—WHOLESALE PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES.

§ 1. General.

Two indexes of wholesale prices are compiled by the Bureau. These are: (i) The Melbourne Wholesale Price Index; and (ii) The Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index. Particulars of the Melbourne Wholesale Price Index, which is now obsolete, are given in § 3 commencing on page 46 below.

After reviewing the list of items and weighting of the Melbourne Wholesale Price Index, the 1930 Conference of Statisticians resolved that a new index of wholesale prices of basic materials and foodstuffs should be compiled. This index—the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index—which extends back to the year 1928 and is compiled monthly, is a special purpose index and one of a series of wholesale price indexes designed for special purposes.

§ 2. Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

1. **Price Quotations.**—The prices used in the index have in the main been obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants, and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Apart from locally produced building materials and one or two minor commodities, however, the price movements may be taken as representative of variations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets.

Commodities in the index are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible and in respect of imported materials as nearly as may be at the point where they first make effective impact on the local price structure. Thus the price of imported goods is not taken at the time of import, but rather on an ex-bond (or into factory) basis.

Broadly, where home-consumption prices exist for local products, they have been used in this index. During the year 1950–51 wool for local manufacture was subsidized and the home-consumption price for wool was used to calculate the index numbers shown in the table on page 47.

2. **Commodities and Grouping.**—For purposes of this index "basic" materials (as opposed to certain of the foodstuffs) are commodities in the primary or basic forms in which they first enter into productive processes carried out in Australia. The list of items is divided into seven main groups, each of which is sub-divided into goods which are mainly imported and goods which are mainly home-produced. A full list of these commodities is set out below, showing the quantity-multipliers (weights) for each commodity. The percentage of the total aggregate value in 1960 contributed by each item and group is also shown.

3. **Method of Construction.**—The index is constructed on the simple aggregative fixed-weights formula. The weights (quantity-multipliers) are based on estimates of the average annual consumption of the commodities in Australia during the period 1928–29 to 1934–35 inclusive. Changes in usage, changes of category as between "imported" and "home-produced" for some commodities, and changes in the industrial structure have affected the validity of some of the weights in the index.

During 1956, supplies and prices of potatoes and onions fluctuated violently upwards and downwards between abnormally wide limits. These fluctuations were so great as to dominate the movement of the sections of the index in which these items were included, namely, "Foodstuffs and Tobacco", "Goods Principally Home Produced" and "Total All Groups". In the circumstances of the case, neither seasonal adjustment nor conversion of the index to a

"changing weights" formula could be applied to eliminate these transient fluctuations. Accordingly, in order to provide a representative measure of the general trend in wholesale prices, the index was reconstructed as from July, 1936 by omitting potatoes and onions.

Consideration is being given to the enlargement of the index to cover additional groups and to revision of the weighting pattern of the index.

WHOLESALE PRICE (BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS) INDEX.

LIST OF COMMODITIES, UNITS OF MEASUREMENT, QUANTITY-MULTIPLIERS, AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AGGREGATE IN 1960.

Commodity.	Unit.	Quantity-multiplier. (Weight.)	Percentage of Total Aggregate 1960.
Metals and Coal—			
Principally Imported—			
Aluminium	ton	985	0.04
Principally Home-produced—			
Iron and steel	ton	637,000	4.82
Briquettes	ton	243,000	0.21
Copper, wire bars	ton	7,000	0.40
Coal	ton	9,300,000	10.90
Lead, soft pig	ton	10,400	0.19
Tin, ingots	ton	1,250	0.23
Zinc, ingots	ton	14,800	0.31
Total	..	..	17.10
Oils, Fats and Waxes—			
Principally Imported—			
Coconut oil	ton	6,500	0.26
Fuel oil	ton	170,000	0.66
Linseed oil	gallon	2,250,000	0.45
Lubricating oil	gallon	3,960,000	0.26
Kerosene, power	gallon	21,000,000	0.41
Petrol	gallon	218,000,000	5.79
Principally Home-produced—			
Beeswax	lb.	169,112	0.01
Tallow	ton	26,000	0.32
Total	..	..	8.16
Textiles—			
Principally Imported—			
Hemp	ton	5,575	0.16
Kapok	lb.	6,160,000	0.14
Jute fibre	ton	874	0.02
Phormium tenax	ton	2,275	0.04
Silk, raw	lb.	455,900	0.15
Principally Home-produced—			
Cotton, raw	lb.	15,900,000	0.40
Wool, greasy	lb.	50,200,000	1.90
Total	..	..	2.81
Chemicals—			
Principally Imported—			
Ammonium sulphate	ton	23,830	0.12
Potash, muriate	ton	4,055	0.02
Potash, sulphate	ton	2,025	0.01
Soda ash	ton	21,400	0.13
Soda, nitrate	ton	1,100	0.01
Soda, nitrate—			
Chilean	ton	3,600	0.02
Sulphur	ton	95,500	0.62
Principally Home-produced—			
Arsenic	ton	1,531	0.02
Blood and bone	ton	34,431	0.18
Methylated spirits	gallon	2,374,000	0.09
Soda crystals	ton	4,986	0.03
Superphosphate	ton	704,144	1.44
Sulphuric acid	ton	226,450	1.05
Total	..	..	3.74
Rubber and Hides—			
Principally Imported—			
Rubber, crude	lb.	24,214,400	0.76
Principally Home-produced—			
Calf skins	lb.	4,455,000	0.12
Cattle hides	lb.	57,246,000	1.09
Tanning bark	ton	23,000	0.09
Total	..	..	2.06
Building Materials—			
Principally Imported—			
Timber, softwoods	1,000 sup. ft.	346,500	4.19
Turpentine	gallon	458,000	0.06
Principally Home-produced—			
Bricks	1,000	372,000	1.21
Cement	ton	479,000	0.87
Drain-pipes	foot	7,270,000	0.31
Glass, window	100 sq. ft.	82,370	0.07
Lime	ton	51,144	0.08
Plaster	ton	53,000	0.21
Timber, hardwoods	100 sup. ft.	2,575,000	3.20
White lead	cwt.	60,000	0.12
Whiting	cwt.	274,000	0.07
Total	..	..	10.39
Foodstuffs and Tobacco(*a*)—			
Principally Imported—			
Tapioca	cwt.	754,860	0.54
Cocoa, raw	cwt.	104,460	0.26
Coffee	lb.	3,642,000	0.25
Tea	lb.	48,954,520	2.15
Mustard	doz. lb.	49,340	0.02
Herrings	doz. lb.	289,760	0.08
Sild	doz. 4-oz. tins	847,560	0.13
Tobacco, leaf	lb.	18,321,340	5.36
Principally Home-produced—			
Barley	bushel	5,185,260	0.67
Maize	bushel	330,640	0.05
Oats	bushel	15,713,240	1.04
Rice	cwt.	339,246	0.26
Wheat	bushel	41,880,980	5.44
Peas	bushel	675,980	0.16
Sugar	ton	352,682	5.29
Beef	100 lb.	7,352,520	14.63
Lamb	lb.	87,245,740	1.48
Mutton	lb.	458,081,320	3.78
Pork	lb.	49,923,380	1.38
Butterfat	lb.	204,156,640	6.57
Lard	lb.	1,497,840	0.03
Milk	gallon	167,838,800	5.22
Currants	lb,	10,391,520	0.17
Sultanas	lb.	18,893,700	0.33
Grapes	ton	98,668	0.45
Total	..	..	55.74
All Groups—			
Principally Imported	..	..	23.11
Principally Home-produced	..	..	76.89
Total	..	..	100.00

(*a*) Includes weights transferred from deleted articles.

4. **Index Numbers.**—Index numbers for each group of commodities and for all groups combined for the index of wholesale prices of basic materials and foodstuffs are given in the following table. Current index numbers, on the base: Average of three years ended June, 1939 = 100, are published monthly in the mimeographed statistical bulletin *Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index* and in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics.*

WHOLESALE PRICE (BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS) INDEX NUMBERS.
(*Base of each Group: Year* 1928 = 100.)

Period.	Basic Materials.								Basic Materials and Foodstuffs.		
	Metals and Coal.	Oils, Fats and Waxes.	Textiles.	Chemicals.	Rubber and Hides.	Building Materials.	Total.	Foodstuffs and Tobacco. (*a*)	Goods principally Imported. (*b*)	Goods principally Home-produced. (*a*)	All Groups (*a*)
1928	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1929	100	102	83	98	77	98	98	107	101	103	103
1930	95	108	61	95	55	100	93	95	105	92	95
1931	89	109	57	98	58	101	92	81	111	79	87
1932	83	107	54	98	53	98	88	79	108	76	84
1933	82	88	62	95	56	100	83	78	101	75	81
1934	79	82	66	89	60	98	80	81	99	75	81
1935	74	88	62	82	59	97	79	85	103	76	83
1936	72	91	76	82	72	99	82	90	105	81	86
1937	79	95	87	82	89	110	91	95	113	86	92
1938	80	95	61	83	66	104	88	96	109	85	91
1939	81	97	65	84	76	105	90	92	111	83	90
1940	84	123	78	97	93	127	104	99	134	90	100
1941	88	134	82	106	98	137	112	105	156	91	107
1942	97	151	93	116	104	154	125	116	180	99	119
1943	103	160	110	118	106	181	135	121	199	102	126
1944	103	160	108	118	106	183	135	123	200	104	127
1945	103	153	108	117	106	184	133	127	198	106	129
1946	102	142	119	116	104	187	131	129	194	108	129
1947	107	142	165	116	94	194	137	137	202	114	136
1948	129	159	234	127	100	204	157	156	217	135	155
1949	160	166	254	138	96	213	175	172	225	154	172
1950	179	179	382	179	155	258	208	200	263	182	202
1951	235	196	475	229	248	327	261	242	299	232	248
1952	299	216	408	277	193	432	304	272	325	272	285
1953	307	217	467	279	154	394	301	286	307	285	291
1954	305	204	387	260	154	380	290	293	296	286	288
1955	314	203	341	259	228	411	298	304	312	294	298
1956	322	219	346	272	240	466	316	309	332	302	309
1957	317	227	363	286	221	486	322	308	339	302	311
1958	311	220	272	278	197	457	304	311	318	300	304
1959	306	216	279	271	273	445	303	319	308	308	308
1960	316	211	278	272	278	459	308	349	308	332	327
1960—											
January ..	314	210	295	274	283	454	308	326	309	316	314
February ..	316	210	283	274	299	454	309	325	311	315	314
March ..	317	211	284	274	293	460	310	329	311	319	317
April	317	211	291	274	286	460	310	341	310	327	323
May	317	211	287	273	267	460	309	348	310	331	326
June	317	212	287	273	258	460	308	367	308	345	336
July	317	213	276	271	264	460	308	369	307	347	337
August ..	315	212	263	271	276	460	307	372	306	348	338
September ..	316	213	266	271	280	460	308	367	307	345	336
October ..	316	210	264	271	286	460	307	357	306	338	330
November ..	316	209	271	271	285	460	307	346	307	330	325
December ..	314	209	270	271	258	460	305	344	307	328	323

(*a*) Excluding potatoes and onions. *See* para. 3 on page 44. (*b*) Represents only such imported commodities as are included in the Wholesale Price Index and does not measure changes in prices of all imports.

§ 3. Melbourne Wholesale Price Index.

1. **General.**—An index of Melbourne wholesale prices was first computed in 1912. It relates chiefly to basic materials and foods weighted in accordance with consumption in the years immediately preceding that date. Neither the list of items nor the weighting has been varied. Consequently, the index is outmoded for current use and is a measure of variations in wholesale prices

based on the weighting originally determined. It has some historical significance as a measure of changes in the prices of its component items combined in the proportions in which they were in common use about the year 1910. It is now published on an annual basis for " All Groups " only and is used mainly as an approximate indication of long-term trends since the year 1861, for which it was first compiled. A description of the index and a list of the commodities included in it were published in Labour Report No. 38, 1949, pages 43–45.

2. **Index Numbers.**—Index numbers for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups combined, are shown in the following table:—

MELBOURNE WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

(*Base of each Group: Year* 1911 = 1,000.)

Year.	Metals and Coal.	Wool, Cotton, Leather, etc.	Agricultural Produce, etc.	Dairy Produce.	Groceries.	Meat.	Building Materials.	Chemicals.	All Groups.
1861 ..	1,438	1,381	1,583	1,008	1,963	..	1,070	2,030	1,538
1871 ..	1,096	1,257	1,236	864	1,586	..	1,044	1,409	1,229
1881 ..	1,178	1,115	1,012	935	1,421	..	1,091	1,587	1,121
1891 ..	895	847	1,024	995	1,032	888	780	1,194	945
1901 ..	1,061	774	928	1,029	1,048	1,345	841	917	974
1911 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
1912 ..	1,021	991	1,370	1,206	1,052	1,357	1,057	978	1,170
1913 ..	1,046	1,070	1,097	1,054	1,024	1,252	1,128	995	1,188
1914 ..	1,099	1,032	1,207	1,137	1,021	1,507	1,081	1,253	1,149
1915 ..	1,284	1,017	2,162	1,530	1,133	2,435	1,275	1,528	1,604
1916 ..	1,695	1,423	1,208	1,485	1,322	2,515	1,491	1,760	1,504
1917 ..	2,129	2,008	1,157	1,423	1,343	2,403	1,884	2,171	1,662
1918 ..	2,416	2,360	1,444	1,454	1,422	2,385	2,686	3,225	1,934
1919 ..	2,121	2,363	1,987	1,651	1,514	2,342	2,852	2,896	2,055
1920 ..	2,302	2,625	2,460	2,213	1,920	3,279	3,226	2,834	2,483
1921 ..	2,173	1,361	1,767	2,000	1,977	2,158	2,733	2,303	1,903
1922 ..	1,941	1,681	1,628	1,648	1,869	1,787	2,005	1,965	1,758
1923 ..	1,826	2,148	1,778	1,840	1,746	2,579	2,024	1,933	1,944
1924 ..	1,835	2,418	1,647	1,655	1,721	2,223	1,814	1,806	1,885
1925 ..	1,851	1,966	1,796	1,636	1,723	2,212	1,711	1,790	1,844
1926 ..	1,938	1,582	2,001	1,784	1,730	1,931	1,664	1,816	1,832
1927 ..	1,962	1,650	1,826	1,823	1,724	2,111	1,623	1,866	1,817
1928 ..	1,912	1,781	1,726	1,751	1,707	2,015	1,744	1,923	1,792
1929 ..	1,912	1,555	1,793	1,854	1,689	2,245	1,755	1,943	1,803
1930 ..	1,867	1,127	1,484	1,627	1,666	2,024	1,875	1,982	1,596
1931 ..	1,826	1,040	1,121	1,398	1,794	1,512	2,025	2,166	1,429
1932 ..	1,736	998	1,230	1,304	1,766	1,351	2,043	2,127	1,411
1933 ..	1,713	1,118	1,175	1,194	1,714	1,485	2,061	2,105	1,409
1934 ..	1,660	1,261	1,288	1,274	1,735	1,540	2,015	2,017	1,471
1935 ..	1,602	1,217	1,344	1,325	1,729	1,508	1,964	1,996	1,469
1936 ..	1,566	1,330	1,480	1,351	1,731	1,684	1,969	1,997	1,543
1937 ..	1,772	1,406	1,604	1,451	1,750	1,678	2,430	2,006	1,656
1938 ..	1,746	1,051	1,789	1,549	1,747	1,871	2,238	2,059	1,662
1939 ..	1,758	1,101	1,820	1,557	1,752	1,710	2,220	2,075	1,665
1940 ..	1,854	1,361	1,567	1,567	1,784	1,882	2,890	2,298	1,713
1941 ..	1,960	1,402	1,721	1,554	1,883	1,776	3,138	2,527	1,796
1942 ..	2,146	1,507	1,900	1,665	1,938	2,312	3,409	2,437	1,977
1943 ..	2,272	1,945	1,964	1,716	1,939	2,366	3,764	2,442	2,117
1944 ..	2,278	1,967	2,052	1,721	1,949	2,470	3,768	2,442	2,159
1945 ..	2,270	1,960	2,259	1,726	1,967	2,560	3,770	2,527	2,228
1946 ..	2,262	2,062	1,951	1,722	1,977	2,589	3,772	2,614	2,162
1947 ..	2,390	2,690	2,019	1,763	2,174	2,748	3,800	2,843	2,360
1948 ..	2,829	3,619	2,383	2,104	2,435	2,976	4,631	3,180	2,824
1949 ..	3,502	3,966	2,876	2,309	2,558	3,356	4,611	3,221	3,191
1950 ..	3,902	5,464	3,155	2,459	2,829	4,616	(*a*) 5,567	3,263	3,816
1951 ..	5,080	7,943	4,512	2,930	2,850	6,438	(*a*) 7,074	3,294	5,098
1952 ..	6,481	7,365	5,038	4,024	3,455	6,289	(*a*) 9,338	3,723	5,647
1953 ..	6,615	6,950	4,958	4,533	3,767	6,303	(*a*) 8,519	4,691	(*b*) 5,631

(*a*) The list of items and weighting of the original Building Materials group of this index are outmoded in respect of recent years. The movement shown here for this group between 1949 and 1953 has been calculated in accordance with the movement occurring in the Building Materials group of the Basic Materials and Foodstuffs Index. (*b*) The " All Groups " index numbers for the years 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960 were 5,384, 5,548, 5,916, 5,814, 5,575, 5,394 and 5,857 respectively.

§ 4. International Comparisons: Wholesale Price Index Numbers.

The following table gives index numbers of wholesale prices during the period 1952 to December, 1960 for Australia and other countries. Except where otherwise noted, the average prices in each country for the year 1953 are taken as base (= 100). The figures, which have been taken from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, show fluctuations in prices in each country, and do not measure relative price levels as between the various countries included.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(Source: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* of the Statistical Office of the United Nations.)
(*Base:* 1953 = 100.)

Period.	Australia.	Belgium.	Brazil.	Canada.	Denmark.	France.	Germany (Western).	India.	Indonesia (Djakarta).(*a*)	Ireland.
1952	98	107	87	102	107	105	103	97	95	100
1953	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**-100-**	**100**	(*b*)**100**
1954	99	99	130	98	100	98	98	96	110	98
1955	103	101	147	99	-103-	98	101	88	144	101
1956	106	104	176	102	106	102	103	99	136	101
1957	107	106	197	103	106	108	105	104	158	108
1958	105	102	222	103	105	121	106	107	247	113
1959	106	101	305	104	105	126	105	111	(*c*)	113
1960	112	102	399	104	105	130	107	118	(*c*)	113
1960—										
March Qtr.	108	103	365	104	106	130	106	114	(*c*)	112
June ,, ...	113	103	377	105	105	130	106	117	(*c*)	113
Sept. ,, ...	116	102	404	104	105	128	107	120	(*c*)	112
Dec. ,, ...	112	102	450	104	105	131	108	121	(*c*)	112

Period.	Italy.	Japan (Tokyo).	Netherlands.	New Zealand.	Norway.	Philippines (Manila).	Sweden.	Union of South Africa.	United Kingdom.(*d*)	United States of America.
1952	100	100	104	101	-101-	101	106	99	..	101
1953	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	..	**100**
1954	99	99	101	99	102	95	99	101	100	100
1955	100	98	102	100	104	92	103	104	103	101
1956	102	102	104	104	109	95	108	105	107	104
1957	103	105	107	105	113	99	110	107	107	107
1958	101	98	105	108	111	103	107	107	101	108
1959	98	99	106	110	111	104	108	107	102	108
1960	99	101	103	110	112	108	111	109	102	109
1960—										
March Qtr.	99	101	105	110	112	107	110	108	103	109
June ,, ...	99	100	103	110	111	106	111	108	102	109
Sept. ,, ...	99	101	102	110	111	109	111	109	101	108
Dec. ,, ...	99	102	102	111	112	112	112	110	101	109

(*a*) Imported goods. (*b*) Home-produced goods only. (*c*) Not available. (*d*) Basic materials and fuel—Base: 1954 = 100.

NOTE.—The symbol - on each side of an index number (e.g., -95-) indicates that two series have been linked at that period. The symbol ——— between two index numbers indicates that it is not possible to link two series (because of change in scope, etc.) and therefore the index numbers are not comparable with each other even where they are shown on the same base period.

CHAPTER III.—WAGES AND HOURS.

§ 1. Arbitration and Wages Boards Acts and Associated Legislation.

1. **General.**—Particulars regarding the operation of Commonwealth and State Acts for the regulation of wages, hours and conditions of work were first compiled for the year 1913 and particulars for later years have appeared in subsequent issues of the Labour Report.

2. **Laws Regulating Industrial Matters.**—The principal Acts in force regulating rates of wage, hours of labour and working conditions generally in both Commonwealth and State jurisdictions at the end of 1960 are listed below:—

COMMONWEALTH.

Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1960.
Public Service Arbitration Act 1920–1960.
Coal Industry Act 1946–1958.
Stevedoring Industry Act 1949–1957.
Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act 1949–1958.
Navigation Act 1912–1958.

STATES.

New South Wales ..	Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940–1959. Coal Industry Act, 1946–1960.
Victoria	Labour and Industry Acts 1958–1960.
Queensland ..	Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1932 to 1958.
South Australia ..	Industrial Code, 1920–1958.
Western Australia ..	Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912–1952. Mining Act, 1904–1957.
Tasmania	Wages Boards Act 1920–1960.

3. **Methods of Administration.**—(i) *Commonwealth—(a) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.*—Under placitum (xxxv.) of section 51 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered to make laws with respect to " conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State ". The Parliament has made such a law, namely, the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

This Act defines " an industrial dispute " as " (*a*) a dispute (including a threatened, impending or probable dispute) as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State ; and (*b*) a situation which is likely to give rise to a dispute as to industrial matters which so extends; and includes (*c*) such a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, a State or an authority of a State; (*d*) a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth, whether or not the dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State; and (*e*) a claim which an organization is entitled to submit to the Commission [*see* page 53] under section eleven A of the *Public Service Arbitration Act* 1920–1960 or an application or matter which the Public Service Arbitrator has refrained from hearing, or from

further hearing, or from determining under section fourteen A of that Act, whether or not there exists in relation to the claim, application or matter a dispute as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State ".

The Conciliation and Arbitration Act was extensively amended by an Act (No. 44 of 1956) assented to on 30th June, 1956. This amendment altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial functions from the conciliation and arbitration functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to deal with judicial matters under the Act and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. Further amendments were made by Act No. 103 of 1956, Act No. 30 of 1958, Act No. 40 of 1959 and Act No. 15 of 1960. A summary of the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1960 is given in the following paragraphs.

(*b*) *The Commonwealth Industrial Court.*—The Commonwealth Industrial Court is at present composed of a Chief Judge and three other Judges and the Act provides that the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Industrial Court shall be exercised by not less than two Judges except in the following circumstances. A single Judge may exercise the jurisdiction of the Court with respect to a dismissal or injury of an employee on account of industrial action, interpretation of awards, questions concerning eligibility for membership of an organization, disputes between an organization and its members and a prescribed matter of practice or procedure. A single Judge may refer a question of law for the opinion of the Court constituted by not less than two Judges. The Court is a Superior Court of Record with the same power to punish contempts of its power and authority as is possessed by the High Court. In general, decisions of the Industrial Court are final; however, an appeal lies to the High Court, but only when the latter grants leave to appeal. Provision is made for the registration of employer and employee associations. In matters involving disputed elections in organizations, the Court may direct the Registrar to make investigations, and if necessary order a new election. The Act also provides for the Commission to exercise the powers of the Court with regard to an application for cancellation of registration of an organization. Any such change of jurisdiction must be notified by proclamation. This provision could be used if the powers of the Court in this regard were declared, in whole or in part, to be invalid.

Special provision is made concerning the right of audience before the Commonwealth Industrial Court. Briefly, except in proceedings which, in general, involve questions of law or offences against the Act, parties are able to elect whether to appear personally or to be represented by lawyers or officials. Even in proceedings involving questions of law, except appeals from decisions by other Courts to the Industrial Court on matters arising under this Act or the Public Service Arbitration Act 1920–1960, the parties may, if they wish and the Court grants leave, be represented by officials.

(*c*) *The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.*—The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is at present composed of a President, five Deputy Presidents, a Senior Commissioner, eight Commissioners and three Conciliators. The presidential members of the Commission must have been solicitors or barristers of the High Court or of the Supreme Court of a State of not less than five years' standing or Judges of the previously existing Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes by conciliation or arbitration, and to make suggestions and to do such things as appear right and proper for (*a*) effecting a reconciliation between the parties to industrial disputes; (*b*) preventing and settling industrial disputes by amicable agreement; and (*c*) preventing and settling, by conciliation or arbitration, industrial disputes not prevented or settled by amicable agreement. The Commission may exercise its powers of its own motion or on the application of a party.

The President may assign a Commissioner to deal with industrial disputes relating to particular industries, or members of the Commission to deal with a particular industrial dispute. However, subject to the approval of the President, it is the duty of the Senior Commissioner to organize and allocate the work of the Commissioners and Conciliators.

When an industrial dispute occurs or is likely to occur, the Act provides that a Commissioner shall take steps for the prompt prevention or settlement of that dispute by conciliation, or, if in his opinion conciliation is unlikely to succeed or has failed, by arbitration. A Commissioner may arrange with the Senior Commissioner for a Conciliator to assist the parties to reach an amicable agreement and shall do so if the parties so request. If an agreement is reached, a memorandum of its terms shall be made in writing, and may be certified by the Commission. A certified memorandum shall have the same effect as an award.

The Commission in Presidential Session, that is, the Commission constituted by at least three presidential members nominated by the President, and not otherwise, is empowered to deal with making awards, or certifying agreements, in so far as they concern standard hours, basic wages and long service leave.

An industrial dispute being heard by a Commissioner may be referred to the Commission on the ground that the dispute, or part of it, is of such importance that, in the public interest, it should so be dealt with. If a party to a dispute makes an application for such a reference, the Commissioner shall consult with the President, who may direct that the Commission constituted by three members, one of whom is a presidential member and one is, where practicable, the Commissioner concerned, shall hear and determine the dispute, or that part referred to it. In this hearing the Commission may have regard to evidence given and arguments adduced previously before the Commissioner, and it may refer a part of the dispute back to the Commissioner for determination. The President may, before the Commission has been constituted for the referred dispute, authorize a presidential member of the Commission or a Commissioner to take evidence on the Commission's behalf.

An appeal against the decision of a Commissioner shall be heard by not less than three members nominated by the President, of whom at least two shall be presidential members of the Commission. However, an appeal will not be heard unless the Commission considers it is necessary as a matter of public interest. The President, after taking account of the views of the parties to a dispute, may appoint a member of the Commission to take evidence on behalf of the full bench of the Commission, so that the full bench can have this evidence before it when it commences its hearing.

Where matters relating to appeals or references to the Commission under both or either of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act and the Public Service Arbitration Act are being heard, and the Commission is not constituted by the same persons for these matters, the President may, if he is of the opinion that

they involve a question in common, direct that the Commission in joint session (i.e. comprised of those persons who constituted the Commission in the separate matters) may take evidence and hear argument on that question.

Provision is also made in the Act for a presidential member of the Commission to handle industrial matters in connexion with the Maritime Industries, Snowy Mountains Area and Stevedoring Industry, except in those matters for which the Act requires that the Commission shall be constituted by more than one member.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission also deals with disputes and industrial matters, interstate or intra-State, associated with undertakings or projects of the Commonwealth Government which have been declared by the Minister to be Commonwealth projects for the purposes of this Act. In effect, this places employees of Commonwealth projects, so declared, under the jurisdiction of the Commission. The Commission may also make an award in relation to an industrial dispute involving such employees. The Minister has the power to exempt certain persons or classes of persons working on these projects from the jurisdiction of the Commission.

The Commission may make an award in relation to an industrial dispute when the Public Service Arbitrator refrains from dealing with claims made by a Public Service employee organization or consents to the claims being presented to the Commission, though such an award may be inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth relating to salaries, wages, rates of pay or terms or conditions of service of employees in the Public Service as defined by section three of the Public Service Arbitration Act 1920-1960, not being the Commonwealth Employees Compensation Act 1930-1959, the Commonwealth Employees' Furlough Act 1943-1959, the Superannuation Act 1922-1959 or any other prescribed Act.

The Act provides that where a State law, or an order, award, decision or determination of a State industrial authority is inconsistent with or deals with a matter dealt with in an award of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, the latter shall prevail, and the former, to the extent of the inconsistency or in relation to the matter dealt with, shall be invalid.

(*d*) *Coal Industry Tribunal.*—The Coal Industry Tribunal was established under the Commonwealth Coal Industry Act 1946 and the New South Wales Coal Industry Act, 1946 to consider and determine interstate disputes and, in respect of New South Wales only, intra-State disputes between the Australian Coal and Shale Employees' Federation and employers in the coal-mining industry.

Special war-time bodies were created to deal with specific aspects of the coal industry, reference to which was made in earlier issues of the Labour Report (*see* No. 40, page 53). Under amending legislation passed jointly by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Parliaments in 1951, the Tribunal was vested with authority to deal with all interstate industrial disputes in the coal mining industry, irrespective of the trade union involved, and, in the case of New South Wales, intra-State disputes also. The Tribunal consists of one person, who may appoint two assessors nominated by the parties to advise him in matters relating to any dispute. Subsidiary authorities are the Local Coal Authorities and Mine Conciliation Committees, who may be appointed to assist in the prevention and settlement of certain disputes. An amendment to the Commonwealth Coal Industry Act, passed in 1952, makes it obligatory for the Tribunal to use conciliation and arbitration to settle industrial disputes.

(*e*) *Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.*—Wages, hours of work and working conditions in the Commonwealth Public Service are regulated by the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, under powers conferred by the Public Service Arbitration Act 1920–1960. The system of arbitration commenced to operate in 1912, cases being heard by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration as part of the ordinary work of that Court. In 1920, however, the control was transferred to the Arbitrator, who is appointed by the Government for a term of seven years, and who need not have legal qualifications.

Provision is now made for an organization of employees in the Public Service to submit a claim to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission with the consent of the Public Service Arbitrator or where the Arbitrator has, other than on the ground of triviality, refrained from hearing or determining the claim. Also, appeals from decisions of the Arbitrator may be made to the Commission.

(*f*) *Australian Capital Territory Industrial Board.*—The regulation of industrial matters in the Australian Capital Territory under a local Industrial Board commenced in the year 1922. However, an amending Ordinance, gazetted on 19th May, 1949, abolished the Board and transferred its functions to authorities established by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. A Commissioner was assigned to the Australian Capital Territory. Matters outside his jurisdiction are now dealt with by the Commonwealth Industrial Court and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

Details of the provisions relating to the Board during its period of jurisdiction may be found in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 37 (*see* No. 36, p. 51).

(ii) *States*—(*a*) *New South Wales.*—The controlling authority is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, consisting of a President and five other Judges. Subsidiary tribunals are the Conciliation Commissioners, the Apprenticeship Commissioner, Conciliation Committees and Apprenticeship Councils constituted for particular industries. Each Conciliation Committee consists of a Conciliation Commissioner as Chairman and equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees. The Apprenticeship Commissioner and the members of the Conciliation Committee for an industry constitute the Apprenticeship Council for the industry. These subsidiary tribunals may make awards binding on industries, but an appeal to the Industrial Commission may be made against any award. Special Commissioners with conciliatory powers and limited arbitration powers may be appointed. Compulsory control commenced in 1901, after the earlier Acts of 1892 and 1899 providing for voluntary submission of matters in dispute had proved abortive.

(*b*) *Victoria.*—The authorities are separate Wages Boards for the occupations and industries covered, each consisting of a chairman and equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees, and a Court of Industrial Appeals, the latter presided over by a Judge of the County Court. The system was instituted in the State in 1896, and represented the first example in Australia of legal regulation of wage rates.

(*c*) *Queensland.*—The authority is the Industrial Court, consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court and not more than four members appointed by the Governor in Council. Legal control was first instituted in 1907 with the passing of the Wages Board Act.

(*d*) *South Australia.*—The principal tribunal is the Industrial Court, composed of the President (a person eligible for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court) who may be joined by two assessors employed in the industry concerned; Deputy Presidents may also be appointed. There are also Industrial Boards, for the various industries, consisting of a chairman and equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees. Another tribunal provided for under the Industrial Code is the Board of Industry, composed of a President, who shall be the President or a Deputy President of the Industrial Court, and four Commissioners. Broadly speaking, the functions of these three tribunals are:—(i) the Industrial Court delivers awards concerning workers who do not come under the jurisdiction of the Industrial Boards and hears appeals from decisions of Industrial Boards; (ii) the determinations of the Industrial Boards apply to most industries in the metropolitan area; however, for employees of the Public Service, Railways and councils of a municipality or district, determinations of Industrial Boards apply to the whole of the State; (iii) the Board of Industry declares the " living wage ".

(*e*) *Western Australia.*—The system of control comprises an Arbitration Court, Industrial Boards, Conciliation Committees and a Conciliation Commissioner. Employers and employees are equally represented on both Boards and Committees. The Court consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court and two members. Commissioners may also be appointed by the Minister for the settlement of particular disputes. Legal control dates back to 1900.

The Western Australian Coal Industry Tribunal, established under the Mining Act, has power to determine any industrial matter in the coal mining industry. It consists of a chairman and four other members (two representatives each of employers and employees). Boards of reference may be appointed by the Tribunal and decisions of the Tribunal may be reviewed by the Court of Arbitration on the application of a party subject to the decision.

(*f*) *Tasmania.*—The authority consists of Wages Boards for separate industries, comprising a Chairman (who is common to all Wages Boards), appointed by the Governor, and equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees, appointed by the Minister administering the Act. The system was instituted in 1910.

4. **Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.**—In Labour Reports Nos. 5-36 statistics were published of the number of awards and determinations made and industrial agreements filed, excluding variations, in each State and under Commonwealth legislation dealing with these matters. Statistics were also published, up to and including 1939, showing the number of awards, determinations and industrial agreements in force at the end of each year. These details are not now published because of the difficulty of obtaining precise data.

5. **New Legislation and Special Reports.**—Information concerning the main provisions of various Industrial Acts in force throughout Australia was given in earlier Reports, and brief reviews are furnished in each issue of the more important aspects of new industrial legislation having special application to the terms of awards or determinations. The year 1960 is covered in this issue.

(i) *Commonwealth.*—An amendment (Act No. 15 of 1960) to the Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1959, effective on 14th May, 1960, increased from two to three the number of judges who, together with a chief judge, can comprise the Commonwealth Industrial Court.

(ii) *New South Wales.*—The Coal Industry Act was amended by Act No. 22, 1960, to enable those officers of the Joint Coal Board who were formerly State public servants to derive full benefits from their superannuation contributions. The amendment was effective from 1st February, 1947.

(iii) *Victoria.*—The Labour and Industry Act 1958 was amended on 7th June, 1960, by Act No. 6631.

The amending Act gave the Minister power to intervene in an appeal to the Industrial Appeals Court against a Wages Board Determination. Such intervention, either at the Minister's discretion or on representation to him by an association of consumers of goods or other group with a *bona fide* interest in the operation of the determination, would be for the protection of the public interest. The Court should consider whether the determination appealed against is contrary to the public interest and, in particular, whether it detrimentally affects the interests, convenience or requirements of the public or any substantial section thereof, or whether it may have the effect of restricting reasonable competition in the trade to which it relates, or any associated trade.

The Minister can, in similar circumstances to those in which he has power to intervene in an appeal, refer a determination to the Court for its consideration. Such a reference is to be notified in the Government Gazette, together with the date on which the Court will deal with it. Unlike an appeal, a reference shall not suspend the operation of the determination in whole or in part pending consideration by the Court. The Minister may appear by Council and any person or organization that the Court considers should be heard may appear personally or be represented. In dealing with the reference, the Court is to consider all the matters it is required to consider in an appeal in which the Minister has intervened.

In giving effect to its decision on the appeal or the reference, the Court may exercise in full its power to amend the determination.

Various adjustments were made to the provisions in the Act for the imposition of penalties.

The amendments in relation to intervention in appeals and reference to the Appeals Court by the Minister were proclaimed operative from 1st September, 1960, and those in relation to penalties from 7th June, 1960.

(iv) *Queensland.*—No amendments were made to the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts during 1960.

(v) *South Australia.*—The Industrial Code was not amended during 1960.

(vi) *Western Australia.*—No amendments to Acts affecting the regulation of wages or conditions of employment were made during 1960.

(vii) *Tasmania.*—(*a*) The Wages Boards Act 1920–1951 was amended by Act No. 67 of 1960, assented to on 19th December, 1960.

The section of the Act which provided for the continuation of determinations made by wages boards appointed under the Wages Board Act 1910 was repealed.

The number of members that may be appointed to a wages board who are officers of either employer or employee organizations or associations in the trade to which the board is related was increased from one to two for each of these groups, but not more than half of the members appointed to a board as representatives of either employers or employees are to be officers of an organization or association. Where there is only one employer in the State in a trade covered by a wages board, one member of the board may be an officer of an organization or association of employers, irrespective of whether he has experience in the trade in accordance with the Act's usual requirements.

A person who is not ordinarily a resident in the State is not eligible for appointment as a member of a board, and a member of a board who ceases to reside in the State shall vacate his position. Any member of a board who is removed from his office on the ground that he has been absent from two or more consecutive meetings of the board without sufficient reason shall not be re-appointed within five years of his removal. Questions on which a board is evenly divided shall be resolved by the board chairman only after he has exhausted all means of obtaining a decision from among board members. A member of a board may appoint a person as his proxy to attend a board meeting. Such a person would have to be eligible for appointment to the board, and would have the same rights at the meeting as the member.

A new section provided for the appointment of a secretary of a board. The secretary, who shall be an officer of the Department of Labour and Industry, is to record the decisions made at a meeting and the chairman shall, if the board agrees that the record is correct, sign this record. A copy is subsequently to be sent to each board member, and copies are to be held by the secretary for inspection by any member of any board.

A board is to fix the date from which a determination is to operate, but this date is to be not earlier than fourteen days before the making of the determination. Any determination of a board made subsequent to an adjournment of a meeting shall have the same date as the first day of the meeting on which a quorum of the board was present. A determination of a board may provide for the settlement of a dispute by either the Chief Inspector of Factories or the chairman of the board, and may, in respect of any matter to which the determination relates, require anything to be done to his satisfaction or prohibit anything being done without his consent.

The sections of the Act under which apprenticeships were regulated were repealed. The term " industrial matters " was redefined to confine it to matters in relation to which a wages board determination had been or could be made. A new section was added under which a person presiding at a compulsory conference convened to prevent or settle an industrial dispute may direct, by order in writing, that any action shown by the conference to be necessary be taken. Such an order cannot require any person to contravene a wages board determination or to make him liable to legal proceedings. The penalty for contravening or failing to comply with the order is £100.

(*b*) The Stevedoring Industry Long Service Leave Act of 1960, dated 19th December, 1960, was proclaimed to operate from 1st February, 1961.

The Act created a fund, administered by the Treasurer, called the Stevedoring Industry Long Service Leave Fund. Into it all amounts recovered or otherwise appropriated under the Act are to be paid, and from it payments required by the Act are to be made. The Treasurer may invest moneys standing to the credit of the Fund in the same way that Trust Fund money may be invested under the Public Account Act 1957.

When a waterside worker, registered at a port in the State, is employed, the employer is to pay a charge at the rate of 3d. for each hour that he is employed. Payments of such charges are to be made to the Treasurer within the time fixed for submitting returns in respect of the employment, but, subject to the approval of the Chief Inspector of Factories, the time in which they are to be made may be extended, or they may be paid in instalments. Within fourteen days after the end of each month, an employer shall furnish to the Chief Inspector a return showing the hours worked during each pay-period ending in the month by registered waterside workers whom he has employed.

A worker is entitled to thirteen weeks' long service leave on ordinary pay after completion of twenty years of continuous registration as a waterside worker, and six and a half weeks' leave for each subsequent ten years. Rights to *pro rata* leave are specified in cases of termination of registration through illness, incapacity, death or other reason not arising from misconduct.

On application by a waterside worker, the Chief Inspector shall determine the period during which leave may be taken, and in determining this period the requirements of the port at which the worker is registered are to be taken into consideration. Leave is to be granted as early as practicable after the application has been made, or at a later date agreed upon by the worker, and it may be taken in one complete period or, by agreement, in two separate periods. No leave is to be taken until three years after the commencement of the Act.

Payments for leave are to be made in weekly instalments except when otherwise agreed between a worker and the Chief Inspector. On termination of service a worker is to be paid on the day following that on which he ceased to be registered. If a worker was registered on the day before his death, his legal personal representative shall be paid on the day following his death for his leave entitlement.

(viii) *Territories.*—No industrial legislation affecting only the Northern Territory or the Australian Capital Territory was passed in 1960.

§ 2. Rates of Wage and Hours of Work.

1. **General.**—The collection of data for minimum rates of wage in the many occupations in the industries carried on in each State was first undertaken by this Bureau in the early part of the year 1913. Particulars were ascertained primarily from awards, determinations and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In those cases where no award, determination or agreement was in force, the ruling union or predominant rate of wage was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. This applied mainly in the earlier years; in recent years all occupations included have been covered by awards, etc. From the particulars so obtained, indexes of "nominal" (i.e. minimum) weekly wage rates were calculated for a number of industry groups. The index for each industry group was the unweighted average of wage rates for selected occupations within the group. These industry indexes were combined into an aggregate index by using industry weights as current in or about 1911.

Results were first published for 1913 in Labour Report No. 2, pages 28-43. Within a few years, the scope of these indexes was considerably extended (*see* Labour Report No. 5, pages 44–50). On the basis then adopted, weighted average minimum weekly and hourly wage rates and hours of work were published quarterly from 30th September, 1917 to 30th June, 1959, in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, and these were summarized annually in the Labour Report. Less detailed particulars of wage rates were also ascertained for each year back to 1891, and these were published in earlier issues of the Labour Report.

Early in 1960 these indexes were replaced by a new series constructed on the basis of data obtained from investigations which were commenced in 1954, as described in the next section.

2. **Indexes of Minimum Weekly and Hourly Wage Rates and Standard Hours of Work.**—This section contains indexes (with base: year 1954 = 100) of minimum weekly and hourly rates of wage and standard hours of work for

adult males and adult females for Australia and each State. In the indexes there are 15 industrial groups for adult males and 8 industrial groups for adult females. For relevant periods these indexes replace cognate indexes (base: year 1911 = 1,000 for males and April, 1914 = 1,000 for females) published in issues prior to No. 47, 1959.

The indexes are based on the occupation structure existing in 1954. Weights for each industry and each occupation were derived from two sample surveys made in that year. The first was the Survey of Awards in April, 1954, which showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations and agreements. This provided employee weights for each industry as well as a basis for the Survey of Award Occupations made in November, 1954. This second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc., in the various industries, thereby providing occupation weights.

The industrial classification used in the current indexes, shown in the table on page 60, does not differ basically from the previous classification, the alterations being largely in the arrangement of classes. A comparison was given in Labour Report No. 47, page 23. The former Miscellaneous group was dissected into two component industry groups, Wholesale and Retail Trade and Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services. A new group, Communication, was included, and the former Domestic, Hotels, etc., group was extended to include Amusement, Sport and Recreation. This group is now shown as Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. The Domestic part of this group was omitted because of coverage difficulties. The former Pastoral, Agricultural, etc., group is not included in the new index.

The minimum wage rates and standard hours of work used in the new indexes are for representative occupations within each industry. They have been derived entirely from representative awards, determinations and agreements in force at the end of each quarter, commencing with 31st March, 1939, for adult males and 31st March, 1951, for adult females. The index for adult males includes rates for 3,406 award designations. However, as some of these designations are operative within more than one industry, or in more than one State, the total number of individual award occupations is 2,314. For adult females the corresponding numbers are 1,120 and 522. By use of the industry and occupation weights derived from the surveys described above, these rates and hours were combined to give weighted averages for each industrial group for each State and Australia. Weighted averages of the components of the total minimum wage rate, i.e., basic wage, margin and loading, were calculated separately for employees covered by Commonwealth awards, etc., and for those covered by State awards, etc. *See* page 60.

Because the indexes are designed to measure movements in prescribed minimum rates of " wages " as distinct from " salaries ", awards, etc., relating solely or mainly to salary earners are excluded.

The particulars given in this chapter show variations in minimum weekly and hourly rates of wage and standard hours of work from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. The amounts should not be regarded as actual current averages but as indexes expressed in money and hour terms, indicative of trends. Tables showing particulars of wage rates and index numbers as at the end of each quarter from 31st March, 1939 (for adult males), and 31st March, 1951 (for adult females) to 31st December, 1960, will be found in Sections IV. and V. of the Appendix.

In Sections VII. and VIII. of the Appendix, particulars of wage rates are given for a large number of the more important occupations in each industrial group, and a comparison of wage rates and hours of work for certain occupations in Australia, the United Kingdom and New Zealand will be found in Section IX.

3. **Adult Male Weekly Wage Rates.**—(i) *States.* The following table shows, for each State and Australia, the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers for a full week's work at the dates specified. Index numbers with the weighted average for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100) are also shown.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS.(*a*)

Indexes of Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Rates payable for a Full Week's Work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in Awards, Determinations and Agreements, and Index Numbers of Wage Rates.

Date.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE.(*b*)							
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st December, 1939	100 1	97 1	99 5	94 1	100 6	92 2	98 4
" " 1945	122 6	121 1	118 1	116 0	120 4	115 7	120 7
" " 1950	206 2	201 9	195 2	197 11	200 7	198 0	202 0
" " 1951	250 2	240 6	229 11	236 0	241 6	238 3	242 5
" " 1952	280 2	270 8	258 6	270 10	275 6	272 3	273 2
" " 1953	287 4	278 7	264 8	273 6	283 8	283 4	280 2
" " 1954	293 3	284 10	275 7	281 7	287 2	287 8	286 10
" " 1955	305 3	295 7	283 6	285 0	300 1	293 7	297 0
" " 1956	322 9	309 7	302 9	296 4	312 10	313 11	313 0
" " 1957	324 6	316 0	304 4	306 11	321 7	318 6	317 5
" " 1958	329 3	319 8	317 10	312 5	324 0	323 7	322 11
" " 1959	350 3	344 2	334 4	339 11	340 9	347 0	344 8
31st March, 1960	354 9	349 2	338 11	341 4	345 3	347 11	348 11
30th June, 1960	356 6	349 5	344 8	341 9	350 4	349 7	350 11
30th September, 1960	358 7	349 8	347 4	342 0	355 10	351 2	352 8
31st December, 1960	362 8	349 10	350 8	342 1	358 1	351 11	354 11
INDEX NUMBERS. (*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954 = 100.)							
31st December, 1939	35.4	34.4	35.2	33.3	35.6	32.6	34.8
" " 1945	43.4	42.9	41.8	41.1	42.6	40.9	42.7
" " 1950	73.0	71.4	69.1	70.1	71.0	70.1	71.5
" " 1951	88.6	85.2	81.4	83.6	85.5	84.4	85.8
" " 1952	99.2	95.8	91.5	95.9	97.5	96.4	96.7
" " 1953	101.7	98.6	93.7	96.8	100.4	100.3	99.2
" " 1954	103.8	100.9	97.6	99.7	101.7	101.9	101.6
" " 1955	108.1	104.7	100.4	100.9	106.3	104.0	105.2
" " 1956	114.3	109.6	107.2	104.9	110.8	111.2	110.8
" " 1957	114.9	111.9	107.8	108.7	113.9	112.8	112.4
" " 1958	116.6	113.2	112.5	110.6	114.7	114.6	114.3
" " 1959	124.0	121.9	118.4	120.4	120.7	122.9	122.0
31st March, 1960	125.6	123.6	120.0	120.9	122.2	123.2	123.5
30th June, 1960	126.2	123.7	122.0	121.0	124.0	123.8	124.3
30th September, 1960	127.0	123.8	123.0	121.1	126.0	124.3	124.9
31st December, 1960	128.4	123.9	124.2	121.1	126.8	124.6	125.7

(*a*) Excludes rural. (*b*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(ii) *Industrial Groups, Australia.*—The following table shows for Australia the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage for each industrial group, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, except rural. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRIAL GROUPS,(a) AUSTRALIA.

Indexes of Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Rates payable for a Full Week's Work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in Awards, Determinations and Agreements, and Index Numbers of Wage Rates.

Industrial Group.	At 31st December—						
	1939.	1945.	1950.	1955.	1958.	1959.	1960.
RATES OF WAGE.(b)							
Mining and Quarrying(c)	109 11	138 8	259 7	366 10	376 2	407 1	415 1
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	99 10	122 2	201 8	294 9	320 2	344 9	350 2
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	93 1	115 10	197 5	285 0	310 11	331 10	340 5
Food, Drink and Tobacco	99 1	119 11	201 5	295 9	322 5	339 8	352 2
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc.	97 6	117 11	196 0	288 10	314 10	335 1	346 2
Paper, Printing, etc.	104 7	127 8	214 3	312 6	343 3	365 0	378 6
Other Manufacturing	96 5	118 7	197 7	291 4	316 7	335 10	347 2
All Manufacturing Groups	98 8	120 8	200 10	294 1	320 0	341 9	350 6
Building and Construction	99 3	119 8	198 7	295 6	322 8	343 9	357 4
Railway Services	94 6	117 9	195 10	290 11	316 8	336 10	346 6
Road and Air Transport	99 1	121 7	197 11	294 3	319 5	340 11	352 6
Shipping and Stevedoring(d)	91 0	117 7	196 7	276 11	314 6	338 5	344 7
Communication	97 10	123 9	213 4	316 6	341 0	383 7	383 7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	98 6	119 5	200 10	297 9	324 11	341 2	357 1
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services	91 11	113 9	192 1	289 10	315 5	334 5	348 1
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	94 1	115 3	192 4	283 7	308 9	328 0	337 4
All Industrial Groups(a)	98 4	120 7	202 0	297 0	322 11	344 8	354 11
INDEX NUMBERS. *(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia, 1954 = 100.)*							
Mining and Quarrying(c)	38.9	49.1	91.9	129.9	133.2	144.1	147.0
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	35.3	43.3	71.4	104.4	113.4	122.1	124.0
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	33.0	41.0	69.9	100.9	110.1	117.5	120.5
Food, Drink and Tobacco	35.1	42.5	71.3	104.7	114.2	120.3	124.7
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc.	34.5	41.8	69.4	102.3	111.5	118.6	122.6
Paper, Printing, etc.	37.0	45.2	75.9	110.7	121.5	129.2	134.0
Other Manufacturing	34.1	42.0	70.0	103.2	112.1	118.9	122.9
All Manufacturing Groups	34.9	42.7	71.1	104.1	113.3	121.0	124.1
Building and Construction	35.1	42.4	70.3	104.6	114.3	121.7	126.5
Railway Services	33.5	41.7	69.3	103.0	112.1	119.3	122.7
Road and Air Transport	35.1	43.0	70.1	104.2	113.1	120.7	124.8
Shipping and Stevedoring(d)	32.2	41.6	69.6	98.1	111.4	119.8	122.0
Communication	34.6	43.8	75.5	112.1	120.7	135.8	135.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	34.9	42.3	71.1	105.4	115.0	120.8	126.4
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services	32.5	40.3	68.0	102.6	111.7	118.4	123.2
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	33.3	40.8	68.1	100.4	109.3	116.1	119.4
All Industrial Groups(a)	34.8	42.7	71.5	105.2	114.3	122.0	125.7

(a) Excludes rural. (b) *See* note (b) to previous table. (c) For mining, the average rates of wage are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. They include lead bonuses, etc. (d) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than masters, officers and engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include the value of keep, where supplied.

(iii) *Components of Total Wage Rate.*—A dissection of weighted average minimum weekly wage rates for adult males into the three components of the total minimum wage, i.e., basic wage, margin and loading, is given in the following two tables, separate particulars being shown for employees covered by awards, etc., within Commonwealth and State jurisdictions. For the purposes of the index the Commonwealth jurisdiction embraces awards of, or agreements registered with, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, and determinations of the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator. State jurisdictions embrace awards or determinations of, or agreements registered with, State industrial tribunals, together with certain unregistered agreements, where these are dominant in the particular industries to which they refer.

The basic wage rates shown in this section are weighted averages of the rates prescribed in awards, etc., for the occupations included in the index for each State. For industries other than mining, metropolitan basic wage rates have

generally been used. However, there are a number of occupations for which basic wage rates other than the metropolitan rate are prescribed. Also, in some States at various times State Government employees under Commonwealth awards have been paid State basic wage rates, and the basic wage rates of some employees have been subject to automatic quarterly adjustments while those of other employees within the same jurisdiction have remained unchanged. In all such cases the basic wage rate actually paid is used in tables below. For these and other reasons, the weighted average basic wage rates differ, in the majority of cases, from the metropolitan basic wage rates shown in other sections of this chapter.

Margins are minimum amounts, in addition to the basic wage, awarded to particular classifications of employees for features attaching to their work, such as skill, experience, arduousness and other like factors.

Loadings are minimum amounts, in addition to the basic wage and margin (if any), awarded for various kinds of disabilities associated with the performance of work, or to meet particular circumstances. They include payments such as industry loadings and other general loadings prescribed in awards, etc., for the occupations included in the index.

For a more detailed description of this dissection of weekly wage rates into components and for tables for each State and Australia, according to jurisdiction, extending back to 1939, *see* Statistical Bulletin 902:—*Minimum Weekly Wage Rate Index—Adult Males: Components of Total Wage Rate.* Later figures, together with monthly figures from 31st January, 1957, have been published in the bulletin *Minimum Weekly Wage Rates, January, 1957, to June, 1961.*

(*a*) *States.* The following table shows the components of the total minimum weekly wage rate for each State and Australia as at 31st December, 1960, according to jurisdiction.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF TOTAL WAGE RATE(*a*), 31st DECEMBER, 1960.

WEIGHTED AVERAGES OF MINIMUM WEEKLY RATES(*b*) PAYABLE FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME).

Jurisdiction and Components of Total Wage.(*c*)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Commonwealth Awards, etc.—							
Basic Wage ..	283 8	275 5	266 7	271 6	276 6	284 11	278 2
Margin	71 7	66 4	79 11	72 6	85 10	61 6	70 0
Loading	3 7	3 1	5 1	1 4	2 10	2 0	3 2
Total Wage ..	*358 10*	*344 10*	*351 7*	*345 4*	*365 2*	*348 5*	*351 4*
State Awards, etc.—							
Basic Wage ..	293 9	275 9	276 11	271 1	293 10	282 1	285 2
Margin	67 1	79 11	69 2	55 10	60 1	66 8	68 4
Loading	5 10	5 6	4 5	7 11	3 3	8 8	5 3
Total Wage ..	*366 8*	*361 2*	*350 6*	*334 10*	*357 2*	*357 5*	*358 9*
All Awards, etc.—							
Basic Wage ..	288 6	275 6	275 0	271 5	291 10	283 10	281 7
Margin	69 6	70 6	71 2	67 3	63 1	63 5	69 2
Loading	4 8	3 10	4 6	3 5	3 2	4 8	4 2
Total Wage ..	*362 8*	*349 10*	*350 8*	*342 1*	*358 1*	*351 11*	*354 11*

(*a*) Excludes rural. The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (*b*) As prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements. (*c*) For definitions *see* text above.

(*b*) *Australia*, 1939 *to* 1960. The components of the total minimum weekly wage rate for Australia, according to jurisdiction, are shown in the following table.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF TOTAL WAGE RATE(*a*), AUSTRALIA.

WEIGHTED AVERAGES OF MINIMUM WEEKLY RATES(*b*) PAYABLE FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME).

Jurisdiction and Components of Total Wage.(*c*)	31st Dec. 1939.	31st Dec. 1945.	31st Dec., 1950.	31st Dec., 1955.	31st Dec., 1960.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Commonwealth Awards, etc.—					
Basic Wage	79 5	97 3	162 2	239 0	278 2
Margin	17 3	19 4	35 8	52 8	70 0
Loading	0 4	4 1	3 11	2 4	3 2
Total Wage	*97 0*	*120 8*	*201 9*	*294 0*	*351 4*
State Awards, etc.—					
Basic Wage	81 11	98 1	161 8	244 8	285 2
Margin	17 4	20 0	35 3	50 6	68 4
Loading	0 6	2 5	5 5	5 0	5 3
Total Wage	*99 9*	*120 6*	*202 4*	*300 2*	*358 9*
All Awards, etc.—					
Basic Wage	80 8	97 8	161 11	241 10	281 7
Margin	17 3	19 8	35 6	51 7	69 2
Loading	0 5	3 3	4 7	3 7	4 2
Total Wage	*98 4*	*120 7*	*202 0*	*297 0*	*354 11*

For footnotes *see* table on page 61.

4. **Adult Female Weekly Wage Rates.**—(i) *States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and Australia at the dates specified. Index numbers with the weighted average for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100) are also shown. This series has not been compiled for the years prior to 1951.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES : ADULT FEMALES.

Indexes of Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Rates payable for a Full Week's Work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in Awards, Determinations and Agreements, and Index Numbers of Wage Rates.

Date.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE.(*a*)							
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st December, 1951	172 4	172 2	161 2	170 3	162 6	165 7	170 4
,, ,, 1952	195 2	195 9	183 5	196 9	184 11	189 2	193 7
,, ,, 1953	200 6	201 4	188 2	199 1	190 2	197 2	198 9
,, ,, 1954	201 3	200 9	190 5	199 11	190 5	197 7	199 2
,, ,, 1955	209 8	210 5	194 3	201 9	197 9	200 0	206 11
,, ,, 1956	221 5	220 3	202 11	209 3	206 3	215 3	217 3
,, ,, 1957	223 8	225 0	206 1	219 6	212 5	219 0	221 3
,, ,, 1958	229 0	227 6	215 3	223 9	214 1	221 3	225 8
,, ,, 1959	249 3	241 3	229 8	239 1	224 1	234 2	242 2
31st March, 1960	255 5	246 3	231 3	241 1	239 4	234 10	247 6
30th June, 1960	256 8	246 4	234 7	242 3	244 4	235 3	248 9
30th September, 1960	258 4	246 5	236 10	242 3	249 5	236 5	250 0
31st December, 1960	261 3	246 7	239 4	242 10	251 2	238 9	251 8

(*a*) *See* note (*b*) to table on page 59.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES—*continued.*

Date.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
INDEX NUMBERS (*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954 = 100.)							
31st December, 1951	86.6	86.5	81.0	85.5	81.6	83.2	85.6
,, ,, 1952	98.0	98.3	92.1	98.8	92.9	95.0	97.2
,, ,, 1953	100.7	101.1	94.5	100.0	95.5	99.0	99.8
,, ,, 1954	101.1	100.8	95.6	100.4	95.6	99.2	100.0
,, ,, 1955	105.3	105.7	97.6	101.3	99.3	100.5	103.9
,, ,, 1956	111.2	110.6	101.9	105.1	103.6	108.1	109.1
,, ,, 1957	112.4	113.0	103.5	110.3	106.7	110.0	111.1
,, ,, 1958	115.0	114.3	108.1	112.4	107.5	111.1	113.4
,, ,, 1959	125.2	121.2	115.4	120.1	112.6	117.6	121.6
31 t March, 1960	128.3	123.7	116.2	121.1	120.2	118.0	124.3
30th June, 1960	128.9	123.7	117.8	121.7	122.7	118.2	124.9
30th September, 1960	129.8	123.8	119.0	121.7	125.3	118.8	125.6
31st December, 1960	131.2	123.9	120.2	122.0	126.2	119.9	126.4

(ii) *Industrial Groups, Australia.* The following table shows for Australia the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage for each of the industrial groups in which the number of females is significant, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, at the dates specified. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA.

Indexes of Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Rates payable for a full Week's Work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in Awards, Determinations and Agreements, and Index Numbers of Wage Rates.

Industrial Group.	At 31st December—					
	1951.	1955.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
RATES OF WAGE.(*a*)						
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	170 11	206 6	220 9	225 4	241 4	249 9
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear ..	171 2	200 11	217 4	221 0	237 3	240 8
Food, Drink and Tobacco	165 9	206 10	215 11	220 2	236 0	246 4
Other Manufacturing	168 9	203 7	217 8	222 5	238 5	248 0
All Manufacturing Groups	169 11	203 4	217 10	222 0	238 1	244 7
Transport and Communication	177 6	213 10	228 3	232 3	254 11	259 10
Wholesale and Retail Trade	171 1	213 0	227 2	232 2	248 0	263 7
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services	170 1	209 8	224 7	228 0	245 4	257 9
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. ..	166 9	201 8	215 7	220 11	236 8	245 0
All Industrial Groups	170 4	206 11	221 3	225 8	242 2	251 8
INDEX NUMBERS. (*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954 = 100.)						
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	85.9	103.7	110.9	113.2	121.2	125.5
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear ..	86.0	100.9	109.2	111.0	119.2	120.9
Food, Drink and Tobacco	83.3	103.9	108.5	110.6	118.5	123.7
Other Manufacturing	84.8	102.3	109.3	111.7	119.8	124.6
All Manufacturing Groups	85.4	102.1	109.4	111.5	119.6	122.9
Transport and Communication	89.2	107.4	114.7	116.7	128.0	130.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	85.9	107.0	114.1	116.6	124.6	132.4
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services	85.4	105.3	112.8	114.5	123.2	129.5
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. ..	83.8	101.3	108.3	111.0	118.9	123.1
All Industrial Groups	85.6	103.9	111.1	113.4	121.6	126.4

(*a*) *See* note (*b*) to table on page 59.

5. **Standard Hours of Work.**—(i) *General.* In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. The hours of work so prescribed form the basis of the compilation of the weighted averages and index numbers on pages 66 and 69.

The main features of the reduction of hours to 44 and later to 40 per week are summarized below. In considering such changes it must be remembered that even within individual States the authority to alter conditions of work is divided between Commonwealth and State industrial tribunals and the various legislatures, and that the State legislation usually does not apply to employees covered by awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. However, it may do so in respect of matters not treated in Commonwealth awards.

(ii) *The 44-hour Week.*—No permanent reduction to a 44-hour week was effected until 1925, although temporary reductions had been achieved earlier. In 1920 the New South Wales legislature granted a 44-hour week to most industries, but in the following year this provision was withdrawn. Also in 1920 the President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration (Higgins *J.*), after inquiry, granted a 44-hour week to the Timber Workers' Union, and in the following year extended the same privilege to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. In 1921, however, a reconstituted Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration unanimously rejected applications by five trade unions for the shorter standard week and reintroduced the 48-hour week in the case of the above-mentioned two unions then working 44 hours. During 1924 the Queensland Parliament passed legislation to operate from 1st July, 1925, granting the 44-hour standard week to employees whose conditions of work were regulated by awards and agreements of the Queensland State industrial authority. Similar legislative action in New South Wales led to the re-introduction of the 44-hour week in that State as from 4th January, 1926.

In 1927 after an exhaustive inquiry the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44-hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. Applications for the shorter hours by other unions were, however, treated individually, the nature of the industry, the problem of production, the financial status and the amount of foreign competition being fully investigated. The economic depression delayed the extension of the standard 44-hour week until the subsequent improvement in economic conditions made possible its general extension to employees under Commonwealth awards.

In States other than New South Wales and Queensland no legislation was passed to reduce the standard hours of work so that, for employees not covered by Commonwealth awards, the change had to be effected by decisions of the appropriate industrial tribunals. In these cases the date on which the reduction to 44 hours was implemented depended on the decision of the tribunals in particular industries, employees in some industries receiving the benefit of the reduced hours years ahead of those in others. In these States the change to the shorter week extended over the years from 1926 to 1941.

(iii) *The 40-hour Week.*—(*a*) *Standard Hours Inquiry, 1947.*—Soon after the end of the 1939–45 War, applications were made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the introduction of a 40-hour week, and the hearing by the Court commenced in October, 1945. Before the Court gave its decision the New South Wales Parliament passed legislation granting

a 40-hour week, operative from 1st July, 1947, to industries and trades regulated by State awards and agreements, and in Queensland similar legislation was introduced in Parliament providing for the 40-hour week to operate from 1st January, 1948.

The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, in its judgment on 8th September, 1947, granted the reduction to the 40-hour week from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in January, 1948. The Queensland Act was passed, and was proclaimed on 10th October, 1947. On 27th October, 1947, the South Australian Industrial Court, after hearing applications by unions, approved the incorporation of the 40-hour standard week in awards of that State. The Court of Arbitration of Western Australia on 6th November, 1947, approved that, on application, provision for a 40-hour week could be incorporated in awards of the Court, commencing from 1st January, 1948.

In Victoria and Tasmania the Wages Boards met and also incorporated the shorter working week in their determinations, so that from the beginning of 1948 practically all employees in Australia whose conditions of work were regulated by industrial authorities had the advantages of a standard working week of 40 hours or, in certain cases, less.

(*b*) *Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry*, 1952–53.—In the 1952–53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry the employers sought an increase in the standard hours of work per week, claiming that one of the chief causes of the high costs and inflation had been the loss of production due to the introduction of the 40-hour week. This claim was rejected by the Court as it considered that the employers had not proved that the existing economic situation called for a reduction of general standards in the matter of the ordinary working week. (*See also* page 81.)

6. Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage and Weekly Hours of Work, 31st December, 1960.—(i) *General.* The rates of wage referred to in the preceding paragraphs are the minimum rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime). However, the number of hours constituting a full week's work differs, in some instances, between various occupations in each State, and between the same occupations in the several States. For some purposes a better comparison may be obtained by reducing the results in the preceding paragraphs to a common basis, namely, the rate of wage per hour. In the Appendix (Sections VII. and VIII.), details are given of the number of hours worked per week in a large number of occupations. The following tables include the average number of hours per week in industrial groups for each State.

The tables show weighted average weekly and hourly wage rates and weighted average standard weekly hours of work for adult male and female workers in each State. The rural industry is not included in the new index, and for hourly rates of wage and hours of work the Shipping and Stevedoring group has been excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining definite particulars for some of the occupations.

(ii) *Adult Males.*—The following table shows the weighted average minimum weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers and the standard weekly hours of work at 31st December, 1960.

WEEKLY AND HOURLY RATES OF WAGE AND WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK(*a*): ADULT MALES, INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1960.

Indexes of Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Rates payable for a Full Week's Work, (excluding overtime) and Weekly Hours of Work, as prescribed in Awards, Determinations and Agreements, and Indexes of Hourly Rates.

Industrial Group.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE.							
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Mining and Quarrying (*b*) ..	437 6	347 11	426 0	336 6	387 9	365 10	415 1
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, Metal Works, etc...	352 1	347 1	348 11	345 8	362 9	357 3	350 2
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	344 9	338 9	340 9	328 3	345 1	333 6	340 5
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	355 2	358 2	343 10	336 6	359 6	344 1	352 2
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. ..	357 5	338 11	335 6	340 8	351 0	341 11	346 2
Paper, Printing, etc.	376 8	382 8	385 2	368 6	405 3	354 2	378 6
Other Manufacturing ..	355 11	340 8	337 6	338 0	347 8	343 11	347 2
All Manufacturing Groups ..	354 5	347 10	345 10	343 3	358 4	349 3	350 6
Building and Construction ..	367 10	361 4	340 0	341 3	356 3	352 11	357 4
Railway Services	358 4	326 1	355 4	329 10	344 0	357 8	346 6
Road and Air Transport ..	366 8	346 1	329 2	335 11	359 10	350 9	352 6
Shipping and Stevedoring (*c*) ..	347 3	345 4	341 7	343 3	341 5	341 8	344 7
Communication	386 5	382 11	381 2	380 7	381 8	377 3	383 7
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	363 3	355 7	353 8	341 7	358 2	352 1	357 1
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services ..	359 9	342 5	343 7	327 0	341 10	359 5	348 1
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	347 2	327 10	333 9	326 9	343 5	333 7	337 4
All Industrial Groups (*d*) ..	362 8	349 10	350 8	342 1	358 1	351 11	354 11
HOURLY RATES OF WAGE (PENCE).							
Mining and Quarrying (*b*) ..	133.18	104.38	127.80	101.69	119.98	109.75	126.07
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, Metal Works, etc...	105.62	104.12	104.68	103.70	108.83	107.18	105.05
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	103.43	101.63	102.23	98.48	103.52	100.05	102.13
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	106.71	107.45	103.15	100.95	107.85	103.22	105.70
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. ..	107.23	101.68	100.65	102.20	105.30	102.58	103.85
Paper, Printing, etc.	113.00	114.97	115.55	110.55	124.02	106.25	113.69
Other Manufacturing ..	106.78	102.30	101.25	101.65	104.07	103.25	104.20
All Manufacturing Groups ..	106.35	104.38	103.75	103.03	107.55	104.78	105.18
Building and Construction ..	110.35	108.40	102.00	102.38	106.88	105.88	107.20
Railway Services	107.50	97.92	106.60	98.95	103.20	107.30	103.98
Road and Air Transport ..	110.00	103.82	98.75	100.78	107.95	105.23	105.75
Communication	115.93	114.88	114.35	115.36	114.50	114.35	115.22
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	108.98	106.67	106.10	102.47	107.45	105.62	107.12
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services ..	110.04	105.55	104.32	100.03	103.64	109.16	106.42
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	104.15	98.35	100.13	98.03	103.03	100.35	101.20
All Industrial Groups (*e*) ..	109.04	105.05	105.35	102.70	107.87	105.83	106.68
WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK.							
Mining and Quarrying (*b*) ..	39.42	40.00	40.00	39.71	38.78	40.00	39.51
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	39.94	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.98
Paper, Printing, etc.	40.00	39.94	40.00	40.00	39.21	40.00	39.95
Other Manufacturing	40.00	39.96	40.00	39.90	40.10	39.97	39.98
All Manufacturing Groups ..	39.99	39.99	40.00	39.98	39.98	40.00	39.99
Railway Services	40.00	39.96	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.99
Communication	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.59	40.00	40.00	39.97
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services	39.23	38.93	39.52	39.23	39.58	39.51	39.25
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.89	40.00
All Other Groups (*f*)	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
All Industrial Groups (*e*) ..	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.97	39.96

(*a*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money and hour terms, indicative of trends. (*b*) For mining, the average rates of wage and hours are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. (*c*) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than masters, officers and engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of keep, where supplied. (*d*) Excludes rural. (*e*) Excludes rural, and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Minimum Wage Rate Index and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of average hours of work and hourly rates of wage are not available. (*f*) Engineering, Metal Works, etc.; Textiles, Clothing and Footwear; Sawmilling, Furniture, etc.; Building and Construction; Road and Air Transport; and Wholesale and Retail Trade.

(iii) *Adult Females.*—The following table shows the weighted average minimum weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers and the weekly hours of work at 31st December, 1960.

WEEKLY AND HOURLY RATES OF WAGE AND WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK(*a*): ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1960.

Indexes of Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Rates payable for a Full Week's Work, (excluding overtime) and Weekly Hours of Work, as prescribed in Awards, Determinations and Agreements, and Indexes of Hourly Rates.

Industrial Group.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE.							
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, Metal Works, etc...	257 0	245 11	231 2	238 5	251 5	238 9	249 9
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	242 8	239 1	240 2	241 2	245 2	233 3	240 8
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	260 4	240 10	235 3	237 3	233 0	234 6	246 4
Other Manufacturing ..	254 9	243 11	237 5	237 2	242 7	235 9	248 0
All Manufacturing Groups ..	250 7	241 2	237 6	238 8	242 6	234 10	244 7
Transport and Communication ..	267 5	255 1	254 3	253 0	257 11	258 11	259 10
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	281 4	258 9	241 8	249 8	251 7	237 6	263 7
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services ..	269 5	255 4	240 0	245 0	245 4	264 6	257 9
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	252 5	238 8	228 4	229 7	266 10	234 6	245 0
All Industrial Groups	261 3	246 7	239 4	242 10	251 2	238 9	251 8
HOURLY RATES OF WAGE (PENCE).							
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, Metal Works, etc...	77.16	74.02	69.35	71.53	75.43	71.63	75.04
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	72.89	71.72	72.05	72.35	73.55	69.98	72.24
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	78.10	72.25	70.58	71.18	69.90	70.35	73.90
Other Manufacturing ..	76.83	73.29	71.23	71.40	72.77	70.73	74.64
All Manufacturing Groups ..	75.32	72.41	71.25	71.65	72.75	70.45	73.47
Transport and Communication ..	84.36	80.68	80.69	80.23	81.71	85.59	82.25
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	85.36	77.63	72.50	74.90	75.47	71.25	79.43
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services ..	84.00	78.06	73.39	75.02	74.64	84.19	79.45
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	76.88	71.71	68.65	69.13	80.21	71.35	74.13
All Industrial Groups	79.31	74.33	72.34	73.27	75.77	72.42	76.13
WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK.							
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, Metal Works, etc...	39.97	39.87	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.94
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	39.95	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.98
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Other Manufacturing	39.79	39.94	40.00	39.86	40.00	40.00	39.87
All Manufacturing Groups ..	39.92	39.97	40.00	39.97	40.00	40.00	39.95
Transport and Communication ..	38.04	37.94	37.81	37.84	37.88	36.30	37.91
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	39.55	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.82
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services ..	38.49	39.25	39.24	39.19	39.44	37.70	38.93
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	39.40	39.94	39.91	39.85	39.92	39.44	39.66
All Industrial Groups	39.53	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.78	39.56	39.67

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) to previous table.

7. Hourly Wage Rates.—The following table shows the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult male and adult female workers in each State and Australia at the dates specified. Index numbers are also given for each State with the weighted average for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

HOURLY WAGE RATES : ALL GROUPS.(*a*)

Weighted Average Minimum Hourly Rates Payable and Index Numbers of Hourly Rates.

At 31st December—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
ADULT MALES—RATES OF WAGE.(*b*) (Pence.)							
1939	27.48	26.44	27.49	25.45	27.15	25.14	26.91
1945	33.64	33.05	32.63	31.72	32.83	31.71	33.05
1950	61.96	60.58	58.60	59.44	60.35	59.42	60.70
1955	91.89	88.87	85.22	85.68	90.50	88.45	89.36
1957	97.57	94.90	91.32	92.17	96.87	95.75	95.37
1958	99.00	96.02	95.45	93.79	97.57	97.25	97.05
1959	105.28	103.35	100.35	102.08	102.56	104.35	103.55
1960	109.04	105.05	105.35	102.70	107.87	105.83	106.68
ADULT MALES—INDEX NUMBERS. (*Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954 = 100.)							
1939	32.4	31.1	32.4	30.0	32.0	29.6	31.7
1945	39.6	38.9	38.4	37.4	38.7	37.3	38.9
1950	73.0	71.4	69.0	70.0	71.1	70.0	71.5
1955	108.2	104.7	100.4	100.9	106.6	104.2	105.3
1957	114.9	111.8	107.6	108.6	114.1	112.8	112.3
1958	116.6	113.1	112.4	110.5	114.9	114.5	114.3
1959	124.0	121.7	118.2	120.2	120.8	122.9	122.0
1960	128.4	123.7	124.1	121.0	127.1	124.7	125.7
ADULT FEMALES—RATES OF WAGE.(*b*) (Pence.)							
1951	52.30	51.90	48.72	51.37	49.02	50.23	51.51
1955	63.65	63.43	58.72	60.88	59.65	60.67	62.59
1957	67.90	67.82	62.29	66.23	64.08	66.43	66.93
1958	69.52	68.58	65.06	67.51	64.58	67.11	68.26
1959	75.66	72.72	69.42	72.14	67.57	71.03	73.26
1960	79.31	74.33	72.34	73.27	75.77	72.42	76.13
ADULT FEMALES—INDEX NUMBERS. (*Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954 = 100.)							
1951	86.9	86.2	80.9	85.3	81.4	83.4	85.6
1955	105.7	105.3	97.5	101.1	99.1	100.8	104.0
1957	112.8	112.6	103.5	110.0	106.4	110.3	111.2
1958	115.5	113.9	108.1	112.1	107.3	111.5	113.4
1959	125.7	120.8	115.3	119.8	112.2	118.0	121.7
1960	131.7	123.5	120.1	121.7	125.8	120.3	126.4

(*a*) All industrial groups except rural, and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Minimum Wage Rate Index, and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly wage rates are not available. (*b*) *See* note (*a*) to table on page 66.

8. **Weighted Average Standard Weekly Hours of Work.**—The 40-hour week has operated in Australia generally from 1st January, 1948 and in New South Wales from 1st July, 1947 (*see* para. 5 (iii), page 64). However, as stated in para. 6 (i) above, the number of hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs between occupations and/or between States. The following table shows, for each State and Australia, the weighted average standard hours (excluding overtime) prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements for a full working week, in respect of adult males for the period 31st March, 1939, to 31st December, 1960, and of adult females for the period 31st March, 1951, to 31st December, 1960. Index numbers are given for each State with the weighted average hours of work for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

Dates have been selected so as to show when the more important changes occurred. Except for males in Tasmania, there has been no change in weighted average standard hours of work since 30th September, 1953.

WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME).(*a*)

Weighted Average Standard Hours of Work (excluding Overtime) for a Full Working Week and Index Numbers of Hours of Work.

Date.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
ADULT MALES—HOURS OF WORK.(*b*)							
31st March, 1939 ..	43.81	44.46	43.55	44.62	44.57	44.32	44.10
30th September, 1941	43.76	44.02	43.51	43.92	44.12	43.95	43.85
30th September, 1947	41.83	43.82	43.48	43.83	43.95	43.73	43.00
31st March, 1948 ..	40.02	40.03	40.01	40.11	40.06	40.22	40.04
30th September, 1953	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.99	39.96
31st December, 1960	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.97	39.96
ADULT MALES—INDEX NUMBERS. (*Base: Weighted Average Hours of Work, Australia*, 1954 = 100.)							
31st March, 1939 ..	109.6	111.3	109.0	111.7	111.5	110.9	110.4
30th September, 1941	109.5	110.2	108.9	109.9	110.4	110.0	109.7
30th September, 1947	104.7	109.7	108.8	109.7	110.0	109.4	107.6
31st March, 1948 ..	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.4	100.3	100.7	100.2
30th September, 1953	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.1	100.0
31st December, 1960	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0
ADULT FEMALES—HOURS OF WORK.(*b*)							
31st March, 1951 ..	39.54	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.87	39.56	39.68
30th June, 1953 ..	39.53	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.78	39.56	39.67
31st December, 1960	39.53	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.78	39.56	39.67
ADULT FEMALES—INDEX NUMBERS. (*Base: Weighted Average Hours of Work, Australia*, 1954 = 100.)							
31st March, 1951 ..	99.7	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.5	97.7	100.0
30th June, 1953 ..	99.6	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	99.7	100.0
31st December, 1960	99.6	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	99.7	100.0

(*a*) Weighted average standard weekly hours of work for all industrial groups except rural, and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the index and for the latter definite particulars are not available. (*b*) The figures shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in hours, indicative of trends.

§ 3. Average Weekly Earnings.

1. **Average Weekly Total Wages and Salaries Paid and Average Earnings, All Industries.**—The following figures are derived from employment and wages recorded on Pay-roll Tax returns, from other direct collections and from estimates of the unrecorded balance. Pay of members of the Defence Forces is not included. Current figures are published in the *Monthly Review of Business*

Statistics and the *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics*. A table showing quarterly and annual figures from September quarter, 1947, will be found in Section VI. of the Appendix.

AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES PAID AND AVERAGE EARNINGS.(*a*)

Period.	N.S.W. (*b*)	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (*c*)	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aust.
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES PAID. (£'000.)							
1955–56	19,764	14,144	6,033	4,330	3,104	1,521	48,896
1956–57	20,943	14,925	6,457	4,507	3,177	1,635	51,644
1957–58	21,664	15,510	6,585	4,635	3,284	1,671	53,349
1958–59	22,414	16,240	6,970	4,823	3,347	1,725	55,519
1959–60	24,816	18,123	7,441	5,392	3,618	1,878	61,268
1960—							
March Quarter	23,878	17,658	7,086	5,288	3,487	1,842	59,239
June ,,	26,356	18,994	7,614	5,609	3,764	2,016	64,353
September ,,	26,296	19,029	7,977	5,640	3,877	1,888	64,707
December ,,	28,276	20,204	8,188	5,868	4,003	2,002	68,541
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT.(*d*) (£.)							
1955–56	18.92	18.78	16.49	17.88	16.92	17.75	18.28
1956–57	19.89	19.70	17.50	18.28	17.48	18.79	19.16
1957–58	20.44	20.22	17.94	18.68	18.05	18.95	19.67
1958–59	21.04	20.69	18.63	19.10	18.19	19.33	20.19
1959–60	22.77	22.28	19.89	20.61	19.46	20.71	21.76
1960—							
March Quarter	21.78	21.52	19.08	20.09	18.73	20.10	20.94
June ,,	23.84	23.30	20.23	21.22	20.11	21.98	22.66
September ,,	23.63	23.22	21.02	21.30	20.54	20.71	22.65
December ,,	25.14	24.42	21.88	22.05	21.07	21.78	23.85

(*a*) Includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, etc. (*b*) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Includes the Northern Territory. (*d*) Total wages and salaries, etc., divided by total civilian employment expressed in male units. Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings. The same ratio has been used in each State, and because the average ratio of female to male earnings may vary between States, precise comparisons between average earnings in different States cannot be made on the basis of the figures above.

NOTE.—Comparisons as to trend should be made for complete years or corresponding periods of incomplete years. Quarterly totals and averages are affected by seasonal influences.

2. **Average Weekly Earnings Index Numbers.**—The following table shows, for " All Industries " and for " Manufacturing ", the movement in average weekly earnings from 1950–51 to the December Quarter, 1960. The " All Industries " index is based on Pay-roll Tax returns and other data. The index for manufacturing industries is based on the average earnings of male wage and salary earners employed in factories as disclosed by annual Factory Censuses.

The index numbers show for " All Industries " and " Manufacturing " the movement in average earnings over a period of time. However, they do not give, at any point of time, a comparison of actual earnings in the two groups. The base of each series is the year 1953–54 = 100 and both series have been seasonally adjusted.

A table showing annual and quarterly index numbers from September Quarter, 1947, will be found in Section VI. of the Appendix.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS(*a*) INDEX NUMBERS: AUSTRALIA.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.

(*Base:* 1953–54 = 100.)

Year.	All Industries.(*b*)	Manufacturing.	Quarter.	All Industries.(*b*)	Manufacturing.
1950–51	71.1	72.0	1959—March Qtr.	124.3	125.4
1951–52	87.1	88.4	June ,,	125.5	126.8
1952–53	95.2	95.4	September ,,	129.7	131.8
			December ,,	130.5	132.7
1953–54	100.0	100.0			
1954–55	105.4	106.9	1960—March ,,	135.5	137.5
			June ,,	138.5	139.5
1955–56	112.2	113.8	September ,,	138.2	140.2
1956–57	118.2	118.3	December ,,	141.3	141.7
1957–58	121.3	122.0			
1958–59	124.5	125.6			
1959–60	133.6	135.4			

(*a*) Includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, etc. (*b*) Average earnings per male unit employed. Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings.

§ 4. Survey of Wage Rates and Earnings, September, 1960.

1. **General.**—A statistical survey of the wage structure of Australia was undertaken by this Bureau towards the end of 1960. The object of the survey was to obtain information as to marginal rates of wage and actual weekly earnings of adult male employees (excluding part-time and casual employees) for the last pay-period in September, 1960.

The survey was based on returns from a stratified random sample of most of the private employers subject to Pay-roll Tax. It did not include government or semi-government employment; rural industry; private domestic service; certain business such as accountants, trade associations, consultant engineers, etc.; the shipping and stevedoring industry; and the motion picture industry. Religious, benevolent and other similar bodies, exempt from Pay-roll Tax, were also excluded.

Employers were asked to show separate particulars in respect of employees covered by Commonwealth awards and by State awards, and of those not covered by any award. Completed returns were received from more than 3,000 employers, representing a response rate of about 90 per cent. of those approached. This broad sample, being stratified, provided a representative basis upon which to estimate marginal rates and earnings by groups for all adult male employees within the selected field. These were cross-classified to show the number of employees in size groups by industry and jurisdiction in respect of marginal rates and in size groups by industry in respect of earnings.

Definitions relevant to the survey are as follows:—

(*a*) *Number of employees* refers to adult male employees on the pay-roll on the last pay-day in September, 1960, and includes employees who, although under 21 years of age, were paid at the adult rate prescribed in the appropriate award. Part-time and casual employees and those absent in the defence forces were excluded.

(*b*) The term *awards*, as used herein, denotes awards or determinations of, or agreements registered with, Commonwealth or State industrial tribunals. Employees whose rates of pay and working conditions were not regulated by awards, and employees covered by formal, though unregistered, agreements between employee organizations and employers, are shown as " not covered by awards ".

(*c*) *Margins* are minimum amounts, in addition to the basic wage, awarded to particular classifications of employees for features attaching to their work, such as skill, experience, arduousness or other like factors. For the purposes of this survey the following were not included in margins:—special allowances prescribed in awards, such as shift, dirt and height money, leading hand allowances, etc.; and other payments such as commission, payments above the minimum rate for contract and piece work, etc. (*see* paragraphs (*e*) and (*g*) below) and *also* §6. Wage Margins.) In the case of contract work, etc., the margin was determined by the minimum amount prescribed in the award for the class of work performed. Where the marginal rate of wage for an occupation was not specified in an award, the margin was assumed to be the difference between the total minimum prescribed rate of wage for the occupation and the appropriate Commonwealth or State basic wage. For employees not covered by awards, and whose margins were not specified in unregistered agreements, the margin was assumed to be the difference between the appropriate basic wage in the State jurisdiction and the agreed rate of pay for a standard working week (or the weekly equivalent of the agreed rate).

(*d*) *Total Weekly Earnings* include ordinary time earnings at award rates (and, for employees not covered by awards, payments at agreed rates for a standard working week), overtime earnings and all other payments. Annual or other periodical bonuses were included only at the appropriate proportion for one week. For employees paid other than weekly, only the proportion of earnings equivalent to one week was included.

(*e*) *Ordinary Time Earnings at Award Rates* represent the total weekly payment to adult male employees (excluding part-time and casual employees) for hours of work paid for up to the standard or award hours, calculated at award rates of pay. It includes payments for sick leave, proportion of annual leave, special allowances prescribed in awards, etc. (*see* paragraph (*c*) above). For employees not covered by awards, it includes payments at agreed rates for a standard working week.

(*f*) *Overtime Earnings* represent the total weekly payment to adult male employees (excluding part-time and casual employees) for time worked in excess of award or agreed hours

(*g*) *Other Earnings* include all payments other than those in paragraphs (*e*) and (*f*) above, such as commission, payments above the minimum rate for contract work, incentive scheme, piece-work and profit-sharing scheme payments, proportion of annual or other periodical bonuses, points system payments, attendance or good time-keeping bonuses, etc. (*see* paragraph (*c*) above).

2. **Marginal Rates of Wage.**—(i) *Industrial Groups.* In the following table adult male employees in each of the main industrial groups are classified according to weekly margin above the basic wage.

ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (EXCLUDING PART-TIME AND CASUAL EMPLOYEES) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MARGINAL RATES OF WAGE AND INDUSTRIAL GROUP, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER, 1960.(*a*)

Weekly Margin.(*b*)	Manufacturing.			Building and Construction (*c*)	Wholesale and Retail Trade.	Other Industries.	Total.
	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	Other Manufacturing.	Total Manufacturing.				
	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.(*b*)						
Amount above Basic Wage—							
Less than 10s. (incl. nil)	1,505	3,287	4,792	57	1,670	2,002	8,521
10s. and less than 20s. ..	4,616	5,687	10,303	883	1,653	4,028	16,867
20s. ,, ,, ,, 30s. ..	32,546	21,029	53,575	4,565	4,640	9,937	72,717
30s. ,, ,, ,, 40s. ..	26,268	25,661	51,929	2,879	5,516	6,465	66,789
40s. ,, ,, ,, 60s. ..	41,301	68,334	109,635	6,967	31,399	19,529	167,530
60s. ,, ,, ,, 80s. ..	37,452	54,055	91,507	12,127	48,010	21,434	173,078
80s. ,, ,, ,, 100s. ..	65,685	51,162	116,847	11,644	30,399	28,327	187,217
100s. ,, ,, ,, 120s. ..	26,935	29,448	56,383	10,518	22,870	17,889	107,660
120s. and over	52,482	87,833	140,315	31,284	68,464	64,199	304,262
Total	**288,790**	**346,496**	**635,286**	**80,924**	**214,621**	**173,810**	**1,104,641**
	PROPORTION OF TOTAL. (PER CENT.)						
Amount Above Basic Wage—							
Less than 10s. (incl. nil) ..	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.8
10s. and less than 20s. ..	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.1	0.8	2.3	1.5
20s. ,, ,, ,, 30s. ..	11.3	6.1	8.4	5.6	2.1	5.7	6.6
30s. ,, ,, ,, 40s. ..	9.1	7.4	8.2	3.5	2.6	3.7	6.0
40s. ,, ,, ,, 60s. ..	14.3	19.7	17.2	8.6	14.6	11.2	15.2
60s. ,, ,, ,, 80s. ..	13.0	15.6	14.4	15.0	22.4	12.3	15.7
80s. ,, ,, ,, 100s. ..	22.7	14.8	18.4	14.4	14.2	16.3	17.0
100s. ,, ,, ,, 120s. ..	9.3	8.5	8.9	13.0	10.6	10.3	9.7
120s. and over	18.2	25.4	22.1	38.7	31.9	37.0	27.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(*a*) *See* page 71 for particulars of the coverage of the survey. (*b*) For definitions, *see* page 72. (*c*) For some employees, allowances for sick leave, public holidays, etc., have been included in the marginal rates shown.

(ii) *Jurisdiction.* In the following table adult male employees are classified according to weekly margin above the basic wage, separate particulars being shown for employees under Commonwealth or State jurisdiction and for those not covered by awards.

ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (EXCLUDING PART-TIME AND CASUAL EMPLOYEES) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MARGINAL RATES OF WAGE AND JURISDICTION, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER, 1960.(*a*)

Weekly Margin.(*b*)	Number of Employees.(*b*)				Proportion of Total. (Per Cent.)			
	Under Commonwealth Awards.	Under State Awards.	Not Covered by Awards.	Total.	Under Commonwealth Awards.	Under State Awards.	Not Covered by Awards.	Total.
Amount above Basic Wage—								
Less than 10s. (incl. nil)	2,461	5,043	1,017	8,521	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.8
10s. and less than 20s.	9,738	6,377	752	16,867	2.2	1.3	0.4	1.5
20s. ,, ,, ,, 30s.	42,274	29,567	876	72,717	9.3	6.2	0.5	6.6
30s. ,, ,, ,, 40s.	32,671	32,644	1,474	66,789	7.2	6.9	0.8	6.0
40s. ,, ,, ,, 60s.	73,538	91,149	2,843	167,530	16.2	19.2	1.6	15.2
60s. ,, ,, ,, 80s.	72,030	96,719	4,329	173,078	15.9	20.4	2.5	15.7
80s. ,, ,, ,, 100s.	110,777	71,865	4,575	187,217	24.4	15.1	2.6	17.0
100s. ,, ,, ,, 120s.	48,034	53,971	5,655	107,660	10.6	11.4	3.2	9.7
120s. and over ..	61,939	87,244	155,079	304,262	13.7	18.4	87.8	27.5
Total	**453,462**	**474,579**	**176,600**	**1,104,641**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(*a*) *See* page 71 for particulars of the coverage of the survey. (*b*) For definitions, *see* page 72.

3. **Total Weekly Earnings.**—(i) *Ordinary Time, Overtime and Other Earnings.* In the following table the total wages and salaries paid to adult male employees during the last pay-week in September, 1960, are shown for the main industrial groups, separate particulars being given for ordinary time earnings at award rates, overtime earnings and all other earnings.

TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES PAID TO ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (EXCLUDING PART-TIME AND CASUAL EMPLOYEES) DURING LAST PAY-WEEK IN SEPTEMBER, 1960: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA.(*a*)

Industrial Group.	Ordinary Time Earnings at Award Rates. (*b*)	Overtime Earnings (*b*)	Other Earnings.(*b*)	Total.
	(£'000.)			
Manufacturing—				
Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	5,469	1,012	724	7,205
Other Manufacturing ..	6,961	849	700	8,510
Total Manufacturing ..	*12,430*	*1,861*	*1,424*	*15,715*
Building and Construction ..	1,061	150	92	1,303
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	4,521	238	425	5,184
Other Industries	4,448	493	552	5,493
Total	**22,460**	**2,742**	**2,493**	**27,695**
	PROPORTION OF TOTAL. (PER CENT.)			
Manufacturing—				
Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	75.9	14.0	10.1	100.0
Other Manufacturing ..	81.8	10.0	8.2	100.0
Total Manufacturing ..	*79.1*	*11.8*	*9.1*	*100.0*
Building and Construction ..	81.4	11.5	7.1	100.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	87.2	4.6	8.2	100.0
Other Industries	81.0	9.0	10.0	100.0
Total	**81.1**	**9.9**	**9.0**	**100.0**

(*a*) *See* page 71 for particulars of the coverage of the survey. (*b*) For definitions, *see* page 72.

(ii) *Industrial Groups.* Adult male employees in the main industrial groups covered by the survey are classified in the following table according to total weekly earnings.

ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (EXCLUDING PART-TIME AND CASUAL EMPLOYEES) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS AND INDUSTRIAL GROUP, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER, 1960.(*a*)

Total Weekly Earnings.(*b*)	Manufacturing.			Building and Construction.	Wholesale and Retail Trade.	Other Industries.	Total.
	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	Other Manufacturing.	Total Manufacturing.				
	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.(*b*)						
Less than £14(*c*) ..	6,584	7,181	13,765	1,748	1,681	1,912	19,106
£14 and less than £16	8,920	16,704	25,624	1,344	4,419	5,040	36,427
£16 " " " £18	23,930	44,674	68,604	5,233	37,366	15,974	127,177
£18 " " " £20	33,389	55,060	88,449	9,029	42,213	21,333	161,024
£20 " " " £22	37,937	47,764	85,701	11,013	31,921	20,123	148,758
£22 " " " £24	36,344	38,493	74,837	14,345	23,061	18,255	130,498
£24 " " " £26	30,432	34,272	64,704	7,958	17,104	17,462	107,228
£26 " " " £30	47,642	40,853	88,495	11,486	23,629	26,013	149,623
£30 " " " £35	34,330	29,011	63,341	9,692	14,356	21,494	108,883
£35 and over ..	29,282	32,484	61,766	9,076	18,871	26,204	115,917
Total ..	**288,790**	**346,496**	**635,286**	**80,924**	**214,621**	**173,810**	**1,104,641**
	PROPORTION OF TOTAL. (PER CENT.)						
Less than £14(*c*) ..	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	0.8	1.1	1.7
£14 and less than £16	3.1	4.8	4.0	1.7	2.0	2.9	3.3
£16 " " " £18	8.3	12.9	10.8	6.5	17.4	9.2	11.5
£18 " " " £20	11.6	15.9	13.9	11.1	19.7	12.3	14.6
£20 " " " £22	13.2	13.8	13.5	13.6	14.9	11.6	13.5
£22 " " " £24	12.6	11.1	11.8	17.7	10.7	10.5	11.8
£24 " " " £26	10.4	9.9	10.2	9.8	8.0	10.0	9.7
£26 " " " £30	16.5	11.8	13.9	14.2	11.0	14.9	13.5
£30 " " " £35	11.9	8.3	10.0	12.0	6.7	12.4	9.9
£35 and over ..	10.1	9.4	9.7	11.2	8.8	15.1	10.5
Total ..	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(*a*) *See* page 71 for particulars of the coverage of the survey. (*b*) For definitions, *see* page 72 (*c*) Inquiry indicated that many of the adult males in this group worked less than a full week because of absenteeism, changing jobs, etc.

§ 5. Basic Wages in Australia.

1. **The Basic Wage.**—The concept of a " basic " or " living " wage is common to rates of wage determined by industrial authorities in Australia. Initially the concept was interpreted as the " minimum " or " basic " wage necessary to maintain an average employee and his family in a reasonable state of comfort. However, it is now generally accepted " that the wage should be fixed at the highest amount which the economy can sustain and that the ' dominant factor ' is the capacity of the community to carry the resultant wage levels".*

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 77, p. 494.

Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (prior to June, 1956 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration) may, for the purpose of preventing or settling an industrial dispute extending beyond the limits of any State, make an order or award altering the basic wage (that is to say, that wage, or that part of a wage, which is just and reasonable, without regard to any circumstance pertaining to the work upon which, or the industry in which, the person is employed) or the principles upon which it is computed.

In practice, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission holds general basic wage inquiries from time to time and its findings apply to industrial awards within its jurisdiction. Prior to the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, announced on 12th September, 1953, discontinuing the automatic adjustment of basic wages in Commonwealth awards in accordance with variations occurring in retail price index numbers, the relevant basic wage of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration was adopted to a considerable extent by the State Industrial Tribunals. In New South Wales and South Australia the State industrial authorities adopted the relevant Commonwealth basic wage. In Victoria and Tasmania, where the Wages Boards systems operate, no provision was included in the industrial Acts for the declaration of a basic wage, although Wages Boards in the past generally adopted basic wages based on those of the Commonwealth Court. In Queensland and Western Australia the determination of a basic wage is a function of the respective State Industrial or Arbitration Courts and, subject to State law, they have had regard to rates determined by the Commonwealth Court. Following the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to discontinue automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage, the various State industrial authorities determined State basic wages in accordance with the provisions of their respective State industrial legislation. Details of the action taken in each State and subsequent variations in State basic wages are set out in para. 5. (*See also* Sections XI. and XII. of the Appendix.)

In addition to the basic wage, " secondary " wage payments, including margins for skill, loadings and other special considerations peculiar to the occupations or industry, are determined by these authorities. The basic wage and the " secondary " wage, where prescribed, make up the " minimum " wage for a particular occupation. The term minimum wage (as distinct from the basic wage) is used currently to express the lowest rate payable for a particular occupation or industry.

In §1 of this chapter (pages 49-57) particulars are given of the current Commonwealth and State industrial Acts and the industrial authorities established by these Acts. The powers of these authorities include the determination and variation of basic wage rates.

2. **The Commonwealth Basic Wage.**—(i) *Early Judgments.*—The principle of a living or basic wage was propounded as far back as 1890 by Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland, but it was not until the year 1907 that a wage, as such, was declared by a Court in Australia. The declaration was made by way of an order in terms of section 2 (*d*) of the Excise Tariff 1906 in the matter of an application by H. V. McKay that the remuneration of labour employed by him at the Sunshine Harvester Works, Victoria, was " fair and reasonable ". Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, discussed at length the meaning of " fair and reasonable ", and defined the standard of a " fair and reasonable " minimum wage for unskilled labourers as that appropriate to " the normal needs of the average

employee, regarded as a human being living in a civilized community ".* The rate declared by the President in his judgment (known as the " Harvester Judgment ") was 7s. a day or £2 2s. a week for Melbourne, the amount considered reasonable for " a family of about five ".† According to a rough allocation by the Judge, the constituent parts of this amount were £1 5s. 5d. for food, 7s. for rent, and 9s. 7d. for all other expenditure.

The " Harvester " standard was adopted by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for incorporation in its awards, and practically the same rates continued until the year 1913, when the Court took cognizance of the retail price index numbers, covering food and groceries and rent of all houses (" A " Series) for the 30 more important towns of Australia, which had been published by the Commonwealth Statistician for the first time in the preceding year. The basic wage rates for towns were thereafter varied in accordance with the respective retail price index numbers. Court practice was to equate the retail price index number 875 for Melbourne for the year 1907 to the " Harvester " rate of 42s. a week (or the base of the index (1,000) to 48s. a week). At intervals thereafter, as awards came before it for review, the Court usually revised the basic wage rate of the award in proportion to variations in the retail price index. In some country towns certain " loadings " were added by the Court to wage rates so derived to offset the effect of lower housing standards, and consequently lower rents, on the index numbers for these towns.

During the period of its operation, the adequacy or otherwise of the " Harvester " standard was the subject of much discussion, the author of the judgment himself urging on several occasions the need for its review. During the period of rapidly rising prices towards the end of the 1914–18 War, strong criticism developed that this system did not adequately maintain the " Harvester " equivalents. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1919 to inquire as to what it would actually cost a man, wife and three children under fourteen years of age to live in a reasonable standard of comfort, and as to how the basic wage might be automatically adjusted to maintain purchasing power. The Commission's Reports were presented in November, 1920 and April, 1921. An application by the unions to have the amounts arrived at by the inquiry declared as basic wage rates was not accepted by the Court because they were considerably in advance of existing rates and grave doubts were expressed by members of the Court as to the ability of industry to pay such rates. Further details of the recommendations of the Commission were published in Labour Report No. 41, page 102.

The system of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in direct ratio to variations in the retail price index (" A " Series) was first introduced in 1921. The practice then adopted was to calculate the adjustments to the basic wage quarterly on the index number for the preceding quarter. Previously adjustments had been made sporadically in relation to retail price indexes for the previous calendar year or the year ended with the preceding quarter. The new method would have resulted in a basic wage lower than that to which employees would have been entitled had the previous practice been continued, and in 1922‡ the Court added to the basic wage a general loading of 3s. (known as the " Powers 3s."), " a sum . . . which did, to the extent of 3s. per week, relieve the employees from the detrimental effect so far as they were concerned of the change which the Court was then making in its method of fixing the basic wage."§ This loading continued until 1934.

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 2, p. 3. † For particulars of information then available on the average number of dependent children per family, *see* Labour Report No. 41, footnote on page 73. ‡ *C.A.R.*, p. 32. § Ibid., p. 841.

The practice adopted by the Commonwealth Court in 1921 of making automatic quarterly adjustments continued until the Court's judgment of 12th September, 1953. (*See* page 81.)

(For a description of the several series of retail price indexes referred to in these paragraphs *see* page 5.)

(ii) *Basic Wage Inquiries*, 1930–31, 1932, 1933.—No change was made in the method of fixation and adjustment of the basic wage until the onset of the depression, which began to be felt severely during 1930. Applications were then made to the Court for some greater measure of reduction of wages than that which resulted from the automatic adjustments due to falling retail prices. The Court held a general inquiry, and, while declining to make any change in the existing method of calculating the basic wage, reduced all wage rates under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent. from 1st February, 1931.* In June, 1932, the Court refused applications by employee organizations for the cancellation of the 10 per cent. reduction in wage rates.† In May, 1933 the Court again refused to cancel the 10 per cent. reduction in wage rates, but decided that the existing method of adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with the "A" Series retail price index number had resulted in some instances in a reduction of more than 10 per cent. In order to rectify this the Court adopted the "D" Series of retail price index numbers for future quarterly adjustments of the basic wage.‡

(iii) *Basic Wage Inquiry*, 1934.—The "Harvester" standard, adjusted to retail price variations, continued to be the theoretical basis of the basic wage of the Commonwealth Court until the Court's judgment, delivered on 17th April, 1934,§ declared new basic wage rates to operate from 1st May, 1934. The new rates were declared on the basis of the respective "C" Series retail price index numbers for the various cities for the December quarter, 1933, and ranged from 61s. for Brisbane to 67s. for Sydney and Hobart, the average wage for the six capital cities being 65s.

The 10 per cent. special reduction in wages referred to above ceased to operate upon the introduction of the new rates, and the automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers was transferred from the "A" and the "D" Series to the "C" Series Retail Price Index.‖ The base of the index (1,000) was taken by the Court as equal to 81s. a week. The new basic wage for the six capital cities was the same as that previously paid under the "A" Series, without the "Powers 3s." and without the 10 per cent. reduction. For further particulars of the judgment in this inquiry *see* Labour Report No. 26, page 76.

(iv) *Basic Wage Inquiry*, 1937.—In May and June, 1937, the Commonwealth Court heard an application by the combined unions for an increase in the basic wage. The unions asked that the equivalent of the base (1,000) of the "C" Series index be increased from 81s. to 93s., which on index numbers then current would have represented an average increase of about 10s. a week. The chief features of the judgment, delivered on 23rd June,¶ were:—(*a*) Amounts were added to the basic wage not as an integral, and therefore adjustable, part of that wage, but as "loadings" additional to the rates payable under the 1934 judgment. The wage assessed on the 1934 basis was designated in the new judgment as the "needs" portion of the total resultant basic wage. These loadings, referred to as "Prosperity" loadings, were 6s. for Sydney,

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 30, p. 2. † 31 *C.A.R.*, p. 305. ‡ 32 *C.A.R.*, p. 90. For further particulars *see* Labour Report No. 22, pp. 45–8, and Labour Report No. 23, pp. 45–6. § 33 *C.A.R.*, p. 144. ‖ For a description of the "A", "C" and "D" Series *see* page 5 of this Report. ¶ 37 *C.A.R.*, p. 583.

Melbourne and Brisbane; 4s. for Adelaide, Perth and Hobart; and 5s. for the six capitals basic wage. " Prosperity " loadings for the basic wage for provincial towns in each State, for combinations of towns and combinations of capital cities, and for railway, maritime and pastoral workers were also provided for in the judgment. (*b*) The minimum adjustment of the basic wage was fixed at 1s. a week instead of 2s. (*c*) The basis of the adjustment of the " needs " portion of the wage in accordance with the variations shown by retail price index numbers was transferred from the " C " Series to a special " Court " Series based upon the " C " Series. (*See* page 6.) (*d*) Rates for female and junior males were left for adjustment by individual judges when dealing with specific awards.

The main parts of the judgment were reprinted in Labour Report No. 28, pages 77-87.

(v) *Judgment, December*, 1939.—The Commonwealth Court on 19th December, 1939 heard an application by trade unions for an alteration in the date of adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with the variations in the " Court " Series of index numbers. On the same day, the Court directed that such adjustments be made operative from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence in February, May, August or November, one month earlier than the then current practice.*

(vi) *Basic Wage Inquiry*, 1940.—On 5th August, 1940 the Full Court commenced the hearing of an application by the combined unions for an increase in the existing basic wage by raising the value of 1,000 (the base of the " C " Series index upon which the " Court " Series was based) from 81s. to 100s. a week, and the incorporation of the existing " Prosperity " loadings in the new rate. In its judgment of 7th February, 1941† the Court unanimously refused to grant any increase, and decided that the application should not be dismissed but stood over for further consideration after 30th June, 1941. The application was refused mainly because of the uncertainty of the economic outlook under existing war conditions.

Concerning the concept of a basic wage providing for the needs of a specific family unit, Chief Judge Beeby in his judgment stated:—" The Court has always conceded that the ' needs ' of an average family should be kept in mind in fixing a basic wage. But it has never, as the result of its own inquiry, specifically declared what is an average family, or what is the cost of a regimen of food, clothing, shelter and miscellaneous items necessary to maintain it in frugal comfort, or that a basic wage should give effect to any such finding. In the end economic possibilities have always been the determining factor. . . . what should be sought is the independent ascertainment and prescription of the highest basic wage that can be sustained by the total of industry in all its primary, secondary and ancillary forms. . . . More than ever before wage fixation is controlled by the economic outlook."

The Chief Judge suggested that the basic wage should be graded according to family responsibilities and that, notwithstanding the increase in aggregate wages, a reapportionment of national income to those with more than one dependent child would be of advantage to the Commonwealth. The relief afforded to those who needed it would more than offset the inflationary tendency of provision for a comprehensive scheme of child endowment. If a scheme of this nature were established, future fixations of the basic wage would be greatly simplified. (The Commonwealth Child Endowment Act came into operation on 1st July, 1941. *See* § 8 of this chapter for the main features as at 31st December, 1960.)

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 41, p. 520. † 44 *C.A.R.*, p. 41.

(vii) "*Interim*" *Basic Wage Inquiry*, 1946.—The Court, on 25th November, 1946, commenced the hearing of this case as the result of (*a*) an application made on 30th October, 1946 (during the course of the Standard Hours Case) by the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth for the restoration to the Full Court List of certain adjourned 1940 basic wage applications (*see* (vi) above); (*b*) a number of fresh cases which had come to the Court since 1941; and (*c*) an application by the Australian Council of Trade Unions on behalf of trade unions for an "interim" basic wage declaration.

Judgment was delivered on 13th December, 1946,* whereby an increase of 7s. was granted in the adjustable portion of the basic wage then current to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month of December, 1946, except in the case of casual and maritime workers, for whom the increases operated from 1st December.

For the purpose of automatic quarterly adjustments a new "Court" Series of index numbers was created by increasing the base index number (1923–27) from 81.0 to 87.0. The "Court" Series index number calculated on this base for the September quarter, 1946 effected an increase in the basic wage for the weighted average of the six capital cities (as a whole) from 93s. to 100s. A similar increase of 7s. was recorded in the basic wage for each capital city except Hobart, where the amount was 6s. All "loadings" on the basic wage were retained at their existing amounts unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

This new series was designated "Court Index (Second Series)" to distinguish it from the "Court Index (First Series)" which was introduced after the 1937 Basic Wage Inquiry. The new "Court" index numbers were obtained by multiplying the "C" Series retail price index numbers (Base: 1923–27 = 1,000) by the factor 0.087, and taking the result to the first decimal place.

The wage rates for adult females and juveniles were to be increased proportionately to the increase granted to adult males, the amount of the increase being determined by the provisions in each award. For further particulars of the judgment *see* Labour Report No. 38, page 79.

(viii) *Basic Wage Inquiry*, 1949–50.—This finalized the case begun in 1940 and continued in 1946 (*see* above). In 1946, during the hearing of the Standard Hours Inquiry and following the restoration to the Full Court List of applications for an increased basic wage, the Chief Judge ruled that the claim for an increase in the basic wage should be heard concurrently with the "40-hour week" claims then before the Court. The unions, however, objected to this course being followed, and, on appeal to the High Court, that Court in March, 1947, gave a decision which resulted in the Arbitration Court proceeding with the "Hours" Case to its conclusion.

The Basic Wage Inquiry, 1949–50, finally opened in February, 1949, and the general hearing of the unions' claims was commenced on 17th May, 1949. Separate judgments were delivered on 12th October, 1950;† in the judgments, which were in the nature of general declarations, a majority of the Court (Foster and Dunphy *JJ.*) was of the opinion that the basic wage for adult males should be increased by £1 a week, and that for adult females should be 75 per cent. of the adult male rate. Kelly *C.J.*, dissenting, considered that no increase in either the male or the female wage was justified.

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 57, p. 603. † 68 *C.A.R.*, p. 698.

The Court, on 24th October and 17th and 23rd November, 1950, made further declarations concerning the " Prosperity " and other loadings. The " Prosperity " loading of 1937 (*see* page 78), which was being paid at rates of between 3s. and 6s. a week according to localities, was standardized at a uniform rate of 5s. a week for all localities and was declared to be an adjustable part of the basic wage, the " War " loadings were declared to be not part of the basic wage, and any other loading declared to be part of the basic wage ceased to be paid as a separate entity.

The new rates operated from the beginning of the first pay-period in December, 1950, in all cases being the rate based on the Court Index (2nd Series) for the September quarter, 1950 plus a flat-rate addition of £1, together with the standardized " Prosperity " loading of 5s. The declaration provided that the whole of the basic wage would be subject to automatic quarterly adjustments as from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in February, 1951, on the basis of the index numbers for the December quarter, 1950. For this purpose the new rate of £8 2s. was equated to the " C " Series retail price index number 1572 for the six capital cities (weighted average) for the September quarter, 1950. From this equation was derived a new " Court " Index (Third Series) with 103.0 equated to 1,000 in the " C " Series Index.

Further particulars of the judgment may be found in Labour Report No. 39, p. 81.

(ix) *Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry*, 1952–53.—On 5th August, 1952, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration began hearing claims by the Metal Trades Employers' Association and other employers' organizations that (*a*) the basic wage for adult males be reduced; (*b*) the basic wage for adult females be reduced; (*c*) the standard hours of work be increased; (*d*) the system of adjusting the basic wages in accordance with variations occurring in retail price index numbers be abandoned; and by the Metal Trades Federation, an association of employees' organizations, that the basic wage for adult males be increased. This would also have resulted in increasing the amount of the basic wage for adult females, though not the proportion it bore to the basic wage for adult males.

A number of Governments, organizations and other bodies obtained leave to intervene and in this role the Australian Council of Trade Unions supported the claims of the Metal Trades Federation.

The decision of the Court, announced on 12th September, 1953,* was as follows:—the employers' applications for reduction of the basic wages for adult males and females and for an increase of the standard hours of work were refused; the employers' applications for omission or deletion of clauses or sub-clauses providing for the adjustment of basic wages were granted; and the unions' applications for increases of basic wages were refused.

The Court in the course of its judgment said that nothing had been put before it during the inquiry in support of a departure from its well-established principle that the basic wage should be the highest that the capacity of the community as a whole could sustain. If the Court is at any time asked to fix a basic wage on a true needs basis, the question of whether such a method is correct in principle and all questions as to the size of the family unit remain open.

In order to remove certain misconceptions about its function, the Court stated that it was neither a social nor an economic legislature, and that its

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 77, p. 477.

function under section 25 of the Act was to prevent or settle specific industrial disputes. However, these must be settled upon terms which seem just to the Court, having regard to conditions which exist at the time of its decision.

The Court intimated that time would be saved in future inquiries if the parties to the disputes, in discussing the principle of the " capacity to pay ", directed their attention to the broader aspects of the economy, as indicated by a study of employment, investment, production and productivity, oversea trade, oversea balances, the competitive position of secondary industry and retail trade.

In accordance with its decision to abolish the automatic adjustment clause from its awards, the Court, commencing on 21st October, 1953, amended all awards listed before it as a result of application by one of the parties to the awards. Afterwards the Court, of its own motion under section 49 of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, listed those awards not the subject of an application by one of the parties and then proceeded to delete the clauses providing for the automatic adjustment of the basic wage.

The power of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to vary awards not the subject of an application by one of the parties was unsuccessfully challenged in the High Court of Australia.

For further particulars of the judgment *see* Labour Report No. 46, p. 64.

(x) *Basic Wage Inquiry*, 1956.—On 14th February, 1956, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration commenced hearing an application for alteration of the basic wage in the following respects:—namely, for an increase in the basic wage to the amount it would have reached if automatic quarterly adjustments deleted by the Court in September, 1953, had remained in force; an increase of a further £1 in the basic wage; the re-introduction of automatic quarterly adjustments; and the abolition of what was known as the 3s. country differential. This application was regarded as a general application for variation of the basic wage in all awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

All the claims made by the unions were opposed by the respondent employers. The Commonwealth Government appeared not as a party to the dispute but in the public interest and supplied much factual and statistical material in a review of the economy from 1953. However, the Commonwealth opposed the re-introduction of automatic adjustments. The States of New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania supported the unions' claims for the re-establishment of the system of automatic adjustments and the raising of the basic wage to the levels indicated by current " C " Series index numbers, but the State of South Australia opposed these claims. The State of Victoria neither supported nor opposed the unions' claims.

The judgment was delivered on 26th May, 1956. The Court rejected each claim made by the unions but decided to increase the adult male basic wage by 10s. a week, payable from the beginning of the first pay-period in June. As a result of this decision, the basic wage for adult females was increased by 7s. 6d. a week with proportionate increases for juniors of both sexes and for apprentices.

The Court took the view that its decision in 1953 to abandon the system of quarterly adjustments was clearly right and that " so long as the assessment of the basic wage is made as the highest which the capacity of the economy can

sustain, the automatic adjustment of that basic wage upon price index numbers cannot be justified, since movements in the index have no relation to the movements in the capacity of the economy ".* The Court was satisfied " that a basic wage assessed at the highest amount which the economy can afford to pay cannot in any way be arrived at on the current price of listed commodities. There is simply no relationship between the two methods of assessment ".†

" The Court's examination of the economy and of its indicators—employment, investment, production and productivity, overseas trade, overseas balances, the competitive position of secondary industry and retail trade—and its consideration of inflation and its possible disastrous extension has led to the Court's conclusion that the nation now has not the capacity to pay a basic wage of the amount to which automatic quarterly adjustments would have brought it."‡

In the course of setting out the reasons for its decision the Court considered the period over which the capacity of the economy should be assessed, and concluded: " A year has been found almost universally to be a sensible and practicable period for such a purpose in the case of trading institutions the world over. The Court considers—fortified by the Judges' experience of considering from time to time Australia's capacity—that a yearly assessment of the capacity of Australia for the purpose of fixing a basic wage would be most appropriate. We would encourage any steps to have the Court fulfil such a task each year . . ."‡

For further details *see* Labour Report No. 46, p. 67.

(xi) *Basic Wage Inquiry*, 1956–57.—On 13th November, 1956, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in Presidential Session commenced to hear claims for alteration of the basic wage prescribed in the Metal Trades Award, as follows:—For the increase of the basic wage to the amount it would have reached if there had remained in the award provisions for automatic quarterly adjustments, and for the re-insertion in the award of the provisions for automatic quarterly adjustments.§ In accordance with past practice this application was treated by the Commission as a general application for alteration of the basic wage in all Federal awards.

The unions' claims were opposed by the respondent employers. The Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Associations intervened in support of the applicant unions. Victoria and South Australia were the only States to appear before the Commission and the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth intervened in the public interest. Victoria neither supported nor opposed the application by the unions. South Australia opposed the unions' claims and suggested that, if an increase in the basic wage were granted, the Commission should decide on the increase to be added to the six capitals basic wage and then apportion that increase amongst the six capital cities on a basis accurately reflecting the differences in their cost of living. The Commonwealth opposed the restoration of the automatic adjustment system, whatever index were used for this purpose.

The Commission decided that before it could reach a decision it would have to examine, in detail, three main issues, namely, (*a*) should the system of automatic adjustment be restored? (*b*) should there be an increase in the basic wage, and, if so, of what amount? and (*c*) should the increase, if there were one, be of a uniform amount, or should it be variable as between capital cities?

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 84, p. 175. † Ibid., p. 176. ‡ Ibid., p. 177.
§ 87 *C.A.R.*, p. 439.

After hearing submissions by counsel for the unions that automatic quarterly adjustments of the basic wage should be restored and argument as to the appropriateness of using the " C " Series index for this purpose, the Commission reaffirmed the decision of the Court in 1953, which, it said, " was primarily based on the view that there is no justification for automatically adjusting in accordance with a price index a wage assessed as the highest that the capacity of the community as a whole can sustain ".* Accordingly, the claim for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments was refused.

The Commission, having considered all aspects of the state of the economy, decided that the basic wages in Federal awards should be increased and that the increase to the six capital cities basic wage should be 10s. a week for adult males, to come into effect from the first pay-period to commence on or after 15th May, 1957. The basic wage for adult females was increased by 7s. 6d. with proportionate increases for juniors of both sexes and for apprentices.

The historical background of differential rates of basic wage for respective cities and towns was examined by the Commission and it acknowledged that the Federal basic wage had two components. The first and greater component differed for each capital city and represented a rate of wage calculated by the use of " C " Series retail price index numbers for the June quarter, 1953, and the second component, common to all places, was the uniform 10s. awarded by the Court in 1956. On the question of whether the increase should be of a uniform amount the alternative open to the Commission appeared to be either to follow what the Court did in 1956, or to recalculate the inter-capital-city differentials of the newly-fixed standard basic wage according to the latest " C " Series index numbers. The Commission decided to grant an increase of a uniform amount.

Judgment was delivered on 29th April, 1957. The Commission advised that it approved an annual review of the basic wage and would be available for this purpose in February, 1958. However, although favouring an annual review of the basic wage, the Commission considered that " it would not be proper for it nor would it wish to curtail the existing right of disputants to make an application at whatever time they think it necessary to do so ".†

A more detailed summary of the judgment may be found in Labour Report No. 46, p. 68.

(xii) *Basic Wage Inquiry*, 1958.—On 18th February, 1958, the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in Presidential Session commenced hearing an application by respondent unions for variation of the Metal Trades Award, by increasing the amounts of basic wage prescribed therein to the figure each would have reached had the quarterly adjustment system based on the " C " Series retail price index numbers been retained, plus an addition of 10s., and by making provision for future adjustment of each of the new amounts at quarterly intervals by the application thereto of the same index numbers.‡

The claims for the restoration of quarterly adjustments and for basic wage increases were opposed by private employers and by the State of South Australia, which also contended that, as the cost of living was much lower in Adelaide than in Melbourne and Sydney, greater disparities in basic wage rates than then existed should be determined if, against its submission, any general increase in the basic wage were decided upon. Tasmania, the only other State represented, made no submissions. The Attorney-General of the Commonwealth intervened in the public interest under section 36 (1.) of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 87, p. 455. † Ibid., p. 459. ‡ 89 *C.A.R.*, p. 287.

and leave to intervene was granted to the Professional Officers' Association of the Commonwealth Public Service, three other organizations of medical and scientific workers employed in the Commonwealth Public Service and the Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Associations.

In its judgment, delivered on 12th May, 1958, the Commission rejected the submission by counsel for the Professional Officers' Association "that if the Commission is satisfied that there is in the community capacity to pay a higher wage bill, consideration should be given to the question whether that increased capacity should be reflected in an increased basic wage only, or extended also to the marginal or secondary contents of aggregate wages and salaries."* The Commission also rejected the submission by counsel for the Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Associations that when the Commission looked at the capacity of industry to pay and gave an increase in the basic wage, it "always kept something in hand for a marginal claim which would probably be coming up".†

The claim of the unions for the restoration of the 1953 basic wage standard was rejected by the Commission on the same grounds as in its 1957 judgment, i.e., that it was unsafe to assume that the economy could sustain the 1953 rate as a "standard" in real terms.

The Commission then considered the three specific issues before it, namely, (*a*) should the system of automatic adjustments be restored? (*b*) should the basic wage be increased, and if so, by what amount? and (*c*) should there be uniform or disparate increases?

Counsel for the unions submitted that the unions still regarded the "C" Series index as a proper guide for the determination of basic wage levels but that if this contention continued to be unacceptable to the Commission, as it had been in the three previous inquiries, there should be an immediate decision upon principle and later, if need be, an inquiry in an effort to ascertain a proper price index. He also submitted that there should be, from time to time, additions to wages to afford to workers their proper share of increased productivity and efficiency and that although the unions had never claimed that increments for increased productivity could under present circumstances be made by way of automatic adjustment, the objective of wage increases commensurate with price increases could best be achieved by the use of an automatic adjustment system. After having considered the submissions and without hearing arguments against the proposition, the Commission, on 21st February, 1958, rejected the application for the restoration of automatic adjustments and for a deferred inquiry thereon.

In the reasons for its judgment the Commission stated that there was nothing in the submission to justify a departure from the decisions of 1953, 1956 and 1957 to reject automatic wage adjustments. The Commission also again expressed the opinion that a yearly assessment of the capacity of Australia for the purpose of fixing a basic wage would be most appropriate.

After hearing arguments for and against an increase in the basic wage rates and submissions, mainly statistical, on behalf of the Commonwealth, the Commission was unanimously of the opinion that the position of the economy regarded as a whole was such as to justify an increase in the basic wage. Kirby *C.J.* and Gallagher *J.*, considered that it was undesirable in the interests of all to grant an increase higher than 5s.; Wright *J.*, considered that a basic wage level substantially higher than that proposed by the majority was justified.

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 89, p. 288. † Ibid., p. 290.

Under section 68 of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1956 the majority opinion prevailed. Accordingly the decision of the Commission was that the rates of basic wage for adult males under Federal awards should each be increased by 5s. a week.

The South Australian Government submitted that economically there was no scope at all for a basic wage increase anywhere in Australia; and, as in the 1957 inquiry, again pursued the question of inter-city differentials in those awards where they applied, as an answer to the union claim that the amount of the basic wage in Adelaide should be calculated by reference to the "C" Series retail price index numbers for that city. It was claimed that the actual cost of living was so much lower in Adelaide than in Melbourne and Sydney that the basic wage for Adelaide should be approximately 10 per cent. below the rate fixed for Sydney instead of approximately 5 per cent. below, as it then was, subject to a stipulation that no reduction should be made in the existing Adelaide rate. In the Commission's view the employers had not spoken on this matter unitedly or unanimously, nor had any one supported the proposal as put to the Commission. It concluded that the claim must be rejected on the ground that it would not be wise or just to apply it in South Australia in view of the fact that it was neither sought nor supported by any other party, and its application to the Government and its instrumentalities alone was not sought.

The Commission indicated that the issues involved in inter-city differential wage rates were complex and could not be decided after a brief hearing.

The decisions of the Commission were as follows:—The claim for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments and the claim of the South Australian Government for special treatment were refused; and the basic wages of adult male employees covered by Federal awards were increased by a uniform amount of 5s. per week, to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 21st May, 1958.*

As a result of this decision the basic wage for adult females was increased to 75 per cent. of the new basic wage for adult males with proportionate increases for juniors and apprentices of both sexes.

(xiii) *Basic Wage Inquiry*, 1959.—On 24th February, 1959, the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, constituted in Presidential Session by Kirby *CJ.*, Foster and Gallagher *JJ.*, commenced hearing an application by respondent unions for variation of the Metal Trades Award by increasing the amounts of basic wage prescribed therein for respective cities, towns and localities to the figure each would have reached had the quarterly adjustment system based on the "C" Series retail price index numbers been retained, plus an addition of 10s. to each basic wage and by making provision for future adjustment of each of the new amounts at quarterly intervals by the application thereto of the same index numbers.†

A large number of applications for similar variation of other awards were ordered to be treated as involved in the inquiry and as such to be decided upon the evidence, material and submissions made from the beginning of the hearing.

The application of the unions was opposed by private employers generally, and by the State of South Australia and two of its instrumentalities. Tasmania was the only other State represented and it appeared in support of the application of the unions in regard to the increase of the basic wage to the amount it would have reached had the adjustment system been retained and the

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 89, p. 285. † 91 *C.A.R.*, pp. 683–4.

restoration of that system. Counsel for the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, who intervened pursuant to his statutory right, submitted on behalf of the Commonwealth that the application for restoration of the automatic adjustment system should be refused. The Commonwealth again supplied, for the benefit of the Commission and the parties, economic and statistical information and material. In addition the Commonwealth, without making a particular submission as to whether there should be an increase or its amount, made a general submission on the state of the national economy. The Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Associations was granted leave to intervene, and submissions were also presented on behalf of fixed income earners and pensioners generally.

Counsel for the employers also appeared for The Graziers' Association of New South Wales and other organizations of employers in the pastoral industry to reduce the basic wage in the Pastoral Award, 1956, by £1 5s., being the aggregate amount of the increases granted by the Court in 1956 and the Commission in 1957 and 1958. The Commission decided to join these applications in the main hearing on 17th March, 1959, as a matter of procedure only and without deciding affirmatively that the Commission as constituted for that hearing had power to grant them in whole or in part. At the conclusion, on 5th May, 1959, of submissions in support of these applications and without calling upon counsel for the Australian Workers Union in reply, the Commission stated that it would reject the applications for reduction of the basic wage in the Pastoral Award and again indicated that the question of jurisdiction as to whether the Commission had the power to decide a different basic wage remained " undecided and open ".

On 5th June, 1959, the three Judges delivered separate judgments. On the question of whether the system of automatic quarterly adjustments should be restored the members of the Commission were divided in opinion and therefore the question was decided in accordance with the decision of the majority. The majority decision, namely, that of Kirby *C.J.* and Gallagher *J.*, was that the claim of the unions for restoration of the said system should be refused. Foster *J.* dissented.

The members of the Commission were unanimous in the opinion that there should be an increase in the basic wage, but as to the amount of the increase they were divided in opinion as follows:—

The President, Kirby *C.J.*, was of opinion that the increase should be 15s. a week, payable as from the beginning of the first-pay-period commencing on or after 11th June, 1959. Foster *J.* was of opinion that the increase should be 20s. a week, payable as to 10s. as from the first pay-period in July, 1959, and as to the balance by increases of 2s. 6d. for four quarters commencing 1st January, 1960. Gallagher *J.* was of opinion that the increase should be 10s. a week, payable as from the date chosen by the President. Foster *J.*, while holding his opinion, decided to concur in the decision proposed by the President.

A summary of the separate reasons for judgment is set out in the following paragraphs.

Kirby C.J.—The President said that apart from the question of the basic wage in the pastoral industry, which had already been decided, there were two issues for the Commission's decision: (a) should the automatic adjustment system be restored? (b) should the basic wage in the Commission's awards generally be increased and, if so, by what amount?

The President stated that in his view nothing had been put at the inquiry which would justify a restoration of the system, and the decisions against the retention or restoration of the system made by the Court in 1953 and 1956 and by the Commission in 1957 and 1958 were correct. He said: "I have come to this conclusion on the material and submissions before the Commission at this hearing and quite independently of the admitted shortcomings since 1953 of the 'C' series index. I would emphasize that the annual review of the amount of the basic wage by a presidential session of this Commission is a substitute in every way for arbitrary adjustment by an index which has to do with one factor only of the many making up the economy. Its aim in practice as well as theory is to fix a basic wage at the highest amount the economy can afford to pay. . . . A period of one year—in the absence of exceptional circumstances calling for a different period—remains in my view the ideal period between reviews of the basic wage."* He considered that assessment of the many factors making up national economic capacity proves difficult enough when assessing a money sum, and that the difficulties of assessment of these many factors would be increased immeasurably if the task were to add a fluctuating sum to an already fluctuating wage even if the task were to be undertaken at longer intervals. He also stated that his rejection of the adjustment system was based not on the imperfections of the available indexes but on the system's intrinsic demerits when compared with a system based on judgment of all factors of the economy including judgment on the movement in prices.

The President considered various indicators of the state of the economy and said that they justified a basic wage increase of a not insignificant amount. He agreed that the worker was entitled to an increase in the basic wage because of increased productivity but he could not agree that on the available material the growth of productivity could be accurately measured or that basic wage increases were the only or main means of ensuring the worker his share of the fruits of increased productivity. Nevertheless, he felt that some allowance should be made for the growth of productivity in assessing an increase in the basic wage. After considering all the material before the Commission and the submissions made on behalf of the parties, he was of opinion that the basic wage should be increased by 15s. a week.

Foster J.—Foster *J.*, in considering the powers and functions of the Commission and the form of the inquiry, questioned whether such inquiries were adequate to achieve their avowed function.† He referred to some of the powers and duties entrusted to the Commission which revealed and emphasized the extraordinary differences between the Commission and a traditional court of law, and to the fact that the matters for the Commission's determination were far wider than the particular points of view of the interests which assumed the roles of contestants before it. In his view, the data made available by the Commonwealth Government, as intervener, were in effect the foundations of the opinions and conclusions of all the expert witnesses as well as of all the contentions of the representatives of the various contestants, and upon this material and interpretation the Commission had ultimately to base its decision. He suggested that experts in consultation with the Commission in the presence of representatives of the economic interests concerned might well bring far more satisfactory results than a proceeding modelled misleadingly upon a civil action at law.

Foster *J.* stated that the purpose of the inquiry was to fix a money sum for a basic wage which, at the time of its pronouncement, would represent a standard of living which the Commission found to be within the capacity of

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 91, p. 685. † Ibid., p. 704.

the economy to sustain throughout the period it determined for the duration of its award. For this reason he considered that the basic wage should be automatically adjustable at quarterly intervals. As to whether such adjustment should be made by the application of a price index, he said that it was, in his opinion, the only satisfactory method of preventing the Commission's awards from becoming to some extent illusory and potentially mischievous.* In his view, the decision in 1953 to abandon the quarterly adjustment system was wrong.

Foster *J.* was of opinion that the basic wage should be increased so as to restore, in part at least, the standard of living awarded in 1950 and maintained by quarterly adjustments until 1953 and to secure to the basic wage earner some share of the increased productivity of the community. The amount of the increase would depend on whether or not the quarterly adjustment system were to be restored. If it were restored, the increase in the basic wage should be 16s. a week payable at the first pay-period in July, 1959, adjustable quarterly by the " C " Series index, the first adjustment to be for the quarter ending 30th June, 1959. If quarterly adjustments were not restored, the ultimate increase should be 20s. a week, the amount of the increase to be spread over a period of eighteen months, payable as to 10s. as from the first pay-period in July, 1959, with an increase of 2s. 6d. on each of the first pay-periods in January, April, July and October, 1960.

Although reluctant to depart from his views as to the amount of the increase, Foster *J.* decided to concur in the proposed decision of the President, in order that the Commission might reach an effective decision.

Gallagher J.—On the question of whether there should be a restoration of the quarterly adjustment system, Gallagher *J.* said that he was in complete agreement with Kirby *C.J.*, and with the reasons which the President had given for his conclusion, and added:—" Between December, 1950, and November, 1952, the operation of quarterly adjustments caused the basic wage for Sydney to move from 165s. to 237s. A system which, without any examination of the capacity of the economy to pay, added a sum of £3 12s. weekly to a basic wage in so short a time was quite unsuitable for modern conditions. . . ."† In his opinion the economy of the country could sustain a higher basic wage, but the amount claimed by the unions was too high. He considered that every male employee working under an industrial award almost certainly received something over and above the basic wage, and that this should be taken into account when determining whether he is receiving his proper share of the national wealth.

Taking into account the improved state of the economy, the undoubtedly heavy losses which were suffered by the country because of the combined effect of the 1957 drought and of reduced export prices, and the fact that amongst the employers who would be called upon to meet basic wage increases were farmers who had recently suffered a big loss of income, he was of the opinion that 10s. was the highest weekly increase that the economy could sustain. As to the application for a lower basic wage in the pastoral industry, he said " it would in the absence of the most exceptional circumstances be wholly undesirable and against the interests of industrial peace that there should be for employees in the rural industries a basic wage lower than that which is prescribed for other employees."‡

(xiv) *Basic Wage Inquiry*, 1960.—On 16th February, 1960, the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, constituted in Presidential Session by Kirby *C.J.* (President), Ashburner and Moore *J.J.* (Deputy Presidents), commenced hearing

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 91, p. 709. † Ibid., p. 728. ‡ Ibid., p. 734.

an application by respondent unions for the restoration to the Metal Trades Award of quarterly adjustments to the basic wage and for an increase in the amount of the basic wage.* On the six capital cities rate the amount of the increase sought was 22s. a week. This amount was composed of two parts—firstly, an addition of 5s. a week to restore to the basic wage the same real value as it had in 1953 and, secondly, a further amount of 17s. representing the unions' minimum estimation of the increase in productivity which had occurred in the period since the automatic adjustment system was abolished.

The Commonwealth Government intervened in the public interest in accordance with the provisions of Section 36 of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1959 and all States except New South Wales were represented. The Commonwealth Government again presented a detailed analysis of the economic situation of Australia, together with comments on fiscal and budgetary policy. It also announced its opposition to the unions' application both for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments and for an increase in the basic wage.

The State of South Australia presented material to the Commission to show the effect which wage increases would have on its finances and opposed the unions' application. Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia presented information to show how the finances of those States would be affected by wage increases, but neither supported nor opposed the claims of the applicants. Tasmania indicated that it supported the application for restoration of quarterly adjustments but made no submissions in support of its attitude.

In its judgment, delivered on 12th April, 1960, the Commission refused the unions' application. A summary of the judgment is given in the following paragraphs.

In view of the submissions made by counsel for the employers, the Commission made the following observations regarding the role of Governments in basic wage proceedings:—" In its complex and difficult task of assessing the capacity of the economy the Commission welcomes whatever assistance it can get from parties and from interveners. Governments are in a special position to give the Commission a proper conspectus of the public sector of the economy, the state of which is an important factor for our consideration. They can also of course give us assistance in our task of reviewing the economy as a whole. It is a matter for each Government concerned to decide whether it will appear before the Commission, and if so whether it will present material or state an attitude or both. It is obvious enough that the more comprehensive the material presented to the Commission by a Government, the greater the assistance the Commission derives from it, but it is not our province to attempt to influence Governments as to their attitude to basic wage cases."†

During the proceedings the general matter of the role of the " indicators " in basic wage cases was raised, and in its judgment the Commission made the following comment:—" The indicators originated as an attempt by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1953 to make more orderly the presentation of material in basic wage cases. Since then they have been used as a framework for the presentation of economic material to the Court and subsequently the Commission. As their name suggests they are, however, no more than indicators of the economy. They have never been regarded as more than that and it has not been the practice of the Commission or the Court before it to treat these indicators as some form of index by which the state of the economy should be measured in any mathematical way. They have not been treated as mutually exclusive and it has always been recognized that they interact on one another and can be looked at in various combinations.

* Print No. 7469, p. 1. † Ibid., p. 3.

They have never, as far as the Commission is aware, been the means of excluding material from the Commission's consideration and it was never intended that they should have this result. The parties were asked to attempt to evaluate the indicators for the purpose of this hearing. This did not mean that the Commission was approaching its task by using any kind of index but it flowed from comment in earlier cases that the relative importance of different indicators might change from time to time."* However, the Commission did not feel that it was necessary to treat Government finance and the general budgetary position of Governments as a separate indicator, as suggested by counsel for the employers, although it said that such material as had been presented on this matter had been taken into account.

The Commission further stated:—" We do not regard the indicators as immutable, but treat them as an aid to our task of assessing capacity. We realize that in that task we must examine as far as we can all relevant economic material and we should not circumscribe ourselves by any set of indicators. If parties or interveners desire us in future proceedings to reduce or expand the present set of indicators or to approach our examination of the economy in a different way they are at liberty to ask us to do so."†

Application for Restoration of Quarterly Adjustments.—Counsel for the unions criticized the decision in the 1953 inquiry to abolish automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage and also the decisions, in subsequent inquiries, against their reintroduction. He submitted that it would be inequitable and unjust not to restore the practice which existed for many years prior to 1953 of having the basic wage automatically adjusted each quarter in accordance with movements in a price index. He relied in particular on the 1934 basic wage judgment.

In refusing the application the Commission said:—" We must decide the question of automatic quarterly adjustments in the light of existing situations and practices. In 1934 the Court was dealing with a situation in which the basic wage was determined for an undefined period and to that wage it applied automatic quarterly adjustments. The Commission is considering a situation in which in practice the basic wage is each year re-assessed. The alternatives which emerge from the submissions in these proceedings are either the fixation of a basic wage for an undefined period, the money amounts of the wage being automatically adjustable by movements in a price index, or the fixation of a basic wage each year. In our view, bearing in mind the interest of employees, employers and the public generally, the second alternative is preferable, and the Commission should continue to fix that basic wage which it considers to be just and reasonable knowing that the amount which it fixes will be the basic wage for the ensuing twelve months and will then be reviewed. It is not, in our view, inequitable and unjust . . . not to restore the system of automatic adjustments."†

Application to Increase the Basic Wage.—With regard to this part of the application, the Commission stated:—" It is appropriate first to describe shortly the basic wage and margins as elements of a total wage and the somewhat unusual setting in which the question of an increase in the basic wage comes up this year for consideration. The total wage paid to most workers under federal awards is composed of two elements, namely, the basic wage and a margin for skill, responsibility and the like. The existence of these two elements is a result of the history of federal wage fixation and has received legislative approval. The legislation requires that the basic wage and margins be dealt with by differently constituted benches of this Commission. The basic wage may be altered only by the Commission in Presidential Session, that is, by a

* Print No. A7469, p. 3. † Ibid., p. 4.

bench constituted by three or more judges. Margins may be altered by a single member of the Commission or by a full bench constituted by at least three members of whom at least one must be a judge. In the first instance applications for alterations of margins come before a single member of the Commission but on application by a party the President has power to direct that the matter be dealt with by a full bench if he is of opinion that it is of such importance that in the public interest it should be so dealt with. By such a direction the Metal Trades margins application of 1959 was dealt with by a full bench."*

The Commission then went on to state briefly the recent history of basic wage and marginal fixation by the Commission and its predecessor, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. Firstly, the basic wage, following the abolition of quarterly adjustments in 1953, was increased by 10s. a week in 1956, 10s. in 1957, 5s. in 1958 and 15s. in 1959. Secondly, increases in margins in the metal trades industry in 1947 were followed generally throughout federal awards; the claims for general increases in margins in 1952 were rejected and there was then no increase in margins throughout federal awards; and in 1954 the Court granted increases in margins in the metal trades industry which, speaking generally, it intended were to be applied to margins throughout federal awards. "Between 1954 and 1959, with few exceptions, margins in the metal trades industry and in federal awards generally were not increased and there was no application for an increase in margins in the Metal Trades Award until 1959. Although in its decision granting increases in the Metal Trades Award the Commission stated that it did not intend that the increase in the Metal Trades Award should automatically flow into other awards and industries, in the result the amount of increase awarded in the Metal Trades decision was, by and large, spread throughout other awards both by consent and by determinations of State and federal tribunals. In the light of the history of marginal fixation since 1947, the expectation now is that the Commission will be asked to consider the question of general marginal increases every few years."†

The Commission stated that so long as its decisions regarding metal trades margins are given general application and so long as the annual review of the basic wage continues, it follows that in one particular year the Commission constituted by a full bench of judges will review the basic wage and, constituted by a mixed bench, review margins. As a result, the bench fixing the basic wage will act with the knowledge or anticipation that another bench will also have to decide later in the same year whether it should increase margins, and the latter will be doing so in the light of the basic wage decision. "As far as the community is concerned, therefore, it is possible that the economy might be found capable of sustaining an increase in both the basic wage and margins, when this happens it follows that the economic and psychological effect of each increase is affected and indeed highlighted by the other. Such a year was 1959 when the basic wage was increased as from June by 15s., or an increase of 6 per cent., and margins were increased as from December by 28 per cent. of the amount of the margins existing as a result of the 1954 review by the Court. Together the 1959 increases approximated 8 to 10 per cent. of award wages."†

The Commission is required by legislation to treat the basic wage and margins separately, but although constituted differently for each task, it must at the time of fixation of rates look forward to the period which its decision will cover; that is, a year for the basic wage and, generally speaking, a longer period for margins. In dealing with the application then before it the Commission had to decide whether the basic wage should again be increased, although less than a year had elapsed since increases were granted in both the basic wage and margins.

* Print No. A7469, p. 5. † Ibid., p. 6.

Counsel for the unions submitted that, in examining the state of the economy, the Commission should go back to the year 1952–53 as a proper starting point, and that since that year all the indicators customarily used by the Commission had shown significant improvement. However, in view of the Commission's conclusions in the case, it did not find it necessary to discuss the indicators.

Counsel for the employers submitted that, whatever might have been established about the indicators, there were two factors dominating the economic scene, namely, the two wage increases granted by the Commission in 1959, amounting, in his submission, to an increase of 10 per cent. in wages; and the lifting of import restrictions by the Commonwealth Government. As to the first, he submitted that the effect of the basic wage decision had not been completely shown, and the effect of the margins decision had not been shown significantly or at all. Hence the whole of the economic material available to the Commission had to be discounted by the fact that the combined effect of those two judgments had not at that time been felt by the economy. As to the lifting of import restrictions, he contended that the effect of this governmental measure could not be forecast but the likelihood was that there would be an appreciable increase in the amount of imports, which would render more difficult the task of local manufacturers, a task already made difficult by the wage increases in 1959.

The Commission had asked counsel for the Commonwealth whether an estimate could be provided for the increase in imports likely to occur as a result of the lifting of import restrictions. Counsel stated that no quantitative estimate could be made; however the significance of the removal of import restrictions in this case was that it had come at a time when the effects of the 1959 wage increases had not been fully felt.

Opposing the application by the unions, counsel for the Commonwealth submitted that the situation of the economy, at the latest stage before the margins increase could be supposed to have had any great impact, appeared as one of heavy spending on consumer goods and services and on capital construction and equipment, of fast increasing employment and diminishing unemployment, of growing shortages of labour at key points, of ample money supplies and easy capital raisings, and of costs and prices rising quite steeply. The only moderating circumstances seemed to be that local output of manufactured goods appeared to have increased to some extent and it had been possible to raise the level of imports. This was the situation upon which the margins increases had supervened. Counsel estimated that their effect on the wages bill would probably be about £100 million, and that the direct cost of the 1959 basic wage increase had been about £65 million. He said: "It is not to be doubted that these increases will raise costs and price levels significantly and that further secondary effects of that kind will follow upon them. They will also give a further strong stimulation to the demand for goods and services, and indeed have probably begun to do so already."*

Indicating that the Commonwealth Government was at that time very much concerned about the problem of inflation, counsel stated:—"The Commonwealth's position in the present case is unambiguously clear. It is that having weighed all considerations which seem to it to be relevant to the present and prospective state of the economy, the Commonwealth is convinced that above all what is needed now is a firm rejection of any new measures that could add to current inflationary pressures, and time for the adjustment of the economy to the general wage increases awarded over the past 12 months."†

* Print No. A7469, p. 8. † Ibid., p. 9.

The Commission considered that such a clear statement of the Commonwealth Government's attitude, supported by submissions and economic material, was a matter which it must seriously take into account.

In concluding the reasons for judgment the Commission stated:—" We accept the submission made by the private employers and by the Commonwealth Government that we should not award an increase in the basic wage, bearing in mind that employees under federal awards have in the past twelve months received substantial increases in both basic and secondary wages. It is our view that at the present time, before the effects of these previous wage increases have been reflected in the economy, we cannot find that its capacity is such that a further basic wage increase can be awarded.

" We consider that it would be unsafe and perhaps dangerous to increase the basic wage at this point of time. We have formed this opinion with a full sense of the obligation which this Commission has to fix the basic wage from time to time at the highest amount that the economy can sustain so that the wage and salary earner may obtain his proper share of goods and services. On the other hand we are mindful of the danger to the whole community, including the wage and salary earner, of the basic wage being fixed at an amount which might increase inflation and upset the stability of the economy."*

(xv) *Differential Basic Wage Inquiries*, 1960.—On 9th August, 1960, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, constituted by Kirby *C.J.* (President), Ashburner and Moore *JJ.* (Deputy Presidents) commenced hearing the first of three applications to vary awards in respect of differential basic wages.†

This was made by the Federated Engine Drivers and Firemen's Association, to eliminate from the Engine Drivers and Firemen's (General) Award, 1955, those differentials making the basic wage for country areas less than the metropolitan basic wage in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, and to alter a number of basic wages in Tasmania.

The other two, by the Metal Industries Association of South Australia and members of the South Australian Chamber of Manufactures Incorporated and the South Australian Employers' Federation, sought to vary the Metal Trades Award, by providing, firstly, that upon any variation increasing the basic wage prescribed in the award for Sydney, the increase in the basic wage for Adelaide should be 25 per cent. less than the increase in that for Sydney until the ratio of the Adelaide to the Sydney rate was reduced to 90 per cent.; and secondly, that any increase in the basic wage for areas of South Australia other than Adelaide, Whyalla and Iron Knob should in the future be 25 per cent. less than the increase for Adelaide, until the " country differential " was increased to 12s.

The three cases were treated as matters of general application.

It became apparent to the Commission during the first case that it could not in fairness to all parties give a decision until all three cases had been heard. It therefore refrained from giving a decision in the first case until the conclusion of the other two, which were heard together.

In the judgment delivered on 14th December, 1960, the Commission granted the unions' application for elimination of the 3s. country differential, and dismissed the two applications by the employers.

Joint reasons for these decisions were given on 1st March, 1961. A summary is given in the following paragraphs.

The unions, through the Australian Council of Trade Unions, supported the F.E.D.F.A. application and opposed the employers' applications. As far as

* Print No. A7469, p. 9. † Print No. A7737, p. 1.

employers were concerned, the Commission concluded that (*a*) they were all opposed to the application to eliminate the country differential, (*b*) only the South Australian employers sought to increase the country differential and then only in South Australia, and (*c*) only the South Australian employers, supported by the South Australian Government and, with modifications, by the Queensland Chamber of Manufactures, sought to change inter-capital differentials and then only with regard to the differential between Sydney and Adelaide. (Employers in New South Wales and Victoria opposed this claim by the South Australian employers.)

Inter-Capital City Differentials.—As far as capital cities were concerned, the only issue was about Adelaide, and it was that the relativity with Sydney, i.e., 4.2 per cent. or 12s. less than Sydney, should over a period of time be changed to a relativity of 10 per cent. less. The 12s. difference, which existed in 1953, when quarterly adjustments of the basic wage were eliminated, had remained unchanged because basic wage increases had subsequently been the same for all States. The Commission stated that although the difference between the capital cities was in part conceptually a cost of living difference, it had been recognized in earlier decisions that the 12s. might not represent the precise cost of living relationship which existed between Adelaide and Sydney.

The case for the South Australian employers that the amount of the difference should be increased was presented in two ways, first on a cost of living basis and then on a capacity basis. It was suggested that the proper approach to the fixation of the basic wage would be for the Commission to ascertain from looking at the capacity of the economy as a whole what was a fair basic wage for the whole Australian work force, and then to apportion it between the States in proportion to the cost of living in those States.

The Commission stated that whether the cost of living argument succeeded or failed depended almost entirely on the view which it took of the evidence presented on relative costs of living.

"It is common ground that in order to attempt to assess relative living costs as between capital cities the existing published statistical data relating to each of the capital cities is not sufficient. The data emanating from the Commonwealth Statistician deals only with movement of prices in particular capital cities and does not purport to deal with relativities.

"Assuming the desirability of giving employees in each of the capital cities an amount of money which will ensure to them properly comparable goods and services, although of course not necessarily the same goods and services, there are some difficulties in the way. First there is the absence of complete statistical information . . . . More important, however, is the problem of subjective judgments."*

The Commission discussed the various acts of judgment which had been made in connection with the evidence on relative costs of living and concluded that it could not act on the evidence presented for the purposes of the case. It added—"There were involved too many acts of judgment and too many estimates to enable us to use this exercise as a ground of changing the basic wage differential".†

As to the second aspect of the employers' submissions, it was put that, relatively, Adelaide employers could not continue to pay a basic wage which maintained its existing relativity with the Sydney basic wage. Virtually the only material put to the Commission on this aspect consisted of statistics which purported to show relative growth between States, but the Commission was not prepared to assume that the statistics about relative growth were necessarily related to relative capacity.

* Print No. A7737, p. 6. † Ibid., p. 8.

The Commission concluded that it would not be justified in changing the existing relativities on any alleged differences in relative capacity, and that neither the material dealing with cost of living, nor the material dealing with relative capacity, nor a combination of both, led to the conclusion that it should alter the relationship which the basic wage for Adelaide had with the basic wage for Sydney.

Country Differentials.—The principal submissions by counsel for the unions were that the perpetuation of differentials was incompatible with the principles of basic wage fixation based on the capacity of the economy; it was not the function of the Commission to assume the role of economic planner; and the continuance of differentials would create serious anomalies and possible unrest. He also contended that the available evidence did not sustain the assumption that the cost of living was lower in the country than in the city.

Opposition by the employers was based mainly on the grounds that wage earners in the country escape some expenses which wage earners in capital cities incur, and that provincial employers are at a disadvantage with metropolitan competitors. The arguments advanced were similar to the reasons given by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1934 for awarding the 3s. differential.

The Commission briefly reviewed the history of basic wages for country towns and districts and quoted from a number of decisions made by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The need for statistical information on the cost of living in country towns had been expressed by the Court as early as 1913. By November, 1923, data were available for 200 towns, but despite the increasing availability of such data it appeared that the Court did not apply strictly the cost of living figures in order to fix the differential between metropolitan and country basic wages. Examples were given of the arbitral approach which the Court adopted in fixing the country basic wage, an approach which gave the Court an opportunity to disregard the cost of living figures in the country area.

Although the Court adhered to the Harvester standard as adjusted by index numbers for capital cities, as far as country districts were concerned the widest discretion was given to individual members of the Court to allow alterations in the basic wage which would have resulted from a strict application of the Statistician's figures. In each case, the Court exercised its judgment in order to produce what it considered to be a fair industrial result. The constant 3s. less than the metropolitan rate awarded in the Basic Wage Inquiry in 1934 was not a figure based on the cost of living. It was an assessment by the Court of what it thought was a proper relationship between the metropolitan and provincial areas.

The Commission then considered both the unions' and the employers' applications in the light of the principles which the Court had enunciated in the years prior to 1934, when the 3s. differential was introduced.

It found that statistical evidence based on the " C " Series Index figures for various country towns, used in an attempt to establish relativities between metropolitan and country areas, was of no assistance. The Commonwealth Statistician had stated that it was not valid to compare the " C " Series index numbers for capital cities in order to establish relative living costs. The Commission therefore decided to disregard material based on those figures, however valid such material may have been in 1934.

The Commission stated that apart from those called from the timber industry none of the employers' witnesses had claimed that their companies could not afford to pay the appropriate capital city basic wage. What they had attempted to do was to assess the advantages to employees and disadvantages to employers in a justification for the retention of the 3s., or, in the South Australian employers' application, for the increase to 12s.

The Commission reviewed the suggested advantages and disadvantages and concluded that, as far as employees were concerned, there was no advantage in working in the country which should be expressed in the form of a basic wage lower than that of the appropriate capital city. Considering the position of employees only, it thought employees in the city and the country should receive the same basic wage. As far as employers were concerned, the Commission, having considered the factors both for and against the country differential, and in particular the amount involved, decided that no injustice would be done if the 3s. country differential were abolished.

(xvi) *Basic Wage Inquiry*, 1961.—The judgment was delivered on 4th July, 1961. Particulars of the claims made by employee organizations and the decision given will be found in Section X. of the Appendix.

(xvii) *Rates Operative, Principal Towns.*—The "basic" wage rates of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for adult males and adult females, operative in the principal towns of Australia as from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 7th July, 1961, are shown in the following table:—

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE: WEEKLY RATES (*a*), JULY, 1961.

City or Town.	Rate of Wage.						City or Town.	Rate of Wage.				
	Adult Males.			Adult Females.				Adult Males.			Adult Females.	
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
New South Wales—							Western Australia—						
Sydney	14	15	0	11	1	0	Perth	14	8	0	10	16	0
Newcastle ..	14	15	0	11	1	0	Kalgoorlie	14	15	0	11	1	0
Port Kembla-Wollongong	14	15	0	11	1	0	Geraldton	15	1	0	11	5	6
Broken Hill ..	14	19	0	11	4	0	Five Towns ..	14	9	0	10	16	6
Five Towns ..	14	14	0	11	0	6	Tasmania—						
Victoria—							Hobart	14	14	0	11	0	6
Melbourne ..	14	7	0	10	15	0	Launceston	14	10	0	10	17	6
Geelong	14	7	0	10	15	0	Queenstown ..	14	5	0	10	13	6
Warrnambool ..	14	7	0	10	15	0	Five Towns ..	14	12	0	10	19	0
Mildura	14	7	0	10	15	0	Thirty Towns ..	14	8	0	10	16	0
Yallourn (*b*) ..	14	13	6	11	0	0							
Five Towns ..	14	7	0	10	15	0	Six Capital Cities ..	14	8	0	10	16	0
Queensland—							Northern Territory (*d*)—						
Brisbane	13	10	0	10	2	6	Darwin	15	7	0	11	10	0
Five Towns ..	13	11	0	10	3	0	South of 20th Parallel	14	14	0	11	0	6
South Australia—													
Adelaide	14	3	0	10	12	0	Australian Capital Territory—						
Whyalla and Iron Knob (*c*) ..	14	8	0	10	16	0	Canberra ..	14	10	0	10	17	6
Five Towns ..	14	2	0	10	11	6							

(*a*) Operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 7th July, 1961. (*b*) Melbourne rate plus 6s. 6d. for males; 75 per cent. of male rate for females. (*c*) Adelaide rate plus 5s. for males; 75 per cent. of male rate for females. (*d*) *See* pp. 103 and 104 regarding special loadings.

The rate for adult females is 75 per cent. of the male rate.

A table of Commonwealth basic wage rates for adult males from 1923 to 1961 will be found in Section XI. of the Appendix.

3. **Commonwealth Basic Wage Rates for Females.**—In its judgment of 17th April, 1934, wherein the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration laid down the basis of its " needs " basic wage for adult males, the Court made the following statement in regard to the female rate:—

> " The Court does not think it is necessary or desirable, at any rate at the present time, to declare any wage as a basic wage for female employees. Generally speaking they carry no family responsibilities. The minimum wage should, of course, never be too low for the reasonable needs of the employee, but those needs may vary in different industries. In the variations now to be made the proportion in each award of the minimum wage for females to that for males will be preserved."*

Generally speaking, this proportion varied between 54 and 56 per cent. of the male rate, and this practice continued until superseded by the war-time and post-war developments described briefly below. For further information reference should be made to earlier issues of the Labour Report.

In 1942, National Security Regulations " pegged ", as at 10th February, 1942, all rates of remuneration previously prevailing in any employment. The only exceptions allowed were variations to rectify anomalies, variations resultant from hearings pending prior to 10th February, 1942 and basic wage variations in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers.

Also in 1942, the Commonwealth Government set up the Women's Employment Board, with jurisdiction over terms and conditions of employment, including wage rates, of women engaged during the war in work formerly performed by men or in new work which immediately prior to the outbreak of the war was not performed in Australia by any person. The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and State Industrial Tribunals continued to determine rates of wage, etc., for those females not coming within the jurisdiction of the Board.

In 1943 a case came before the Commonwealth Court involving determination of general principles as to rates of wage for such females, particularly as affecting female workers at Government small arms ammunition factories. In its judgment of 17th June, 1943,† the Court rejected the claim that the wage rates paid to these women were anomalous when compared with those granted by the Women's Employment Board and it enunciated in full the principles followed by the Court in determining female rates of wage within its jurisdiction. The judgment pointed out that whereas the male basic wage was a family wage the female rate was assessed to provide for the needs of a single woman. The Court said " the man's basic wage is more than sufficient for his personal needs; it purports to provide him with enough to support some family. The woman's, on the other hand, purports to be enough for her to maintain herself only. No allowance is made for the support of any dependants. The man's wage has been measured by this Court with reference to the dominating factor of the productive capacity of industry to sustain it and with due regard consequently to what its application in industry will mean, to the marginal structure which rises above it, and to the consequent wages which will in accordance with established rules and practice be paid to women and to minors."‡

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 33, p. 156. † 50 *C.A.R.*, p. 191. ‡ Ibid., p. 213.

In December, 1943,* Drake-Brockman *J.*, in dealing with women employees in the Clothing (Dressmaking and Tailoring Sections) and Rubber industries, awarded for the duration of the war and for six months thereafter as a " flat rate " for the industry 75 per cent. of the " needs " basic wage, plus the " prosperity " and " industry " loadings ordinarily applicable to adult males. This action was taken to overcome the exceptionally heavy wastage of the employees in the industry which had occurred during the previous three years and to attract women to the industry and thereafter to retain them for some reasonable period of time after they had been trained.

In July, 1944, National Security (Female Minimum Rates) Regulations authorized the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to make comprehensive investigations into minimum rates of wage payable to females in industries considered by the Government to be necessary for war purposes. The object of these regulations was to remove disparities which were creating discontent and impeding the manpower authority in redistributing female labour to " vital " industries. Wage rates in twelve such industries were referred by the Government for consideration, but in a judgment delivered on 4th May, 1945,† the majority of the Full Court decided that the wage rates were not unreasonably low.

Following this decision, the Government, by National Security (Female Minimum Rates) Regulations in August, 1945, provided in respect of certain " vital " industries that the remuneration of females employed therein should not be less than 75 per cent. of the corresponding minimum male rate. The validity of these Regulations was unsuccessfully challenged in the High Court of Australia.

As from 12th October, 1944, the Women's Employment Board was abolished and its functions then devolved upon a single judge of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The Women's Employment Regulations continued to operate until 1949, when, by a judgment of the High Court, such continuation was declared invalid.

A brief account of the functions allotted to and of the principles followed by the Women's Employment Board and a summary of its activities may be found in Labour Report No. 36, pages 84–6.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1947 (*see* Labour Report No. 37, page 50) provided amongst other things that " a Conciliation Commissioner shall not be empowered to make an order or award altering . . . . . (*d*) the minimum rate of remuneration for adult females in an industry". Following an inquiry in 1948, it was held by the Full Court of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration that Conciliation Commissioners had jurisdiction to " fix " the female rates in question under the provisions of the Act, but that the provision referred only to the basic wage element in any prescribed female rates. In December, 1948, the Government amended the Act to authorize the Court—and the Court alone—to fix the basic rate by providing that " a Conciliation Commissioner shall not be empowered to make an order or award . . . (*d*) determining or altering the minimum rate of remuneration for adult females in an industry."

A further amendment in 1949 empowered the Court to determine or alter a " basic wage for adult females " which was defined as " that wage, or that part of a wage, which is just and reasonable for an adult female, without regard to any circumstance pertaining to the work upon which, or the industry in which, she is employed".

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 51, pp. 632 and 648. † 54 ***C.A.R.***, p. 613.

The first major post-war declaration of policy in respect of the female basic wage was made by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the course of its judgment in the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry (*see* page 80). The Court fixed a new basic weekly wage for adult females at 75 per cent. of the corresponding male rate, operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in December, 1950.

In the 1952–53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry the employers claimed that the basic wage for females should be 60 per cent. of that for males instead of 75 per cent., on the grounds that the existing ratio was unjust and unreasonable having regard to the principles of male basic wage fixation and that it constituted an additional burden on employers at a time when the economy was adversely affected by the level of wage costs. The Court decided that there was no basis for a review of the existing ratio and ordered that the female basic wage should remain at 75 per cent. of the male basic wage. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission had, to the end of 1960, made no change in this ratio.

Further particulars regarding female basic wage rates may be found in Labour Report No. 46, pages 75–81, and earlier issues.

4. **Australian Territories.**—(i) *Australian Capital Territory.*—Prior to 1922 the lowest rate payable to an unskilled labourer was not defined as a basic wage, as all wages were paid under the authority of the Federal Capital Commission as a lump sum for the particular occupation in which the worker was employed, but in 1922 an Industrial Board commenced to operate under a local Ordinance (*see* page 53). A summary of the decisions made by the Industrial Board during its period of operation was given in earlier issues of the Labour Report (*see* No. 40, page 89).

By an amending Ordinance, No. 4 of 1949, the Industrial Board was abolished and its functions were transferred to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, which assigned a Conciliation Commissioner to the Australian Capital Territory. It was provided, however, that all orders and agreements in existence should continue to operate subject to later orders, awards and determinations made by the Court.

An amendment to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, operative from 30th June, 1956, transferred the respective functions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the Commonwealth Industrial Court. The Conciliation Commissioner mentioned above, under the amended legislation, became the Commissioner for the Australian Capital Territory.

In reviewing the Australian Capital Territory awards, following its decision of 12th October, 1950, in the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry (*see* page 80), the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration fixed the Canberra basic wage at £8 5s. a week for adult males, operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in December, 1950.*

Until August, 1953, the basic wage for the Australian Capital Territory was varied each quarter in accordance with movements in the "C" Series retail price index numbers. However, following a decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to delete automatic adjustment clauses from its awards (*see* page 81), the basic wage for the Australian Capital Territory remained unchanged from August, 1953, until June, 1956. Since then, the uniform increases made to the basic wage by the Court and the

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 69, p. 486.

Conciliation and Arbitration Commission have applied. The basic wages for the Australian Capital Territory, under awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, payable as from the first pay-period on or after 7th July, 1961, were £14 10s. for adult males and £10 17s. 6d. for adult females.

(ii) *Northern Territory.*—The determination of the basic wage for this Territory comes within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

There are, in fact, two basic wages operating—(*a*) in respect of areas north of the 20th parallel of south latitude, and generally referred to as the " Darwin " rate, and (*b*) in respect of areas south of that parallel. These are calculated on different bases as set out briefly in the following paragraphs. More detailed information was published in previous issues of the Labour Report.

(*a*) *The Darwin Basic Wage.*—This wage was first determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1915* when a rate of £3 17s. a week, or 1s. 9d. an hour, for an unskilled labourer, including a weekly allowance of 4s. for lost time, was awarded. In 1916–17 the Court refused to alter this basic amount of 1s. 9d. an hour, and referred to an agreement dated 2nd June, 1916, between the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners and the Northern Agency, which provided for rates based on the estimated living requirements of a family consisting of a man, wife and two dependent children, amounting to £3 11s. 1d. a week. The list of items used to assess this figure was used in subsequent basic wage determinations.

In 1924, Powers *J.*, when considering the rate for employees of the Commonwealth Railways, which stood at £5 4s. 6d., stated that he had in mind the amount of £4 12s. as a basic wage. He considered that the wage of £5 4s. 6d. then payable contained a special isolation allowance, and that the question of such special allowances was a matter for employers and employees to settle between themselves.†

In 1927‡ Beeby *J.* also referred to the regimen of 1916, and fixed the basic wage at £5 10s. a week, or 2s. 6d. an hour, including £1 a week district allowance which had been suggested by Powers *J.* in his 1924 award as being a reasonable amount. As there was no adjustment clause in operation in Territory awards, the basic wage of £5 10s. a week remained in operation until 1934, except for the reduction by the Financial Emergency Act 1931 to £4 16s. 3d.

The Full Court of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration considered the Darwin basic wage for the first time in 1934.§ The Court awarded a basic wage of £4 10s. 9d. a week, which was arrived at by bringing up to date the prices of the list of items of the 1916 agreement (*see* above) and altering the rent figure from 45s. to 65s. a month. Automatic adjustment provisions were first introduced into awards by this judgment by inserting an appropriate adjustment scale based on the movement in the Food and Groceries retail price index (Special) for Darwin.

In 1938‖ the Court granted a " loading " of 3s. a week on the wage because the Commonwealth Government had extended to the Territory its general civil service increase of £8 a year.

In 1939 an additional amount was added to the basic wage as a special loading to offset the increase in the cost of living not reflected by the index numbers. The loading was 16s. 3d. for employees on works and 10s. for

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 9, p. 1. † 20 *C.A.R.*, p. 737. ‡ 25 *C.A.R.*, p. 898. § 33 *C.A.R.*, p. 944. ‖ 39 *C.A.R.*, p. 501.

railway employees.* In February, 1940, before an automatic adjustment increase of 2s. became payable, the Court suspended the adjustment clause, pending further inquiry.†

In 1941‡ the Full Court again reviewed the basic wage and, after a full investigation of its past history, awarded £5 12s. 9d., made up of (*a*) £4 10s. 9d. awarded in 1934; (*b*) 4s. in respect of accrued adjustments since 1939; (*c*) 5s. additional allowance for rent; and (*d*) two constant (unadjustable) " loadings " of 3s. and 10s. a week. The Court also restored the adjustment clause based solely on the movement in the Food and Groceries retail price index. This, however, never became effective, because it was superseded early in 1942 by the Blakeley Orders referred to below.

The basis of adjustment was altered by Conciliation Commissioner Blakeley, by Orders dated 29th January, 1942,§ owing to the urgent necessity to provide, over the period of the war, for adjustments in respect of rent, clothing and other miscellaneous items of domestic expenditure. Adjustment by means of the Food and Groceries Index only was no longer doing justice to the workers of the Territory, since the workers elsewhere in Australia were enjoying the benefit derived from the adjustment of their wages by means of the more comprehensive " C " Series retail price index. As there was no " C " Series retail price index for the Territory, and it was not possible to compile one on the basis of prices in Darwin, a composite index, " The Darwin Special ' All Items ' Index " was created. This index was computed on the basis of food and groceries prices in Darwin, combined with Townsville prices for rent, clothing and miscellaneous items.

The December quarter, 1940, was taken as a suitable period upon which to base the adjustments, and for this quarter the Special " All Items " index number was 1,036 and the " needs " equivalent £4 4s. The basic wage for adult males, payable from 1st February, 1942 (when the new system first became operative), on the basis of the index number for the December quarter, 1941, was £5 17s. 9d., made up of the £4 4s. " needs " equivalent mentioned above, 5s. from adjustments since the December quarter, 1940, an unadjustable amount of 15s. 9d. and the two unadjustable loadings of 3s. and 10s., granted in 1941.

After the bombing of Darwin in 1942, food and grocery prices in the Special Index for Darwin were varied in accordance with fluctuations in food and grocery prices in Alice Springs and Tennant Creek.‖

Following its " Interim " Basic Wage Judgment of 13th December, 1946 (*see* page 80), the Court decided in March, 1947, to postpone any adjustment pending a general review of the basic wage in the Territory. This review was made in 1948, and the Court increased the basic wage for adult males by 8s. a week. It also adopted as from the March quarter, 1948, the new Darwin Special " All Items " Index (containing the restored prices of food and groceries for Darwin proper, plus Townsville prices for rent, clothing and miscellaneous items) and transferred the basis of adjustment to the " Court " Index (2nd Series). The new basic wage, which came into operation from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing after 20th May, 1948, was £7 0s. 9d., including the unadjustable amount of 15s. 9d. (*see* above), and the loadings of 3s. and 10s.

Consequent upon the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry (*see* page 80), an interim increase of £1 2s. a week, payable from the first pay-period in December, 1950, was authorized pending a special inquiry into the fixation of a new basic wage

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 40, p. 323, and 41 *C.A.R.*, p. 269. † 42 *C.A.R.*, p. 164.
‡ 44 *C.A.R.*, p. 253. § 46 *C.A.R.*, p. 411. ‖ 48 *C.A.R.*, p. 20.

for the Northern Territory.* After the inquiry, and as a result of agreement between employers and employees, the Court fixed the basic wage at £10 10s. a week, operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in November, 1951.† The Darwin Special " All Items " index (*see* above) was retained as the basis for quarterly adjustments, Subsequently, a special loading of 10s. a week was added to the wage rates in a number of awards.

Quarterly adjustments continued to operate until August, 1953. They were suspended by the Court's decision of 12th September, 1953, as a result of the 1953 Basic Wage Inquiry. Since then, the uniform increases made to the basic wage by the Court and the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission have applied. The basic wages payable as from the first pay-period commencing on or after 7th July, 1961, were £15 7s. for adult males and £11 10s. for adult females, exclusive of the 10s. special loading mentioned above.

(*b*) *Northern Territory* (*South of the 20th parallel of South Latitude*).—In earlier years there were two main groups of employees in this area of the Northern Territory, namely, employees of the Commonwealth Railways and employees of the Department of Works (formerly the Works and Services Branch of the Department of the Interior).

Prior to 1937, all employees of Commonwealth Railways, except clerks, were covered by awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, but since that year rates of pay for certain occupations have been prescribed by determinations of the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator. It has been the practice to fix a common base rate for Commonwealth Railways employees (the main centre being Port Augusta) and to provide, by means of " district allowances ", additional rates to employees in isolated areas.

Other Commonwealth employees in the Northern Territory south of the 20th parallel of south latitude were paid the Darwin basic wage prior to February, 1935 (*see* page 101). The Full Court, in a judgment issued on 13th November, 1934,‡ fixed a rate of £4 a week for Works and Services employees, which included an amount of 7s. a week to cover the cost of freight on goods purchased from the Railway Stores at Port Augusta. This rate compared with £4 10s. 9d. being paid in areas north of the 20th parallel, and with £3 5s. in Adelaide. Provision was also made for the adjustment of this wage to be made in the manner provided by the Court for railway employees at Alice Springs, namely on the basis of variations in the " Special " retail price index numbers for Port Augusta (inclusive of Railway Stores prices for groceries and dairy produce), but only £3 6s. of the total amount was adjustable.

The 3s. a week " loading " granted by the Court in 1938 (*see* page 101) applied to employees located south of the 20th parallel of south latitude as well as to those engaged north thereof.

At a hearing on 12th and 13th March, 1947, the Full Court granted to workers in this area the amount of 7s. a week consequent upon its " Interim " Basic Wage Judgment of 13th December, 1946, as an addition to the " adjustable " part of the basic wage applicable. The questions raised as to a general review of the basic wage in the Territory as a whole were postponed pending the hearing and finalization of the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry (*see* page 80).

In a judgment on 11th October, 1949,§ the Full Court amended the adjustment clause of the Commonwealth Works and Services (Northern Territory) Award to provide for the adjustment to date and thereafter of the 7s. a week

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 69, p. 836. † 72 *C.A.R.*, p. 113. ‡ 33 *C.A.R.*, p. 947. § 65 *C.A.R.*, p. 573.

excess over the " needs " rate granted in November, 1934 (*see* page 103). The basic wage payable from the first Sunday in December, 1949, then became £7 14s., made up of a " needs " rate of £6 14s. and the loadings of 7s. for " Freight Costs " and 3s. for " Prosperity " loading. This represented an increase of 6s. over the basic wage calculated on the former basis.

Consequent upon the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry (*see* page 80), an interim increase of £1 2s. a week, payable from the first pay-period in December, 1950, was authorized, pending a special inquiry into the fixation of a new basic wage for the Northern Territory.* After the inquiry, and as a result of agreement between employers and employees, the Court fixed the basic wage at £10 10s. a week, operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in November, 1951.† The Port Augusta Special " All Items " Index (*see* page 103) was retained as the basis for quarterly adjustments. Subsequently, a special loading of 7s. a week was added to the wage rates in a number of awards.

Quarterly adjustments continued to operate until August, 1953. They were suspended by the Court's decision of 12th September, 1953, as a result of the 1953 Basic Wage Inquiry. Since then, the uniform increases made to the basic wage by the Court and the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission have applied. The basic wages payable as from the first pay-period commencing on or after 7th July, 1961, were £14 14s. for adult males and £11 0s. 6d. for adult females, exclusive of the 7s. special loading mentioned above.

5. State Basic Wages.—(i) *General.*—In previous issues of the Labour Report, tables were included in this section showing, for some of the States, particulars of basic wage declarations over a number of years. In this issue, tables showing similar information for each State in greater detail have been included in Section XII. of the Appendix.

(ii) *New South Wales.*—The first determination under the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act of a standard " living " wage for adult male employees was made on 16th February, 1914, when the Court of Industrial Arbitration fixed the " living " wage at £2 8s. a week for adult male employees in the metropolitan area. A Board of Trade established in 1918, with power to determine the living wage for adult male and female employees in the State, made numerous declarations during the period 1918 to 1925, but ceased to function after the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1926, transferred its powers, as from 15th April, 1926, to the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1927, altered the constitution of the Industrial Commission from a single Commissioner to one consisting of three members. Act No. 14 of 1936, however, provided for the appointment of four members and Act No. 36 of 1938 for the appointment of not less than five and not more than six members. The Commission was directed, *inter alia*, " not more frequently than once in every six months to determine a standard of living and to declare . . . the living wage based upon such standard for adult male and female employees in the State ". The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1932, directed the Commission within twenty-eight days from the end of the months of March and September to adjust the living wages so declared to accord with the increased or decreased cost of maintaining the determined standard. The first declaration of the Commission was made on 15th December, 1926, when the rate for adult males was fixed at £4 4s. a week, the same rate as that previously declared by the Board of Trade. The adult male rate was determined

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 69, p. 836. † 72 *C.A.R.*, p. 113.

on the family unit of a man, wife and two children from 1914 to 1925; a man and wife only in 1927, with family allowances for dependent children; and a man, wife, and one child in 1929, with family allowances for other dependent children. However, with the adoption in 1937 of the Commonwealth basic wage (*see* below), the identification of a specified family unit with the basic wage disappeared.

A living wage for adult male rural workers of £3 6s. a week was in force for twelve months from October, 1921 and a rate of £4 4s. operated from June, 1927 to December, 1929, when the power of industrial tribunals to fix a living wage for rural workers was withdrawn. This power was restored by an amendment to the Industrial Arbitration Act made in June, 1951.

Following the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration of 23rd June, 1937 (*see* page 78), the State basic wage was brought into line with the Commonwealth rates ruling in the State by an amendment of the Industrial Arbitration Act (No. 9 of 1937) which came into operation from the commencement of the first pay-period in October, 1937. Provision was made for the automatic adjustment of wages in conformity with variations of retail prices as shown by the Commonwealth Court's "All Items" retail price index numbers, and the Commonwealth Court's principle of treating the "Prosperity" loadings as a separate and non-adjustable part of the total basic wage was adopted. The rates for country towns were, with certain exceptions, fixed at 3s. a week below the metropolitan rate; and Crown employees, as defined, received a "Prosperity" loading of 5s. a week, as against the 6s. laid down for employees in outside industry. The basic rate for adult females was fixed at 54 per cent. of the adult male rate, to the nearest sixpence. The provisions of the main Acts for the periodic declaration of the living wage by the Industrial Commission were repealed, but the amending Act placed on the Commission the responsibility of altering all awards and agreements in conformity with the intentions of the new Act; of defining boundaries within which the various rates were to operate;* and of specifying the appropriate "Court" Series retail price index numbers to which they were to be related.

An amendment to the Industrial Arbitration Act, assented to on 23rd November, 1950, empowered the Industrial Commission to vary the terms of awards and industrial agreements affecting male rates of pay, to the extent to which the Commission thought fit, to give effect to the alteration in the basic wage for adult males made by the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration of 12th October, 1950. In the case of female rates of pay the Commission was empowered to review the terms of awards and industrial agreements and to vary such terms as in the circumstances the Commission decided proper, but no variation was to fix rates of pay for female employees lower than the Commonwealth basic wage for adult females. The rates for adult males were increased by the same amounts as for the corresponding Commonwealth rates, with special provision to cover the cases of apprentices, casual workers and employees on piecework. In deciding the variation for female employees the Commission prescribed an increase in the total wage rate (i.e., basic wage plus marginal rate) of £1 4s. 6d. a week, subject to the statutory provision that the minimum total rate was to be not less than the basic wage for adult females prescribed in Commonwealth awards, that is, at least 75 per cent. of the corresponding male basic wage rate. For Sydney, the rate was £6 3s. 6d. a week.

* *New South Wales Industrial Gazette*, Vol. 52, pp. 783–4.

In the judgment delivered on 9th March, 1951, giving reasons for its decision on female rates, the Commission decided that the basic wage for adult females prescribed by the Commonwealth Court in reality included a portion " due to secondary considerations ", and could not be considered a " reasonable and proper basic wage for the assessment of rates of female employees under the Industrial Arbitration Act ".

In discussing the composition of the amount of £6 3s. 6d. the Commission stated that it was " reasonable to allocate £1 of the said sum . . . to secondary considerations and to regard the amount of £1 4s. 6d. as an addition proper to be made to the pre-existing basic wage in New South Wales of £3 19s.", and that the total, £5 3s. 6d., therefore became the true female basic wage for Sydney under the State Act.* (This decision of the Commission was superseded by an amendment of the Act in 1958—*see* page 107.)

As a consequence of the overriding statutory requirement that no rate for adult females in State awards shall fall below the Commonwealth basic wage for adult females, the amount of the quarterly adjustments to the female basic wage for changes in the " Court " Series index numbers was the same in Commonwealth and State awards.

By an amendment to the Industrial Arbitration Act in June, 1951, the differentiation in the basic wage rates in different districts and for employees under Crown awards was eliminated as a general rule, making the basic wage throughout most of the State equal to that paid in Sydney. The main exception was the Broken Hill district, where a different basic wage rate prevailed until the Act was amended in 1961 (*see* page 107).

After considering the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in September, 1953, to discontinue the system of automatic adjustment of the basic wage, the New South Wales Industrial Commission, on 23rd October, 1953, stated that there had been an alteration in the principles upon which the Commonwealth basic wage was computed and ordered the deletion of the automatic adjustment clauses from awards and agreements within its jurisdiction.† In October, 1955, however, the Industrial Commission was required by the Industrial Arbitration (Basic Wage) Amendment Act to restore, to all awards and agreements within its jurisdiction, quarterly adjustments of the basic wage consequent on variations in the " C " Series retail price index numbers. Subsequently, the basic wage was adjusted as from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in November, 1955, when the rates for the State, excluding Broken Hill, became £12 13s. for adult males and £9 9s. 6d. for adult females. The new rate for adult males was an increase of 10s. on the rate previously payable from August, 1953, and represented the full increase in the basic wage adjusted in accordance with movements in the " C " Series retail price index numbers between the June quarter, 1953, and the September quarter, 1955.

The movement in the " C " Series retail price index numbers in respect of the September quarter, 1956 was materially affected by the abnormal price movements in potatoes and onions, and the Commonwealth Statistician in the statistical bulletin *The " C " Series Retail Price Index, September Quarter, 1956* showed two sets of index numbers, namely, " Aggregate All Groups " and " All Groups *excluding* price movements of potatoes and onions ". The Industrial Registrar of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, in accordance with section 61M (2) of the Industrial Arbitration Act, varied

* *New South Wales Arbitration Reports*, 1951, p. 16. † *New South Wales Industrial Gazette*, Vol. 111, p. 128.

awards, etc., under the jurisdiction of that tribunal to incorporate an adjustment of 11s. a week in the basic wage as from the first pay-period in November, 1956, based on the "C" Series retail price index number "Aggregate All Groups" in respect of Sydney. The Metal Trades Employers' Association and others appealed to the Industrial Commission and contended that the basic wage adjustment should be determined by using the Commonwealth Statistician's retail price index number "All Groups *excluding* price movements of potatoes and onions", but the Commission, in its judgment of 5th November, 1956, dismissed the appeal and supported the decision of the Registrar.

The Industrial Arbitration Act was amended by the Industrial Arbitration (Female Rates) Amendment Act (No. 42, 1958) which became operative on 1st January, 1959. The Act defined the existing basic wage for adult females as being 75 per cent. of the male basic wage, notwithstanding anything contained in the 1950 judgment of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales (*see* page 105), and the Commission should, upon application, or might, of its own motion, vary existing awards or industrial agreements to give effect to this definition. Such a variation is not to prescribe a wage rate less than the sum of the newly defined basic wage plus the marginal or secondary amounts applicable immediately prior to this variation, or more than the wage payable to adult males performing similar work.

Upon application the Commission or a Conciliation Committee shall include in awards and industrial agreements provision for equal pay between the sexes. Where the Commission or Committee is satisfied that male and female employees are performing work of the same or a like nature and of equal value, they shall prescribe the same marginal or secondary rates of wage. The basic wage for these adult females was prescribed as 80 per cent. of the appropriate basic wage for adult males as from 1st January, 1959. Thereafter, the basic wage was to be increased annually by 5 per cent., so that on 1st January, 1963, it will be the same as that for adult males. The provisions for equal pay do not apply to persons engaged on work essentially or usually performed by females, but upon which males may also be employed.

Act No. 29, 1961 (assented to on 13th October, 1961) amended the Industrial Arbitration Amendment Act, 1961, by adopting the Consumer Price Index numbers in place of the "C" Series Retail Price Index numbers for purposes of the automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage. The November, 1961, variation was the first based on the Consumer Price Index. Consumer Price Index numbers relate only to capital cities and the weighted average for the six capitals and as a result the Sydney basic wage became the rate for the whole of New South Wales, separate rates no longer being prescribed for Broken Hill and the "Five Towns" after November, 1961. The rates payable in Sydney as from the first pay-period in February, 1962, were £15 0s. a week for adult males and £11 5s. for adult females.

A table showing the New South Wales State basic wage rates for Sydney from 1914 to date will be found in Section XII. of the Appendix.

(iii) *Victoria.*—There is no provision in Victorian industrial legislation for the declaration of a State basic wage. Wages Boards constituted from representatives of employers and employees and an independent chairman, for each industry group or calling, determine the minimum rate of wage to be paid in that industry or calling. In general, these Boards have adopted a basic wage in determining the rate of wage to be paid.

By an amendment to the Factories and Shops Act in 1934, Wages Boards were given discretionary power to include in their determinations appropriate provisions of relevant Commonwealth awards. A further amendment to this

Act in 1937 made it compulsory for Wages Boards to adopt such provisions of Commonwealth awards. This amending Act also gave Wages Boards power to adjust wage rates " with the variation from time to time of the cost of living as indicated by such retail price index numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician as the Wages Board considers appropriate ". The Wages Boards thus adopted the basic wages declared by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and followed that Court's system of adjusting the basic wage in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

After the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration discontinued the system of automatic adjustment of the Commonwealth basic wage (*see* page 81), a number of Wages Boards met in September, 1953 and deleted references to these adjustments. However, an amendment to the Factories and Shops Act in November, 1953 required Wages Boards to provide for the automatic adjustment of wage rates in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

From 1st July, 1954 the Factories and Shops Acts 1928–1953 were replaced by the Labour and Industry Act 1953, which was, in general, a consolidation of the previous Acts and retained the requirement providing for the automatic adjustment of wages in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

An amendment to the Labour and Industry Act proclaimed on 17th October, 1956 deleted the automatic adjustment provision and directed Wages Boards in determining wage rates to take into consideration relevant awards of, or agreements certified by, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The last automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage, based on the variation in retail price index numbers for the June quarter, 1956, became payable from the beginning of the first pay-period in August, 1956. Following the judgment of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the 1961 Basic Wage Inquiry (*see* page 97), Wages Boards met in July and August, 1961, and varied their determinations by incorporating the new Commonwealth rates. The rates for Melbourne were £14 7s. a week for adult males and £10 15s. for adult females.

A table showing basic wage rates for Melbourne used generally by Wages Boards will be found in Section XII. of the Appendix.

(iv) *Queensland.*—The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1929 established an Industrial Court, and provided that the Court could make declarations as to the basic wage and standard hours. This Act, as subsequently amended, was repealed by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1961, which established, in addition to the Industrial Court, an Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The Full Bench of the Commission, consisting of not less than three Commissioners, may make declarations as to, *inter alia,* the basic wage for males and/or females and the standard hours of work.

The main provisions to be observed by the Commission when making general declarations as to the basic wage are—(*a*) All persons interested must be given an opportunity to be heard before any such general declaration can be made; (*b*) the minimum wage of an adult male employee shall be not less than is sufficient to maintain a well-conducted employee of average health, strength and competence, and his wife and a family of three children in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the conditions of living prevailing among employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed, and provided that the earnings of the children or wife of such employee

shall not be taken into account; (*c*) the minimum wage of an adult female employee shall be not less than is sufficient to enable her to support herself in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the nature of her duties and to the conditions of living prevailing among female employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed; (*d*) the Commission shall, in the matter of making declarations in regard to the basic wage or standard hours, take into consideration the probable economic effect of such declaration in relation to the community in general, and the probable economic effect thereof upon industry or any industry or industries concerned.

The first formal declaration of a basic wage by an industrial tribunal in Queensland was gazetted on 24th February, 1921, when the basic wage was declared at £4 5s. a week for adult males and £2 3s. for adult females. Prior to this declaration the rate of £3 17s. a week for adult males had been generally recognized as the "basic" or "living" wage. Basic wage rates declared during the period 1921 to 1961 will be found in the table in Section XII. of the Appendix.

On 15th April, 1942 the Court declared the rates operative from 31st March, 1941 as adequately meeting the requirements of section 9 of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1932, having regard to the level of the "C" Series retail price index for Brisbane for the December quarter, 1941, and decided to make a quarterly declaration of the basic wage on the basis of the variations in the "cost of living" as disclosed by the "C" Series index for Brisbane, commencing with the figures for the March quarter, 1942. This declaration was duly made by the Court on 21st April, 1942 at the rates of £4 11s. for adult males and £2 9s. 6d. for adult females. Following this judgment regular quarterly adjustments were made to the basic wage until January, 1953 (*see* below).

The Court granted increases of 7s. and 5s. to the basic wages for adult males and adult females respectively, payable from 23rd December, 1946, following the "interim" basic wage judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration announced earlier in December, 1946 (*see* page 80).

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to increase the male and female basic wages from December, 1950 (*see* page 80), the Queensland Industrial Court conducted an inquiry as to what change should be made to the State basic wage for Queensland and granted an increase of 15s. a week to both adult males and adult females, thus increasing the metropolitan rates to £7 14s. a week and £5 2s. 6d. a week respectively, operative from 7th December, 1950. The basic wage payable to adult females became approximately 66 per cent. of the male rate.*

In January, 1953 the Queensland Industrial Court departed from the practice (established in 1942) of varying the basic wage in accordance with quarterly variations in the "C" Series retail price index numbers for Brisbane. If the practice had been continued, a reduction of 1s. would have been made in the basic wage for adult males from January, 1953. The Court was not satisfied, however, that the movement in the "C" Series index for Brisbane for the December quarter, 1952 was a true representation or reflex of the economic position for Queensland as a whole and so declined to make any alteration to the basic wage.†

Quarterly adjustments were made for the next four quarters and the basic wage became £11 5s. for adult males from 1st February, 1954.

* *Queensland Industrial Gazette*, Vol. 35, p. 1253. † *Qld. I.G.*, Vol. 38, p. 137.

Commencing in March, 1954 a Basic Wage Inquiry was conducted by the Court and in its judgment of 11th June, 1954 the Court stated that there would be no change in the basic wage rates declared for February, 1954.* For the following four quarters also the Court decided not to vary the existing basic wage rates. However, after considering the " C " Series index number for the quarter ended 30th June, 1955, and its relation to the index number for the March quarter, 1955, the Court announced that as these figures showed a continued upward trend the basic wage for adult males should be increased to £11 7s. from 1st August, 1955. In this judgment the Court emphasized that it held itself free whether or not to adjust the basic wage upwards or downwards in accordance with movements in the " C " Series retail price index numbers. During the next year increases were granted in three of the four quarters.

In announcing an increase of 4s. in the adult male basic wage for Brisbane, payable from 29th October, 1956, the Court stated that the considerable increases in the " C " Series index numbers for the September quarter, 1956, were due substantially to the abnormal increases in the prices of potatoes and onions, and therefore, under the circumstances, it decided not to increase the basic wage on the basis of the " C " Series retail price index numbers including potatoes and onions.

Consequent on the issue of the index numbers for the December quarter, 1956, the Court announced that there would be no change in the basic wage and stated: " The existing basic wage of £12 1s. for adult males truly reflects the increase in the ' C ' Series index as shown between the June quarter and the end of the December quarter ".†

In the following four years increases were made each quarter, except in October, 1957, and August, 1959.

On 22nd and 23rd April, 1958, the Court heard an application by combined unions for an immediate increase of £1 in the basic wage, on the ground that a state of emergency existed with regard to the cost of living. In its judgment of 30th May, 1958, the Court stated that no emergency had been proved to exist and that there was no justification for discarding the " C " Series retail price index numbers. The application was therefore dismissed.

In December, 1960, the Court determined that as from 1st May, 1961, the basic wage for adult females should be 75 per cent. of that for adult males.

In its basic wage declaration of 25th January, 1961, the Court referred to the opinion given by the Commonwealth Statistician that the " C " Series Retail Price Index had become an unreliable measure of retail price changes in recent quarters and to the fact that for current statistical purposes variations in retail prices were measured by the Consumer Price Index. Taking into consideration all relevant factors, including the approximate increase in price levels as disclosed by the Consumer Price Index, the Court decided to increase the basic wage for adult males by 4s.

Following an inquiry, the Commission, in a decision issued on 24th May, 1961, increased the adult male basic wage by 4s. a week, which was approximately the amount of the increase indicated by the Consumer Price Index for March quarter, 1961.

Subsequently, employer organizations applied to the Commission for a declaration of a general ruling that the basic wage for males and/or females should not be reviewed merely by reason of any change in the Consumer Price

* *Queensland Industrial Gazette*, Vol. 39, p. 335. † *Qld. I.G.*, Vol. 42, p. 167.

Index at intervals of less than 12 months. The application was opposed by the trade unions generally. In a judgment delivered on 14th November, 1961, the Commission refused the employers' application.

As there was insufficient variation in the Consumer Price Index for the December quarter, 1961, no application was lodged with the Commission to vary the State basic wage for that quarter.

The rates payable in the Southern Division (Eastern District) from 29th May, 1961, were £14 4s. for adult males and £10 13s. for adult females.

In addition to the basic wage for the Southern Division (Eastern District—including Brisbane) adult males in other areas receive district allowances. As from 2nd February, 1959, the allowances have been:—Southern Division (Western District), 10s. 6d., Mackay Division, 9s., Northern Division (Eastern District), 10s. 6d.; and Northern Division (Western District), £1 12s. 6d. From May, 1961, the allowances for adult females were increased from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. of those for adult males.

(v) *South Australia.*—The Industrial Code, 1920–1958 provides that the Board of Industry shall, after public inquiry as to the increase or decrease in the average cost of living, declare the " living wage " to be paid to adult male employees and to adult female employees. The living wage is defined as " a sum sufficient for the normal and reasonable needs of the average employee living in the locality where the work under consideration is done or is to be done ". The family unit is not specifically defined in the Code, but the South Australian Industrial Court in 1920 decided that the " average employee " in respect of whom the adult male living wage is to be declared is a man with a wife and three children. However, the concept of a family unit has disappeared with the adoption of basic wage rates declared by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (*see* below).

The Board of Industry has power to fix different rates to be paid in different parts of the State and the Code also provides that the Board shall hold an inquiry for the purpose of declaring the living wage whenever a substantial change in the cost of living or any other circumstance has, in the opinion of the Board, rendered it just and expedient to review the question of the living wage, but a new determination may not be made by the Board until the expiration of at least six months from the date of its previous determination

The Board of Industry consists of a President (who shall be the President or Deputy President of the Industrial Court) and four commissioners, two of whom shall be representatives of employers and two representatives of employees.

The first declaration by the Board of Industry operated from 4th August, 1921, when the living wage for adult male employees in the metropolitan area was determined at £3 19s. 6d. a week. The living wage of £1 15s. a week for adult female employees in the same area was declared to operate from 1st September, 1921.

The living wage declarations of the Board of Industry are included in a table of South Australian State basic wage rates shown in Section XII. of the Appendix.

Following the declaration of an " interim " increase in its " needs " basic wage by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration on 13th December, 1946 (*see* page 80) the South Australian Government made provision through the Economic Stability Act, 1946 for the declaration by the Governor of a living wage based on the Commonwealth basic wage for Adelaide. This action was taken because the Board of Industry had made

a determination on 5th September, 1946 and under the Industrial Code was not able to make a further determination for six months. On 24th December, 1946 the Governor issued a proclamation, declaring a rate of £5 2s. a week for adult males, including the 4s. " Prosperity " loading, to operate from 7th January, 1947. The Act also provided for similar proclamations in respect of adjustments to the living wage; however, the powers of the Board of Industry to declare a living wage which would supersede any wage declared by proclamation were retained.

On 24th May, 1947 the Board of Industry recommended, after an inquiry, that a loading of 5s. a week, over and above the metropolitan living wage, to compensate for the higher cost of living, should apply to adult males located at Whyalla. This amount was subsequently adopted and continues to operate.

The Industrial Code Amendment Act, 1949 made provision for the quarterly adjustment of the living wage in accordance with the variations in the Commonwealth basic wage for Adelaide. In effect this made the State living wage and the Commonwealth basic wage equal from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in February 1950. The prescribed adjustment to the female living wage was seven-twelfths of that made to the Commonwealth male basic wage. The Board of Industry retained power to amend the living wage but any new living wage was to be adjusted quarterly as above.

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry (*see* page 80), the South Australian Industrial Code was amended to provide for declarations of the living wage by proclamation, to prevent unjustifiable differences between the Commonwealth and State basic wages. By proclamation dated 30th November, 1950, the South Australian living wage in the metropolitan area was increased from £6 17s. to £7 18s. for adult males and from £3 14s. 11d. to £5 18s. 6d. for adult females, operative from 4th December, 1950. These new rates were identical with the December rates fixed by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the metropolitan area of South Australia. The female rate was, by the proclamation, increased from approximately 55 per cent. to 75 per cent. of the corresponding male basic wage.

The living wage for Adelaide was adjusted each quarter, as required under the State Industrial Code, in accordance with variations in the Commonwealth basic wage for Adelaide until the August, 1953, adjustment. After the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration announced the discontinuance of quarterly adjustments, the Commonwealth basic wages for Adelaide, and consequently the State basic wages, remained unchanged from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in August, 1953, until the first pay-period in June, 1956, when an increase of 10s. a week was granted to adult males and an increase of 7s. 6d. to adult females. Subsequent increases have been the same as those made to the Commonwealth rates as the result of Basic Wage Inquiries. From 10th July, 1961, the living wage in the metropolitan area of South Australia was £14 13s. for adult males and £10 12s. for adult females.

(vi) *Western Australia.*—The Court of Arbitration, appointed under the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912–1952, determines and declares the " basic wage " in this State. The Court consists of three members appointed by the Governor, one on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employers and one on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employees, while the third member, who is a Judge of the Supreme Court, is the President.

The Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912–1952 provides that the Court of Arbitration may determine and declare a basic wage at any time on its own motion, and must do so when requested by a majority of industrial unions or by the Western Australian Employers' Federation, with the limitation that no new determination shall be made within twelve months of the preceding inquiry.

The term " basic wage " is defined in the Act as " a wage which the Court considers to be just and reasonable for the average worker to whom it applies ". In determining what is just and reasonable the Court must take into account not only the needs of an average worker but also the economic capacity of industry and any other matters the Court deems relevant. The family unit in relation to the adult male basic wage is not specifically defined in the Act, but it has been the practice of the Court to take as a basis of its calculations a man, his wife and two dependent children.

The Act provides that the Court of Arbitration may make adjustments to the basic wage each quarter if the official statement supplied to the Court by the State Government Statistician relating to the " cost of living " shows that a variation of 1s. or more a week has occurred, compared with the preceding quarter. These adjustments apply from the dates of declaration by the Court. The Act does not define the term " cost of living ", but it was defined by Mr. Justice Dwyer, in the Court of Arbitration, Western Australia, in the matter of the Quarterly Adjustment of the Basic Wage, 18th August, 1931,* to mean " the basic wage as declared from time to time by the Court and as existing at the time that we (the Court) have taken into consideration the Statistician's figures ".

Prior to 1950 the legislation differed from that outlined above. Particulars of the previous legislation will be found in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 39, 1950.

The first declaration of the " basic wage " by the Court of Arbitration since the authority to fix one was vested in the Court by the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1925, operated from 1st July, 1926, the rate for adult male employees being £4 5s. a week, and for adult female employees £2 5s. 11d. a week. Since that date the principal inquiries have been those of 1938, 1947, 1950 and 1951.

The declaration of 13th June, 1938 (operative from 1st July) was based on the findings of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage, 1920 (*see* page 77). For this purpose the Court reduced the amount recommended by the Commission for a five-unit family to the equivalent for a four-unit family and brought the resulting amounts up to their equivalents at the March quarter, 1938, by means of movements in the separate " group " retail price index numbers in respect of the sections for food, clothing and miscellaneous expenditure, and for rent added an amount which was considered fair under ruling conditions.†

The increased basic wage of 26th February, 1947, was granted after an inquiry‡ by the Western Australian Court of Arbitration consequent upon the " Interim " Basic Wage Judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in December, 1946 (*see* page 80).

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* *Western Australian Industrial Gazette*, Vol. 9, p. 166. † *W.A.I.G.*, Vol. 18, p. 151.
‡ *W.A.I.G.*, Vol. 27, p. 39.

Following the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry (*see* page 80), the Western Australian Court of Arbitration resumed an inquiry which had been adjourned, to ascertain what change should be made in the State basic wage rates. In its judgment of 7th December, 1950* the Court decided that the basic wage should be increased by £1 a week for adult males and by 15s. a week for adult females. The rates in the metropolitan area then became £8 6s. 6d. for adult males and £4 14s. 1d. for adult females, operative from 18th December, 1950. The unions' claim for a female basic wage equal to 75 per cent. of the male rate instead of the existing 54 per cent. was not granted, but it was intimated that the increase of 15s. should not necessarily be regarded as the Court's final word on the subject.

As the result of a subsequent inquiry† the basic wage for adult females was increased from 1st December, 1951 to 65 per cent. of the corresponding male rate. This was subject to the condition that the increase in the basic wage should be offset by the reduction in or deletion of existing margins between the basic wage and the total wage as specified by the appropriate award or determination.

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to discontinue quarterly adjustments (*see* page 81) the Western Australian Court of Arbitration exercised its discretionary power and, after reviewing the quarterly statements prepared by the Government Statistician for each quarter from the September quarter, 1953 to the March quarter, 1955, declined to make, where applicable, any adjustment to the basic wage. However, after reviewing the statement submitted by the Government Statistician for the quarter ended 30th June, 1955, the Court decided to increase the basic wage for Perth by 5s. 11d. a week for adult males and to make corresponding increases for the other areas in the State. Subsequently, adjustments were made to the basic wage each quarter, except in February, 1959, and February, 1960, when no change was made.

In a decision issued on 30th January, 1960, the Court, acting in recognition of agreement between representatives of unions and employers, increased the basic wage for adult females from 65 per cent. to 75 per cent. of the adult male rate. The increased rates were payable from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the above date. Simultaneously, various awards of, and agreements registered with, the Court were varied to provide that where margins for adult females were equal to or greater than the increase in the female basic wage they would be correspondingly reduced, and where they were less than the increase they would be deleted.

As from 30th October, 1961, the metropolitan basic wage for adult males was £14 18s. 9d. a week and for adult females £11 4s. 1d. a week.

The basic wage rates declared from 1926 to 30th October, 1961, are shown in a table in Section XII. of the Appendix.

(vii) *Tasmania.*—A State basic wage is not declared in Tasmania. Under the Wages Board Act 1920–1951, Wages Boards are constituted for a number of industries, from representatives of employers and employees and an independent chairman (who is common to all Wages Boards), with power to determine the minimum rates of wage payable in each industry. Until February, 1956 these Boards generally adopted the basic wages of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in determining the rates of wage to be paid.

* *Western Australian Industrial Gazette*, Vol. 30, p. 336. † *W.A.I.G.*, Vol. 36, p. 497.

Wages Boards have power to adjust wage rates in accordance with variations in the cost of living as indicated by retail price index numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician and, until November, 1953, Wages Board determinations provided for automatic adjustments of the basic wage. Following the decision of the Commonwealth Court in September, 1953, to discontinue the system of automatic quarterly adjustments of the basic wage, the Chairman of Wages Boards stated: " I consider that the basic wage should remain stationary for a reasonable trial period . . . . . but if a serious attempt is not made to stabilize prices and in some cases to reduce them, applications can be made for meetings of Wages Boards to reconsider the position." Before Wages Boards met to consider this matter, the wage rates for all determinations were automatically adjusted upwards from the beginning of the first pay-period in November, 1953. However, after meeting, all Wages Boards decided to delete, as from 9th December, 1953, the automatic adjustment clause from determinations and to cancel the adjustments made in November.

During 1955, representations were made for the restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments and, on 1st November, 1955, at the conclusion of a compulsory conference of employer and employee representatives, the Chairman of Wages Boards announced that, in his opinion, automatic quarterly adjustments should be restored to Wages Boards determinations. He suggested, however, that the adjustments should be delayed until February, 1956, so that a serious attempt could be made during November, December and January to reduce prices. In accordance with this decision, Wages Boards met and re-inserted in determinations the provision for automatic quarterly adjustments. The wage rate payable under Wages Boards determinations from the first pay-period in February, 1956 became that which would have been payable if quarterly adjustments had continued in the period under review.

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the 1956 Basic Wage Inquiry (*see* page 82), the Employers' Federation requested that Wages Boards accept the Commonwealth basic wage and delete automatic adjustment provisions from their determinations. On 3rd July, 1956, the Chairman of Wages Boards issued a statement that he favoured the suspension of automatic adjustments in order to achieve some measure of stability. He added, however, that if prices continued to rise it would be necessary to review the position.

The majority of Wages Boards suspended quarterly basic wage adjustments after the August, 1956 adjustment, and to July, 1959, wage rates remained unchanged. Following the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in July, 1961, to increase the basic wage (*see* Section X. of the Appendix), Wages Boards met in July and August, 1961, and incorporated the new rates in their determinations. The rates for Hobart then became £14 14s. for adult males and £11 0s. 6d. for adult females.

A table in Section XII. of the Appendix sets out Hobart basic wage rates, which were generally adopted by Wages Boards in Tasmania.

During January, 1961, Wages Boards adopted the Hobart basic wage as the uniform rate applicable throughout the State.

(viii) *Rates Prescribed.*—The " basic wage " rates of State industrial tribunals operative in November, 1960, and 1961 are summarized in the following table. Current figures are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics*.

STATE BASIC WAGES: WEEKLY RATES.

State.	November, 1960.			November, 1961.		
	Date of Operation. (a)	Males.	Females	Date of Operation. (a)	Males.	Females.
		s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
New South Wales—						
Metropolitan and Country, excluding Broken Hill	Nov., 1960	294 0	220 6	Nov., 1961	301 0	226 0
Broken Hill	Nov., 1960	289 0	216 6	(b)	..	..
Victoria(c)	(d)	275 0	206 0	(e)	287 0	215 0
Queensland—						
Southern Division—						
Eastern District, including Brisbane	31.10.60	276 0	191 0	29.5.61	284 0	213 0
Western District	31.10.60	286 6	196 3	29.5.61	294 6	221 0
Mackay Division	31.10.60	285 0	195 6	29.5.61	293 0	219 9
Northern Division—						
Eastern District	31.10.60	286 6	196 3	29.5.61	294 6	221 0
Western District	31.10.60	308 6	207 3	29.5.61	316 6	237 6
South Australia(f)	15.6.59	271 0	203 0	10.7.61	283 0	212 0
Western Australia—						
Metropolitan Area	24.10.60	294 7	220 11	30.10.61	298 9	224 1
South-West Land Division ..	24.10.60	292 0	219 0	30.10.61	297 3	222 11
Goldfields and other areas ..	24.10.60	287 1	215 4	30.10.61	291 6	218 8
Tasmania(c)	(g)	282 0	211 6	(h)	294 0	220 6

(a) Where dates are not quoted wages rates operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month shown. (b) From November, 1961, the Sydney rate applies to the whole of New South Wales. (c) No basic wage declared. Rates shown are those adopted by most Wages Boards. (d) During June and July, 1959, Wages Boards varied determinations by adopting the Commonwealth basic wage rate. (e) During July and August, 1961, Wages Boards adopted the Commonwealth rate. (f) The living wage declared for the metropolitan area is also adopted for country areas, except in the Whyalla area, where a loading of 5s. a week is generally payable. (g) Most Wages Boards adopted the Commonwealth basic wage rate from July, 1959. (h) Most Wages Boards adopted the Commonwealth rate from July, 1961.

§ 6. Wage Margins.

1. General.—Wage margins have been defined as "Minimum amounts awarded above the basic wage to particular classifications of employees for the features attaching to their work which justify payments above the basic wage, whether those features are the skill or experience required for the performance of that work, its particularly laborious nature, or the disabilities attached to its performance". *

Prior to 1954, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration had not made any general determination in respect of wage margins, but general principles of marginal rate fixation had been enunciated by the Court in the Engineers' Case of 1924, the Merchant Service Guild Case of 1942 and the Printing Trades Case of 1947.

2. **Metal Trades Case, 1954.**—The Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Electrical Trades Union and other employee organizations parties to the Metal Trades Award, 1952, filed applications during 1953 for increased margins for all workers covered by this award.

The applications came on for hearing before J. M. Galvin, *C.C.*, who decided that they raised matters of such importance that, in the public interest, they should be dealt with by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. On 16th September and 6th October, 1953 the Conciliation Commissioner, pursuant to section 14A of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, referred these applications to the Court.

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 80, p. 24.

The actual claims of the trade unions were that the marginal rate of 52s. a week payable to a fitter in the metal trades should be increased to 80s. a week (86s. for certain electrical trades) with proportionate increases for other award occupations. The margins then current, with a few exceptions, had been in existence since 1947. The employees' claims were in the nature of a test case to determine the attitude of the Court to applications for increased margins.

The Metal Trades Employers' Association and other respondents to the Metal Trades Award had counter-claimed that existing margins for skilled tradesmen should remain unaltered, while those paid to partly skilled or unskilled workers should be reduced.

The Court decided to take the Commissioner's two references together and the matter came on for hearing before the Full Arbitration Court (Kelly *C.J.*, Kirby, Dunphy and Morgan *JJ.*) in Melbourne on 13th October, 1953.

In a judgment delivered on 25th February, 1954, the Court held that a prima facie case had been made for a re-assessment of margins but that the economic situation at that time, particularly in regard to the level of costs, did not permit of such a comprehensive review. The Court decided that to avoid the creation of new disputes, to save expense and to obviate procedural difficulties, it would not reject the claims but adjourn them until 9th November, 1954.

On 25th and 26th August, 1954, summonses were filed by the employees' organizations for orders that proceedings in this case be brought forward and the hearing was resumed on 5th October, 1954.

In a judgment delivered on 5th November, 1954* the Court made an order re-assessing the marginal structure in the Metal Trades Award by, in general, raising the current amount of the margin to two and a half times the amount of the margin that had been current in 1937. However, in cases in which the result of that calculation produced an amount less than the existing margin the existing margin was to remain unaltered. In effect, this decision increased the margin of a fitter from 52s. a week to 75s. a week, increased similarly margins of other skilled occupations, and made no increase in margins of what may generally be described as the unskilled or only slightly skilled occupations under the Metal Trades Award. The new rates operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 13th December, 1954.

At the end of its judgment the Court stated that while its decision in this case related immediately to one particular industry, it was expected to afford general guidance to all authorities operating under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, or under other legislation which provided for tribunals having power to make references, or being subject to appeal, to the Court, where the wage or salary may properly be regarded as containing a margin. The Court added observations for the guidance of these and of other tribunals " which may regard decisions of this Court as of persuasive authority ". Further details were published in Labour Report No. 46, 1958, pages 101–8.

3. **Margins Cases, 1959.**—On 25th August, 1959, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission began considering a number of applications for increases in marginal rates. The Amalgamated Engineering Union and other employee organizations applied for increases in margins in Part I. of the Metal Trades Award. There were also applications by the Association of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors and Draughtsmen of Australia and the Federation of Scientific and Technical Workers for variation of the

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 80, p. 3.

Metal Trades Award, Part II, and of the Aircraft Industry Award, Part II., by the Australian Bank Officials' Association regarding the Bank Officials' Award and by the Australian Workers Union regarding the Gold and Metalliferous Mining Award. Finally there was an application by the Metal Trades Employers' Association and others to reduce rates in the Metal Trades Award. All of these matters were references under section 34 of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act from the appropriate Commissioner.

During a debate as to whether these matters should be heard together, it became apparent that the applicants in respect of Part II. of the Metal Trades and Aircraft Industry Awards and the Bank Officials' Award desired to ask only for an interim increase in margins at that stage. The employers submitted that the applicants should be required to submit their whole case. The Commission decided to hear all the matters together, permitting the applicants in these three cases to ask first for an interim decision, it being understood that those applicants would have to satisfy the Commission that a case had been made out for an interim increase.

On 27th November, 1959, judgments were delivered in connexion with two of the five cases before the Commission, namely, those concerning margins in the Metal Trades Award, Part I. and the Gold and Metalliferous Mining Award.* This was done to avoid delay and to give parties to the other three cases the opportunity of making further submissions in the light of the decisions (and reasons for the decisions) in these two cases.

A summary of the Metal Trades Case, Part I., is given in the following paragraphs.

Metal Trades Award, Part I.—The employee organizations claimed an increase in the margin for the fitter, as set out in the Metal Trades Award, 1952 (i.e., the Award as it existed prior to the Metal Trades Case, 1954—*see* para. 2, p. 116) from 52s. to 134s. a week and an increase of 157 per cent. in the margins for other classifications. The employers counter-claimed for a reduction in margins of 15s. a week.

Counsel for the unions put broadly a case that in the proper fixation of margins the basic criteria were the market value at the time of the fixation of the wage and the economic capacity of the economy to pay the wages claimed and he alleged that the 1954 Metal Trades decision had departed from these principles. He produced to the Commission material to demonstrate the economic situation which would justify the increases asked for. He also submitted that the true relativities in the Metal Trades Award should be those created by a combination of the 1947 Full Court decision and the second variation order made in 1947 by G. A. Mooney, *C.C.*†

The employers adopted the view that no case had been made out for any increase and that there should be wage reductions. They also supplied the Commission with economic material in support of their case that there was no capacity in the community to sustain increased margins and alternatively that any increased economic capacity which may have occurred since 1954 had been exhausted by basic wage fixations.

As to relativities the employers submitted that the 1954 decision should be adhered to and should be carried to its logical conclusion so far as the lower paid classifications were concerned.

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* Print No. A7072 p 4. † *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 59, p. 1272.

The Attorney-General of the Commonwealth intervened and not only submitted statistical material and an analysis of the economic situation but also assisted the Commission with an exposition of various factors proper to be taken into account in the fixation of margins. In particular, counsel for the Attorney-General emphasized the desirability of flexibility in the workings of the arbitration system.

In the judgment, delivered on 27th November, 1959, the Commission rejected the employers' application to reduce wages under the Metal Trades Award and made an order re-assessing the marginal structure in the award by increasing the existing margins by 28 per cent., the amount of the increase being taken to the nearest 6d. The new margins applied from the beginning of the first full pay-period commencing in December, 1959. The effect of this decision was to increase the margin of the fitter from 75s. to 96s. a week.

The Commission stated that, not having before it the question of work values, and having decided not to alter the 1954 relativities, the increases had been expressed as a percentage of current margins, but this was not to be taken as an endorsement of that method of fixing margins.

In view of the widespread effects of this judgment some extensive extracts from it are given below:—

Functions of the Commission :—" We find it necessary to make a few general remarks about the functions of the Commission in view of some of the submissions which have been made to us . . . . . The true function of the Commission is to settle industrial disputes. In the settlement of disputes involving payment of wages, such as this one in which such issues have been raised, the Commission will bear in mind the various economic submissions made to it, including those about price rises and inflation; it will also bear in mind the fiscal and economic policies of the Government. It will not ignore the consequences to be expected from its actions but it will not deliberately create situations which would need rectification by Governmental action. It will not use its powers for the purposes of causing any particular economic result apart from altered wages although in the event the decision it makes may have other economic consequences."*

Principles of Marginal Fixation.—" In the discharge of our function of settling the particular disputes before us and as this is the first occasion on which this Commission constituted as a full bench has been called upon to deal with a major case concerning general marginal principles we propose to deal with some of the submissions which have been put to us as to general principles. We would, however, emphasize that we do not regard what we have to say as exhausting the subject of marginal fixations."†

" In our view there is no real reason why a margin should be expressed as a percentage of the basic wage, and it would be unwise to express any margin in that way.

" A closely related question is whether margins should be increased merely because of the decreased purchasing power of money since last fixed. We were referred to the 1954 Margins Judgment and other judgments on that point (*see* 80 C.A.R. 1 at pp. 30 and 31 and the judgments there cited). If those judgments do no more than reject the automatic or mathematical approach, that is, reject the proposition that a margin should be fixed merely by multiplying an existing margin by whatever is necessary to make up the decrease in purchasing power of money, we agree with

* Print No. A7072, p. 9. † Ibid., p. 10.

them. If those judgments suggest that the decrease in purchasing power is not a factor to be taken into account at all, we find ourselves unable to agree with them. Whenever a margin is fixed, it is fixed in current money terms and if no account at all is taken of the decreased purchasing power of money since the margin was last assessed, then the fixation would not be a real one. Whenever a margin is under review, some account must be taken of the amount at which the margin was originally fixed and of the decrease in purchasing power of money since then, if in fact it has decreased. Although this concept is capable of being expressed shortly, its application in practice is complicated by the lack of any adequate measure of the decreased purchasing power of money. In arriving at the rates we award we have taken into account the fact that there has been a significant fall in real value of the current margins since they were fixed.

" The proceedings before us were largely taken up with submissions regarding economic capacity and a question arose whether in these proceedings we should look at the capacity of the economy generally, the capacity of the particular industry or industries covered by the awards in question, or both. Historically it would appear that prior to 1947 it had been the practice, in the Metal Trades industry at least, to look at the economic situation of the industry itself."*

" This seemed to be the approach until 1947 when the Court looked at both the economic capacity of industry generally and the capacity of the particular industry (58 C.A.R. 1088 at p. 1090). It was not until 1954 that the Court considered only the capacity of industry generally and did not concern itself with the capacity of the Metal Trades industry as such. It must be borne in mind that in the 1954 Metal Trades case the Court proceeded to lay down a formula intended, speaking generally, for all industry. In such a context, consideration of the economic position of a particular industry would not be relevant. We do not think it could be said that the economic capacity of a particular industry could not be relevant in a particular case . . . . . Economic capacity, either generally or in a particular industry, may not be an issue at all in the fixation of margins. In many cases in the past margins have been fixed without consideration of capacity and we see no reason why in appropriate circumstances that practice should not continue."*

" Although this may not be a principle of marginal fixation, we find it convenient here to deal with the submission made by the employers, that even if there had been capacity to pay increased wages, that capacity had been exhausted by basic wage decisions in recent years. In making this submission they relied both on economic material and on statements in the judgments, particularly in the 1958 Basic Wage Judgment.

" We would think it clear that neither the Court nor the Commission has ever talked in terms of ' exhausting ' the capacity of the economy as far as wages generally are concerned when fixing a basic wage. The reference on p. 8 of the 1958 Basic Wage Judgment to marginal claims refutes any suggestion that in that case the Commission believed it was exhausting the capacity of the economy with its basic wage decision."†

Relativities.—" The Unions sought in these proceedings to have restored the relativities within the marginal structure of the Metal Trades Award which existed prior to the 1954 decision, that is, a combination of the Full Court's 1947 decision and the second Mooney formula."†

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* Print No. A7072, p. 11. † Ibid., p. 12.

" The employers not only relied on the relativities created in 1937 and confirmed in 1954, except as to the lower paid classifications, but also asked us to take the 1954 relativities to their logical conclusion in our decision in this matter as far as those classifications are concerned.

" The difference between margins in an award occurs because the award maker has decided that there is a difference in the amounts to be awarded for skill, arduousness and other like factors proper to be taken into account in fixing a secondary wage. In origin, at least, relativities in margins are merely an expression of relative work values and there is before us no evidence of such present values.

" We are therefore in this position. We have the 1954 award, which for the past five years has regulated the relativities of margins in this industry. In these proceedings, the real criterion for relativities, namely, work value, does not fall for decision. We have been asked on the one hand to go behind the 1954 decision and to restore the relativities which that decision changed and on the other hand to extend the reasoning of the 1954 Judgment to margins which the Court was not then prepared to reduce.

" In all the circumstances we are not prepared to accede either to the Unions' submissions or to the employers' submission in this regard, and we have accepted the relativities established by the 1954 decision except to the extent necessary to round some of the figures off.

" The question of relativities in margins in the Metal Trades Award, based on work value, is thus still open."*

Over-Award Payments.—" The question of over-award payments is a complex one. The material before us is fragmentary and incomplete and it contains difficulties because many of the descriptions used were not defined in advance and may mean different things in different places. From the very nature of things it may not be possible to obtain precise and complete information from Union sources. Nevertheless, we feel that the material put before us by the Unions on this occasion, unanswered by evidence from the employers, is helpful to the extent indicated hereafter. The question of what is in fact being paid in an industry has been regarded as a relevant consideration in wage fixation by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. It has been regarded as relevant even when the amounts paid were obtained under pressure. *See* Metal Trades case (37 C.A.R. 176 at p. 182) and Bank Officials' case (34 C.A.R. 843 at p. 849)."†

" We have given earnest consideration to the question whether this Commission should pay regard to payments which have been obtained by duress. From the economic point of view it seems hardly open to question that the means by which over-award payments of sufficient duration were obtained is irrelevant when one is concerned with discovering economic capacity. The mere fact that such amounts are being paid and have been paid over an appreciable period is sufficient to demonstrate capacity. We would point out, however, that the over-award payments with which we are dealing are, in the main, over-award payments which have been built up over the past five years since the 1954 Metal Trades Award was made. If, in that time, the Unions concerned in the applications before us

* Print No. A7072, p. 13. † Ibid., p. 14.

had applied their energies to seeking relief in this tribunal instead of seeking to obtain relief by direct action it may well be that instead of an incomplete and fragmentary picture of over-award payments, identifiable and general increased payments might have been obtained through the processes of arbitration.

" We have been unable on the material before us to arrive at any figure which could be said to be a reliable average over-award payment for any classification. The most we are able to say in the context of our general industrial knowledge is that in the Metal Trades industry there are over-award payments of varying amounts in quite a number of establishments. We have taken this factor, indefinite though it is, into account in arriving at our decision."*

Economic Considerations.—Counsel for the unions took as the starting point for his economic submissions the year in which, he said, rates had last been properly fixed in the Award, namely, 1947. He submitted that there had been a remarkable improvement in the economy since that date, and that over the period since then the economy had shown itself able to sustain the increases in margins claimed.

The employers took as their starting point 1954, the year in which margins were last fixed in this industry, and submitted that capacity had not improved since that time.

In reviewing the economic situation, the Commission considered the current position in the light of information which had become available since the 1959 Basic Wage Judgment. After considering various indicators of the state of the economy the Commission discussed the problems of inflation and the maintenance of economic stability. The Commission stated its views as follows :—

" We are conscious of the desirability of attempting to maintain the economic stability which this country has achieved. We are also conscious of the desirability of ensuring that wage justice should be done to employees under this Award. We have looked at the increases which we propose to grant in this case in the light of the submissions about economic stability and we do not consider that such increases are so likely to affect that stability that the economy will be adversely affected. If marginal increases cannot be granted in time of economic prosperity such as the present, it is difficult to imagine when they can be granted."†

" We have considered, with the qualifications already mentioned in this Judgment, the decrease in the purchasing power of money which has occurred since the 1954 marginal fixation, we have assessed as well as we are able to the increased capacity which has occurred in the Australian economy since that time and the fact that productivity has played its part in that increase of strength, and we have considered the Basic Wage decisions and appraisals of the economy by the Court and the Commission since 1954. In the result we have thought it proper to increase margins in the Metal Trades industry in the particular circumstances which confront us by an amount which exceeds the loss in purchasing power of the 1954 margins which excess we consider has been earned by the contribution of the employees to productivity increases and made possible by the additional strength of the national economy."†

* Print No. A7072, p. 14. † Ibid., p. 20.

Conclusion.—" In view of all the foregoing we have come to the conclusion that the employers' application to reduce wages under this award should be rejected and that increases in margins may properly be granted. We have tested the amount of increase to be awarded by taking certain representative classifications for which we award the following increases:—

——	Present Margin.	Increase.	New Margin.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Duster	125 0	35 0	160 0
Forger	105 0	29 6	134 6
Fitter	75 0	21 0	96 0
Machinist—2nd class	50 0	14 0	64 0
Process worker	22 0	6 0	28 0

" It will be seen that these new margins represent an increase of 28 per cent. and we award for all other classifications adjustments of 28 per cent. on current margins, the amount of the increase to be taken to the nearest 6d."*

" The order giving effect to this decision will be settled by the Registrar with recourse if necessary to a member of this bench and will be expressed as a variation of the existing Award, the period of operation being until 30th November, 1961."†

Gold and Metalliferous Mining Award.—Judgment was also delivered on 27th November, 1959, in connexion with the application for variation of margins in this award.† The margin for the miner was increased from 32s. to 42s. 6d. a week from the beginning of the first full pay-period commencing in December, 1959. Marginal claims for other classifications were referred back to the appropriate Commissioner for consideration.

Metal Trades Award, Part II. and *Aircraft Industry Award, Part II.*—On 11th December, 1959, the Commission delivered a judgment granting a 20 per cent. interim increase in margins to graduates and diplomates in engineering or science payable as from the beginning of the first full pay-period commencing in December, 1959.

Bank Officials' Award.—On 11th December, 1959, a 20 per cent. interim increase in margins was granted to officers in the 10th to 18th year of service inclusive and to accountants and managers, payable retrospectively as from 11th June, 1959. Interim increases were not awarded to more junior officers, nor to females. Subsequently, the parties to the Bank Officials' Award met before a Single Commissioner and a consent award was made giving final marginal increases to adult males and adult females and making adjustments to junior rates of pay.

§ 7. Leave.

1. **Annual Leave.**—In the judgment given in the Commercial Printing Case of 1936, Dethridge *C.J.*, in granting one week's annual leave with full pay to employees in the industry, said:—" This Court has frequently been asked to award annual leave on full pay but has hitherto not done so except in cases where employees have to work on Sunday, or suffer some other deprivation

* Print No. A7072, p. 21. † Ibid., p. 22.

by reason of isolation or other cause, or in cases where such leave has become the custom generally by the practice of most of the parties concerned".* This judgment has usually been regarded as the first statement of the principles involved in deciding whether or not annual leave should be awarded.

In 1940, Beeby *C.J.* awarded annual leave of one week to the manufacturing section of the metal trades industry, and in the same year O'Mara *J.* extended leave throughout the industry, with the exception of that section engaged in the servicing of motor vehicles.

Annual leave in the Commonwealth jurisdiction was introduced over a period of time, industry by industry, when and if the Judge responsible for the industry considered it proper.

The question of annual leave was again before the Court in 1945.† In that case applications had been made seeking variations of awards to prescribe an extension of annual leave from a period of seven days to fourteen days. The court in its judgment set out what it considered to be the principles to be applied in all applications for an extension of the annual leave period to fourteen days. The question of altering any particular award to prescribe for two weeks' annual leave was left to the discretion of the single Judge who heard the application.

Employees in New South Wales in private industry, other than those covered by Federal awards, were granted three weeks' annual leave by provisions of the Annual Holidays Act, 1944–1958. Generally, employees of Government authorities (Commonwealth, State, Local and Semi-Government), with the exception of State and Local Government employees in Western Australia, are entitled to three weeks' annual leave, as are also many salaried employees and wage earners in certain industries. The majority of the remaining employees in Australia receive two weeks' annual leave.

2. **Three Weeks' Annual Leave Inquiry, 1960.**—Unions respondent to the Metal Trades Award applied to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on 18th July, 1960, to vary the Award to provide three weeks' paid annual leave instead of two weeks. In a judgment issued by the Commission, constituted by Kirby *C.J.* (President), Moore *J.* (Deputy President) and E. A. Chambers (Senior Commissioner), on the 14th December, 1960, the application was refused.

At the beginning of proceedings it had been stated by counsel for the unions that the matter was regarded as providing a standard of three weeks' annual leave for all Federal awards, and it was treated accordingly by the Commission. The application was opposed by employers, the State of Victoria and the Electricity Trust of South Australia. The State of Tasmania supported the application. The Commonwealth Government and the State of Queensland neither supported nor opposed the application, though the Commonwealth tendered statistical and economic information for the benefit of the Commission and the parties. The Commission stated that it did not disagree with the concept of increased leisure, nor did it think that, at that time, leisure was at a maximum. The issue for decision was whether that was the time to increase it for employees under Federal awards.

Counsel for the unions contended that serious anomalies existed because awards of the Commission lagged behind standards of annual leisure increasingly adopted in other jurisdictions, notably in New South Wales, where the Annual Holidays Act of 1958 had, with effect from the beginning of 1959, extended

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 36, p. 738. † 55 *C.A.R.*, p. 595.

three weeks' annual leave to employees covered by that legislation. He held that judgments of the previously existing Arbitration Court had shown an eagerness to avoid industrial anomalies, and that the onus lay on employers to show a lack of economic capacity once anomalies as to leisure were established.

Evidence was submitted on the incidence of three weeks' annual leave among members of the Federated Ironworkers' Association of Australia, and similar material was supplied by other unions. Although precise information was not available, it was claimed that 40 to 50 per cent. of all workers were in receipt of three weeks' annual leave. Analysis of this information showed that employees of Government and Government instrumentalities and employees in the State of New South Wales were principally responsible for this high figure.

Thus anomalies arose mainly because of two factors: the first being due to the operation of the Annual Holidays Act 1944–1958 in New South Wales, and the second because generally employees of Governments and Local Government and Government instrumentalities throughout the Commonwealth get three weeks' annual leave. The Commission considered it was obvious that dissatisfaction would exist in an establishment covered by both Federal and New South Wales State awards whereby these awards provided for their respective groups of employees annual holidays of different duration.

Although it was of significance to the Commission that dissatisfaction would exist in New South Wales among Federal award workers receiving two weeks' annual leave, the Commission was a Federal body with responsibilities throughout the Commonwealth, and, although it could not ignore the New South Wales legislation, it did not feel impelled, in using its powers, to follow it.

The amount of annual leave enjoyed by public servants had been different for many years, and at present few employees of the Commonwealth either in the public service or elsewhere, received less than three weeks' annual leave. However, employment in the public service had never been regarded as setting standards in industry generally. The Commission considered that, since in a federal system differences almost certainly will exist through the use by State legislatures and industrial tribunals of their industrial powers, too much emphasis could be placed on anomalies.

This attitude was consistent with that section of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act which enjoined the Commission " so far as possible, and so far as the Commission thinks proper " to provide uniformity throughout an industry in relation to hours of work, holidays and general conditions, upon which counsel for the unions had relied.

In considering the history of annual leave, various cases involving decisions by the Arbitration Court had been cited. In the forty hours case, upon which much reliance had been placed by counsel for the unions, the Court was pressed by the Commonwealth Government and the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania to award a forty-hour week, and that fact had weighed heavily. In the present case, only the Tasmanian Government supported the application, and the Governments of some other States had not appeared. Assuming that the attitudes of Governments were a matter of significance in this case, those attitudes expressed did not help either the applicants or the employers, and in particular the Commonwealth Government's attitude could not be said to be in support of the application as was contended by the unions, any more than it could be said to have opposed the application.

The Commission said that this review of cases was of little assistance to it. It rejected the submission that from them could be found a principle that once desirability for increased leisure was established, the onus moved to employers to demonstrate lack of capacity to pay for this increased leisure. In these cases, principles for general application had not been laid down.

In dealing with the state of the economy, counsel for the unions stated that productivity had increased by about 2 per cent. per annum between 1946–47 and 1959–60, that wages had by no means absorbed this productivity increase, and that in New South Wales the universal grant of three weeks' annual leave had not adversely affected the economy of that State.

Evidence given on behalf of employers, covering the sheep and cattle industries, had provided the view that, if the application succeeded, direct and indirect labour costs would increase, thereby producing an adverse effect on the industries which would be harmful to the whole economy. Counsel for the employers submitted that at the end of September there was a strong demand for labour. Surveys of overtime taken from time to time in 1960 disclosed that in about 2,400 factories covered, the average weekly hours of overtime per person working overtime were 7.8 and per employee in the survey 2.7. The probability was that any extension in annual leave would result in more overt me being worked rather than more leisure being achieved by employees. In addition, the need in future to find employment for school leavers increasing in numbers with the expansion of population would require an expansion in the economy. This could only be assured by selling more exports to obtain the imports needed in such an expansion. Any extension of annual leave would result in additional costs which would adversely affect export earnings.

He also referred to the position of the balance of international payments and pointed out that this was the third successive year in which reserves had fallen, and that this fall would continue in the current year. Terms of trade had become progressively adverse over the previous ten years, and although they showed some improvement in 1959–60, the adverse trend was resumed in the first quarter of 1960–61.

Material from the International Labour Office was presented, showing the position in all industrial countries as far as yearly hours of work were concerned. The normal hours for an employee under the Metal Trades Award were 1,928 as compared with 1,984 in the United States of America and 2,152 in the United Kingdom. With regard to annual leave, most industrial countries had two weeks or less; the only relevant countries having more were the Scandinavian countries and France.

The Commission stated that, against the background of the attitudes and submissions discussed, its decision was that the application should be rejected. It repeated its belief that the existing amount of leisure was not at a maximum, but is also believed that the time was not appropriate for an increase in paid annual leave.

The Commission considered that Gross National Product was not suitable as a measure of productivity as it is itself increased by wage increases. It was inappropriate to use, as a basis to increase wages, figures which were themselves increased by the very decision made.

Two economic factors considered most significant were the export–import position and the state of employment. Imports were at a higher level than for some time and export earnings appeared to be decreasing. The wool industry was a major factor in the exports position, and in the light of increasing imports the combination of lower prices for, and lower production of, wool, presented

Australia with a difficult problem. The industry was suffering a price-cost squeeze which the Commission hesitated to aggravate. While it appreciated that an increase in holidays would not of itself increase prices, experience showed that, even if the application were granted for secondary industries alone, at least some of the resultant increased costs would be passed on in increased prices. In addition, international reserves were likely to fall some £200 million and this emphasized the need for increased production, making more difficult a decision to increase leisure.

At a time when there was a shortage of skilled labour and such extensive use of overtime, it appeared wrong to attempt to increase periods of paid leisure for those employed under Federal awards. The ideal background to the granting of additional paid leave would be that there was enough labour to go round. It appeared that an attempt to increase holidays by 50 per cent. would result in a situation in which it was agreed that production should be maintained or increased, not in increased leisure but only in increased overtime and thus increased total pay envelopes. It was not the function of the Commission to grant an application for increased leisure when it considered that it would accomplish no such purpose but would merely provide additional pay.

The Commission emphasized that its decision to dismiss the application was not intended to apply to a situation where, for special reasons related to a particular award or industry, it may consider an amount of annual leave greater than two weeks to be justified.

3. **Long Service Leave.**—(i) *General.*—Paid long service leave, i.e., leave granted to workers who remain with the one employer over an extended period of time, has been included in the provisions of industrial legislation in the several States. A brief summary is given in the following paragraphs. In all cases the transfer of ownership of a business does not constitute a break in continuity of service with the same employer.

(ii) *New South Wales.*—Long service leave was first introduced for the majority of workers by the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1951, which provided such leave for workers under State awards. This Act was replaced by the Long Service Leave Act, 1955, which extended the benefits to any worker within the State. Leave provided for is three months for twenty years' continuous service with the same employer.

(iii) *Victoria.*—The Factories and Shops (Long Service Leave) Act 1953 first provided for long service leave for workers in Victoria, the provisions of this Act being subsequently incorporated in the Labour and Industry Act. Leave provided for is thirteen weeks for twenty years' continuous service with the same employer. Contributions by employers to retirement schemes can be taken into consideration in dealing with exemptions from the Act.

(iv) *Queensland.*—In 1952 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act was amended to include long service leave provisions for employees within the jurisdiction of the Industrial Court, and the Act was amended again in 1955 to extend these provisions to any employee in respect of whose employment there was not in force an award or industrial agreement under the Act and to seasonal workers in sugar mills and meat works. Leave provided for is thirteen weeks for twenty years' continuous service with the same employer.

(v) *South Australia.*—The Long Service Leave Act, which was passed in 1957, exempts a large number of industrial agreements, with wide industrial coverage, specifying long service leave for employees. For those covered by

the Act, leave provided for is seven days in the eighth and in each subsequent year of continuous service. Contributions by employers to retirement schemes can be taken into consideration in dealing with exemptions under the Act.

(vi) *Western Australia.*—The Long Service Leave Act was passed in 1958, but it does not apply to employees whose conditions of work are regulated under the Western Australian Industrial Arbitration Act. The Court of Arbitration of Western Australia, in an order dated 1st April, 1958, incorporated in most of the awards and agreements within its jurisdiction provisions similar to those in the Long Service Leave Act. Leave provided for is thirteen weeks for twenty years' continuous service with the same employer. Contributions by employers to retirement schemes can be taken into consideration in dealing with exemptions from the Act.

(vii) *Tasmania.*—The Long Service Leave Act, which was passed in 1956, provides for thirteen weeks leave for twenty years' continuous service with the same employer. Contributions by employers to retirement schemes can be taken into consideration in dealing with exemptions from the Act. Provisions for long service leave for casual waterside workers are contained in the Stevedoring Industry Long Service Leave Act 1960. This Act has been superseded by the (Commonwealth) Stevedoring Industry Act 1961 (*see* below).

(viii) *Commonwealth.*—The applicability of long service leave provisions under State law to workers under federal awards has been tested before the High Court and the Privy Council and such provisions have been held to be valid.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission can include provisions for long service leave in its awards, and, if it does so, they will take precedence over State law in accordance with the terms of such provisions expressed in individual awards. However, the Commission has generally declined to include such provisions. The Commission's position was set out in its decision, issued on 16th September, 1959, regarding disputes on the inclusion, in the Graphic Arts (Interim) Award 1957, of provisions for long service leave. It stated that it should refrain, until further order, from determining the disputes so far as they concerned long service leave and that if, in future, the Commission decided that long service leave on a national basis was desirable, it was open to proceed to the making of an award on the matter.

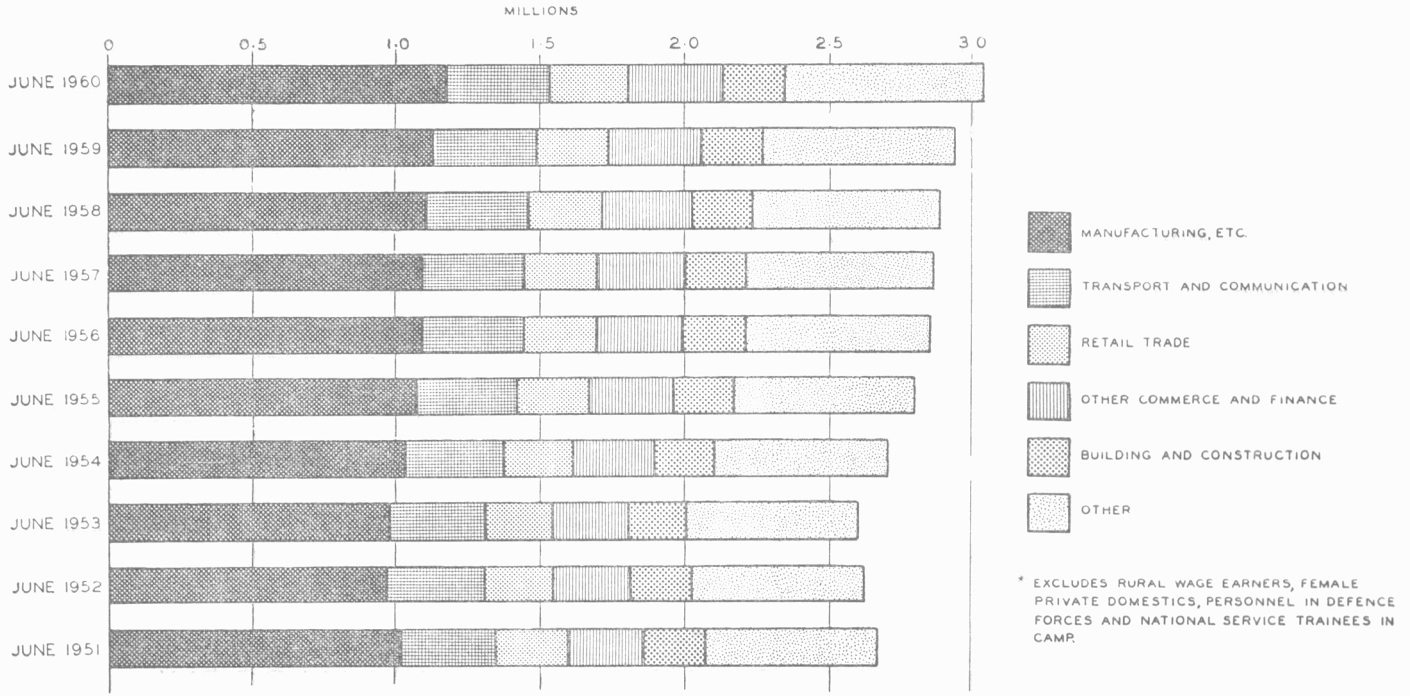
The Stevedoring Industry Act 1961, which came into operation on 6th June, 1961, included provisions granting long service leave to persons who have been continuously registered as waterside workers under Commonwealth stevedoring legislation. Leave provided for is thirteen weeks after the completion of twenty years' qualifying service, and six and a half weeks for each subsequent ten years' qualifying service.

§ 8. Child Endowment in Australia.

In June, 1927, the Commonwealth Government called a conference at Melbourne of the Premiers of the several States to consider the question of child endowment from a national standpoint. The Prime Minister submitted various estimates of the cost of endowing dependent children under fourteen years of age in Australia at 5s. a week. After discussion, it was decided to refer the matter to a Royal Commission to be appointed by the Commonwealth Government.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT *

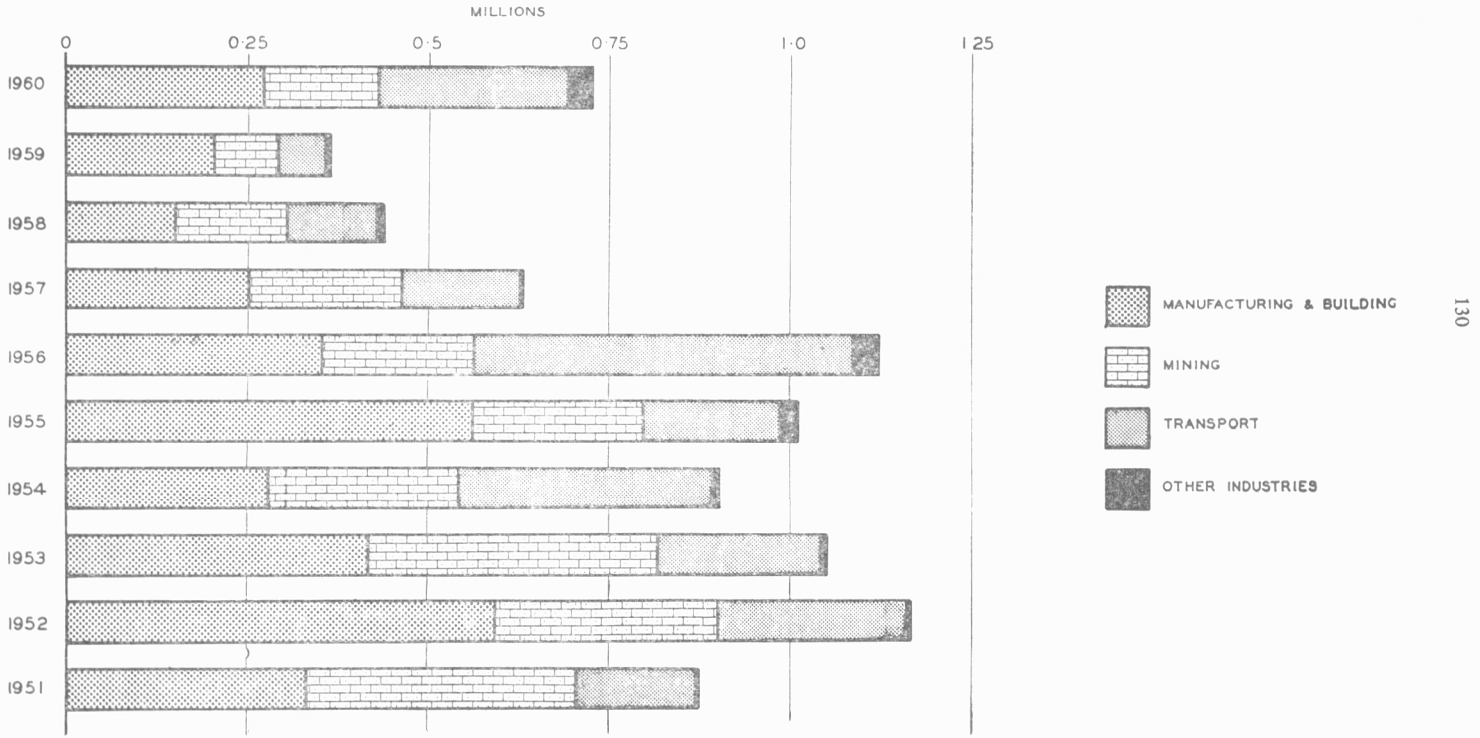
AUSTRALIA, 1951 TO 1960



* EXCLUDES RURAL WAGE EARNERS, FEMALE PRIVATE DOMESTICS, PERSONNEL IN DEFENCE FORCES AND NATIONAL SERVICE TRAINEES IN CAMP.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1951 TO 1960

WORKING DAYS LOST – INDUSTRIAL GROUPS



The Commission submitted its report on 15th December, 1928. It was not unanimous in its findings, and the opinions and recommendations of the members were embodied in two separate reports, which dealt exhaustively with the constitutional aspects, existing systems, industrial legislation, the basic wage, standard of living, regulation of wages, working conditions and cognate matters.

The findings and recommendations in the *majority* and *minority* reports were given in Labour Report No. 19.

At the conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers held at Canberra in May, 1929, the Prime Minister stated that the Commonwealth Government was not prepared to adopt a scheme financed entirely from the proceeds of taxation, as had been recommended in the minority report. The Commonwealth Government agreed with the majority of the Commission that child endowment could not be separated from the control of the basic wage—a power which the Commonwealth did not possess and which the States were not prepared to relinquish. The Government, therefore, did not propose to establish any system of child endowment.

It was generally agreed that any scheme which would increase the charges upon industry would be unwise at that particular time. The matter of child endowment was accordingly left to be dealt with as the State Governments should think proper.

Early in 1941, the Commonwealth Government announced its intention to introduce a scheme of child endowment throughout Australia. The necessary legislation* was passed and the scheme came into operation from 1st July, 1941. Appropriate steps were then taken for the termination of existing schemes operating in New South Wales and the Commonwealth Public Service. The New South Wales system of child endowment was in operation from July, 1927 to July, 1941, and the Commonwealth Public Service system operated from November, 1920 until July, 1941. Details of these schemes appeared in earlier issues of the Labour Report (*see* No. 36, page 103). From 1st July, 1941, when the Commonwealth Child Endowment scheme was introduced, the rate of endowment for children under 16 years of age was 5s. a week for each child in excess of one in a family and for each child in an approved institution, the rate being increased to 7s. 6d. a week from 26th June, 1945, and to 10s. a week from 9th November, 1948. Endowment in respect of the first child under 16 years in a family was first provided for by an amendment of the legislation in June, 1950. At present the main features of the scheme are as follows:—

Any person who is a resident of Australia and has the custody, care and control of one or more children under the age of 16 years, or an approved institution of which children are inmates, shall be qualified to receive an endowment in respect of each child.

From 20th June, 1950, the rates of endowment have been—

(*a*) where the endowee has one child only, 5s. a week;

(*b*) where the endowee has two or more children—in respect of the elder or eldest child, 5s. a week and in respect of each other child, 10s. a week;

(*c*) where the endowee is an approved institution, 10s. a week for each child inmate.

* Act No. 8, 1941 (Child Endowment Act) as amended by No. 5, 1942 and Nos. 10 and 41, 1945 (now Part VI. of the Social Services Act 1947-1962).

There are provisions to cover cases of families divided by reason of divorce, separation, death of a parent or other circumstances. In such cases payment may be made to the father, mother or other person.

A child born during the mother's temporary absence from Australia is deemed to have been born here.

There is a twelve months residential requirement for claimants and children who were not born in Australia, but this is waived if the claimant and the child are likely to remain permanently in Australia.

There is no means test.

Endowment will be paid for the children of members of the naval, military or air forces of the United Kingdom who are serving with the Australian Forces from the time of arrival of the children in Australia.

A summary of the operations of this scheme during each of the years 1955–56 to 1959–60 is given below:—

CHILD ENDOWMENT: AUSTRALIA.

At 30th June—	Endowed Families.		Approved Institutions.		Total Number of Endowed Children.
	Number of Claims in Force.	Number of Endowed Children.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Endowed Children.	
1956	1,339,807	2,854,524	392	21,140	2,875,664
1957	1,378,169	2,957,046	397	21,145	2,978,191
1958	1,415,378	3,051,699	415	22,246	3,073,945
1959	1,451,516	3,149,516	421	22,307	3,171,823
1960	1,476,835	3,228,657	421	23,487	3,252,144

Year.	Amount Paid to Endowees and Approved Institutions.	Annual Liability for Endowment at 30th June.	Average Annual Rate of Endowment per Endowed Family at 30th June.	Average Number of Endowed Children per Endowed Family at 30th June.	Number of Endowed Children in each 10,000 of Population.
	£	£	£		
1955–56.. ..	60,380,685	57,349,773	42.394	2.131	3,050
1956–57.. ..	57,036,962	59,516,769	42.786	2.146	3,088
1957–58.. ..	58,733,561	61,522,656	43.059	2.156	3,122
1958–59.. ..	67,539,615	63,597,690	43.415	2.170	3,153
1959–60.. ..	62,531,977	65,365,889	43.841	2.186	3,163

CHAPTER IV.—EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Employment.

1. **General.**—This section is divided into two parts: (*a*) Total Occupied Persons and (*b*) Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment. The figures for total occupied persons are derived mainly from population censuses (*see* para. 2 below), and are based on the returns of individuals; estimates of wage and salary earners are compiled on an establishment or enterprise basis (*see* para. 3 below). Figures from the two series are not strictly comparable.

2. **Total Occupied Persons.**—(i) *General.*—The total number of occupied persons in Australia is obtained from the results of each population Census, supplemented by data in respect of Australian defence personnel serving outside Australia, who, in accordance with usual Census procedure, are not recorded in the Census. The figures shown below in sub-paras. (ii) and (iii) are derived from the 1933, 1947 and 1954 Censuses, after making certain adjustments of which the more important are referred to in the notes to the table below or in the accompanying text (sub-para. (ii)).

(ii) *Australia.*—The figures in the table below are divided into three categories:—(*a*) defence forces; (*b*) all persons fully occupied as employers, or as self-employed in businesses or on farms; and (*c*) wage and salary earners fully employed, or occupied as casual, part-time, intermittent or seasonal workers. " Unemployed " persons (*see* explanation on page 141) are excluded.

All unpaid " helpers " in non-rural industry have been included with wage and salary earners. Male unpaid " helpers " in rural industry have been included with employers and self-employed persons, as it is considered that the majority of these are sons or other close relatives of farmers working in *de facto* partnership, or as learners with the farm owner. Unpaid female " helpers " on farms are fairly numerous. Generally they are occupied mainly in home duties, and, with all other women occupied in unpaid home duties, have been excluded from the category of occupied persons.

TOTAL OCCUPIED PERSONS: AUSTRALIA, JUNE, 1933, 1947 AND 1954.
('000.)

30th June.	Defence Forces. (*a*)	Employers and Self-employed.			Wage and Salary Earners.			Total Occupied Civilians.	Total Occupied Persons, including Defence Forces. (*a*)
		Rural Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.	Rural Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.		
MALES.									
1933 ..	5.8	293.5	249.0	542.5	200.1	989.8	1189.9	1732.4	1738.2
1947 ..	53.2	278.9	286.8	565.7	148.2	1659.4	1807.6	2373.3	2426.5
1954 ..	(*b*)50.9	279.2	316.9	596.1	154.2	2020.3	2174.5	2770.6	2821.5
FEMALES.									
1933 ..	..	15.2	56.3	71.5	3.2	446.6 (*c*)	449.8	521.3	521.3
1947 ..	0.8	13.8	55.8	69.6	8.1	*d*659.9	668.0	737.6	738.4
1954 ..	2.0	19.6	62.1	81.7	7.6	735.4	743.0	824.7	826.7
PERSONS.									
1933 ..	5.8	308.7	305.3	614.0	203.3	1436.4	1639.7	2253.7	2259.5
1947 ..	54.0	292.7	342.6	635.3	156.3	2319.3	2475.6	3110.9	3164.9
1954 ..	52.9	298.8	379.0	677.8	161.8	2755.7	2917.5	3595.3	3648.2

(*a*) Includes those serving outside Australia. (*b*) Excludes approximately 10,300 males undergoing full-time National Service training at the time of the Census. With the exception of full-time students these persons have been included in the figures of occupied civilians. (*c*) Includes females in private domestic service:—106,700 in 1933, 40,200 in 1947 and 29,600 in 1954. (*d*) Includes an estimate of 40,400 part-time workers not classified as wage earners at the Census.

The numbers of defence personnel serving outside Australia who were included in the defence forces shown in the table above were 13,843 males, 143 females in 1947 and 5,841 males, 62 females in 1954.

(iii) *States.*—The following table shows the total numbers of occupied males and females in each State and Territory in June of 1947 and 1954, classified as defence forces, employers and self-employed persons, and wage and salary earners.

TOTAL OCCUPIED PERSONS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, JUNE, 1947 AND 1954.

('000.)

State or Territory.	Defence Forces. (*a*)		Employers and Self-employed.		Wage and Salary Earners.		Total Occupied Persons, including Defence Forces. (*a*)	
	June, 1947.	June, 1954.	June, 1947.	June, 1954.	June, 1947.	June, 1954.	June, 1947.	June, 1954.
MALES.								
New South Wales ..	23.1	(*b*) 21.4	197.5	207.3	728.1	833.7	948.7	1,062.4
Victoria	15.9	15.0	158.1	167.1	490.5	596.9	664.5	779.0
Queensland	5.9	6.6	96.9	99.7	252.0	307.4	354.8	413.7
South Australia ..	2.6	2.3	51.8	55.5	153.3	194.1	207.7	251.9
Western Australia ..	3.4	3.1	39.8	44.3	116.6	156.1	159.8	203.5
Tasmania	0.8	0.8	20.1	20.2	57.8	71.9	78.7	92.9
Northern Territory ..	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.1	4.0	5.8	5.8	7.6
Aust. Capital Territory	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.9	5.3	8.6	6.5	10.5
Australia ..	*53.2*	*50.9*	*565.7*	*596.1*	*1,807.6*	*2,174.5*	*2,426.5*	*2,821.5*
FEMALES.								
New South Wales ..	0.3	0.5	25.4	29.0	268.6	290.6	294.3	320.1
Victoria	0.4	0.8	22.5	25.3	202.0	227.0	224.9	253.1
Queensland	0.1	0.2	10.2	12.5	83.9	93.1	94.2	105.8
South Australia ..	..	0.1	5.2	7.0	52.9	59.9	58.1	67.0
Western Australia ..	..	0.1	4.3	5.6	39.2	46.6	43.5	52.3
Tasmania	..	0.1	1.8	2.1	18.9	21.7	20.7	23.9
Northern Territory ..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.5
Aust. Capital Territory	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	2.8	1.9	3.0
Australia ..	*0.8*	*2.0*	*69.6*	*81.7*	*668.0*	*743.0*	*738.4*	*826.7*
PERSONS.								
New South Wales ..	23.4	(*b*) 21.9	222.9	236.3	996.7	1,124.3	1,243.0	1,382.5
Victoria	16.3	15.8	180.6	192.4	692.5	823.9	889.4	1,032.1
Queensland	6.0	6.8	107.1	112.2	335.9	400.5	449.0	519.5
South Australia ..	2.6	2.4	57.0	62.5	206.2	254.0	265.8	318.9
Western Australia ..	3.4	3.2	44.1	49.9	155.8	202.7	203.3	255.8
Tasmania	0.8	0.9	21.9	22.3	76.7	93.6	99.4	116.8
Northern Territory ..	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	4.7	7.1	6.6	9.1
Aust. Capital Territory	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.0	7.1	11.4	8.4	13.5
Australia ..	**54.0**	**52.9**	**635.3**	**677.8**	**2,475.6**	**2,917.5**	**3,164.9**	**3,648.2**

(*a*) Includes those serving outside Australia. (*b*) Excludes approximately 10,300 males undergoing full-time National Service training at the time of the Census. *See also* footnotes to previous table.

3. Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment.—(i) *General.*—Monthly estimates of the number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry and female private domestics) are obtained from three main sources, namely, (*a*) monthly data as to persons employed in factories as shown at annual Factory Censuses; (*b*) current monthly returns from Government Bodies; and (*c*) current Pay-roll Tax returns (generally monthly). There are also some other direct records of monthly employment (e.g., for hospitals). These are supplemented by estimates of the number of wage and salary earners not covered by the foregoing collections.

Interim estimates of the number of employees in factories are replaced each year by the actual monthly number of employees as recorded at successive annual Censuses of Factories. Substitution of Factory Census figures each year entails the adoption of new figures for "Total Manufacturing", "Total Private Employment" and "Total Employment" for males, females and persons, in all tables affected, and consequential revisions in the estimates for subsequent months. The numbers of factory employees for months to June, 1960, incorporated in the following tables are those recorded at Annual Factory Censuses to 1959–60.

The estimates of wage and salary earners in this section are compiled on an establishment or enterprise basis, and therefore do not cover exactly the same area of industry as do the relevant industry tabulations of the Population Censuses of 1947 and 1954, which are based on the returns of individual employees.

The purpose of these estimates of employment is to measure, as nearly as may be with available data, current monthly *trends* in employment in the defined field. Industry groups herein are not identical in coverage with Census groups.

Pay-roll Tax returns are lodged by all employers paying more than £200 a week in wages, other than certain Commonwealth Government Bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organizations specifically exempted under the Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1941–1961.

(ii) *Industrial Groups.*—(*a*) *Australia.*—The following table shows total male and female wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry, female private domestics, permanent defence forces and National Service trainees in camp) subdivided to show the extent of employment provided by Government bodies and by private employers respectively. Principal industrial groups shown in the table include both private employees and Government employees, if any. (Current figures are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics.*) The manufacturing employment figures published in this table comprise (*a*) the series showing actual monthly employment in factories as recorded at successive annual Censuses of Factories to 30th June, 1960 (*see* pp. 139–40), with interim estimates for subsequent months, and (*b*) estimates of the number of employees in industrial establishments outside the scope of the definition of a factory (*see* p. 138) and persons employed by factory proprietors but engaged in selling and distribution, etc.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA.

(EXCLUDING WAGE EARNERS IN RURAL INDUSTRY, FEMALE PRIVATE DOMESTICS AND DEFENCE FORCES.)(*a*)

('000.)

Industrial Group.	June, 1955.	June, 1956.	June, 1957.	June, 1958.	June, 1959.	June, 1960.	December, 1960.
MALES.							
Mining and Quarrying	58.3	57.3	56.3	51.6	49.1	49.3	49.1
Manufacturing, etc.(*b*)	826.2	842.4	845.1	857.2	873.6	910.2	912.7
Building and Construction	211.8	214.6	207.4	202.4	205.2	206.6	206.4
Transport(*c*)	244.7	245.9	245.1	242.1	241.7	240.5	240.7
Communication	64.0	64.5	67.9	69.7	70.9	71.5	71.1
Property and Finance	59.6	61.7	64.0	66.0	68.8	73.1	74.1
Retail Trade	129.3	130.0	129.6	132.7	133.6	137.3	143.7
Wholesale and other Commerce	147.5	151.0	150.0	150.3	152.7	158.0	163.5
Public Authority Activities, n.e.i.	99.2	100.6	101.7	104.0	105.4	105.7	106.2
Health, Hospitals, etc.	26.0	26.8	27.1	27.5	28.3	29.0	29.5
Education	38.8	40.9	43.5	45.4	49.1	52.7	53.3
Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	54.3	54.4	54.7	54.9	54.3	54.9	57.1
Other(*d*)	90.0	92.1	93.0	94.1	94.9	98.9	99.8
Total	*2,049.7*	*2,082.2*	*2,085.4*	*2,097.9*	*2,127.6*	*2,187.7*	*2,207.2*
Government(*e*)	599.1	604.9	609.5	621.8	633.9	633.3	631.7
Private	1,450.6	1,477.3	1,475.9	1,476.1	1,493.7	1,554.4	1,575.5
Total	*2,049.7*	*2,082.2*	*2,085.4*	*2,097.9*	*2,127.6*	*2,187.7*	*2,207.2*
FEMALES.							
Mining and Quarrying	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Manufacturing, etc.(*b*)	245.7	250.0	250.4	251.7	256.8	278.5	279.6
Building and Construction	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.0	6.2
Transport(*c*)	19.7	20.7	20.4	20.3	20.6	21.4	22.1
Communication	18.7	19.4	19.7	19.6	19.7	19.5	19.5
Property and Finance	38.1	41.8	43.5	45.4	48.0	52.1	52.6
Retail Trade	121.7	123.0	121.6	125.6	126.5	133.1	145.3
Wholesale and other Commerce	45.0	46.3	46.8	46.9	47.3	49.4	50.6
Public Authority Activities, n.e.i.	28.6	29.1	29.2	29.8	30.7	31.4	32.0
Health, Hospitals, etc.	73.5	77.6	79.4	82.1	87.6	91.5	91.7
Education	48.0	50.6	53.9	56.3	60.8	64.9	64.0
Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	69.6	70.2	69.5	68.7	68.3	69.1	70.5
Other(*d*)	37.3	38.4	39.3	39.5	40.0	41.6	42.1
Total	*751.9*	*773.4*	*780.2*	*792.5*	*813.0*	*859.6*	*877.4*
Government(*e*)	122.8	129.8	132.8	136.6	143.9	150.2	150.4
Private	629.1	643.6	647.4	655.9	669.1	709.4	727.0
Total	*751.9*	*773.4*	*780.2*	*792.5*	*813.0*	*859.6*	*877.4*
PERSONS.							
Mining and Quarrying	59.4	58.5	57.5	52.7	50.2	50.4	50.3
Manufacturing, etc.(*b*)	1,071.9	1,092.4	1,095.5	1,108.9	1,130.4	1,188.7	1,192.3
Building and Construction	216.7	219.7	212.7	207.9	210.8	212.6	212.6
Transport(*c*)	264.4	266.6	265.5	262.4	262.3	261.9	262.8
Communication	82.7	83.9	87.6	89.3	90.6	91.0	90.6
Property and Finance	97.7	103.5	107.5	111.4	116.8	125.2	126.7
Retail Trade	251.0	253.0	251.2	258.3	260.1	270.4	289.0
Wholesale and other Commerce	192.5	197.3	196.8	197.2	200.0	207.4	214.1
Public Authority Activities, n.e.i.	127.8	129.7	130.9	133.8	136.1	137.1	138.2
Health, Hospitals, etc.	99.5	104.4	106.5	109.6	115.9	120.5	121.2
Education	86.8	91.5	97.4	101.7	109.9	117.6	117.3
Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	123.9	124.6	124.2	123.6	122.6	124.0	127.6
Other(*d*)	127.3	130.5	132.3	133.6	134.9	140.5	141.9
Total	**2,801.6**	**2,855.6**	**2,865 6**	**2,890.4**	**2,940.6**	**3,047.3**	**3,084.6**
Government(*e*)	721.9	734.7	742.3	758.4	777.8	783.5	782.1
Private	2,079.7	2,120.9	2,123.3	2,132.0	2,162.8	2,263.8	2,302.5
Total	**2,801.6**	**2,855.6**	**2,865.6**	**2,890.4**	**2,940.6**	**3,047.3**	**3,084.6**

(*a*) Figures for June, 1955, to June, 1959, also exclude National Service Trainees in camp. (*b*) Includes employees engaged in selling and distribution, etc., who are outside the scope of the factory employment figures as defined and published on pp. 138–9. (*c*) Includes road transport; shipping and stevedoring; rail and air transport. (*d*) Includes forestry, fishing and trapping; law and order; religion and social welfare; other community and business services; amusement, sport and recreation. (*e*) Includes employees of Commonwealth, State, Local and Semi-Government bodies. For further details *see* p. 141.

A graph showing wage and salary earners in civilian employment in the main industrial groups appears on page 129.

(*b*) *States, December*, 1960.—The following table shows the estimated number of wage and salary earners in the main industrial groups in each State as at the end of December, 1960:—

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, DECEMBER, 1960.

(EXCLUDING WAGE EARNERS IN RURAL INDUSTRY, FEMALE PRIVATE DOMESTICS AND DEFENCE FORCES.)

('000.)

Industrial Group.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(*a*)
MALES.							
Mining and Quarrying	22.5	4.7	9.4	1.6	7.5	2.9	49.1
Manufacturing, etc.(*b*)	376.2	292.8	88.9	83.4	44.0	25.1	912.7
Building and Construction	74.3	51.1	35.5	19.2	13.4	8.8	206.4
Transport(*c*)	91.3	55.6	43.9	21.5	20.0	7.4	240.7
Communication	26.4	20.2	10.0	6.6	4.9	2.3	71.1
Property and Finance	29.7	22.3	9.5	6.1	4.4	1.7	74.1
Retail Trade	55.8	42.3	16.6	13.3	11.2	3.8	143.7
Wholesale and other Commerce	56.1	48.4	22.8	15.7	15.2	4.8	163.5
Public Authority Activities, n.e.i.	38.5	29.1	12.3	8.6	7.6	3.9	106.2
Health, Hospitals, etc.	11.0	7.2	4.9	2.1	2.7	1.1	29.5
Education	18.2	16.8	6.9	4.9	3.4	2.0	53.3
Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	22.7	18.2	5.9	5.3	2.8	1.7	57.1
Other(*d*)	36.7	25.6	15.6	9.4	6.7	4.7	99.8
Total	*859.4*	*634.3*	*282.2*	*197.7*	*143.8*	*70.2*	*2,207.2*
FEMALES.							
Mining and Quarrying	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2
Manufacturing, etc.(*b*)	118.4	109.6	20.2	17.9	7.6	5.5	279.6
Building and Construction	2.7	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	6.2
Transport(*c*)	9.0	6.5	3.3	1.7	1.0	0.4	22.1
Communication	7.3	5.6	2.6	1.9	1.0	1.0	19.5
Property and Finance	23.6	15.1	5.8	4.1	2.7	1.2	52.6
Retail Trade	54.7	39.0	19.5	13.5	12.8	4.8	145.3
Wholesale and other Commerce	19.9	14.3	7.5	4.4	3.4	1.1	50.6
Public Authority Activities, n.e.i.	11.9	7.8	4.8	2.0	2.3	1.1	32.0
Health, Hospitals, etc.	32.2	26.0	12.5	9.1	8.2	3.0	91.7
Education	24.3	17.5	7.9	6.9	3.7	2.9	64.0
Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	28.8	15.7	12.6	5.2	5.2	2.1	70.5
Other(*d*)	16.5	13.1	4.9	3.3	2.8	1.3	42.1
Total	*349.7*	*272.1*	*102.6*	*70.6*	*51.2*	*24.6*	*877.4*
PERSONS.							
Mining and Quarrying	22.9	4.8	9.7	1.7	7.7	3.0	50.3
Manufacturing, etc.(*b*)	494.6	402.4	109.1	101.3	51.6	30.6	1,192.3
Building and Construction	77.0	52.9	36.2	19.7	13.7	8.9	212.6
Transport(*c*)	100.3	62.1	47.2	23.2	21.0	7.8	262.8
Communication	33.7	25.8	12.6	8.5	5.9	3.3	90.6
Property and Finance	53.3	37.4	15.3	10.2	7.1	2.9	126.7
Retail Trade	110.5	81.3	36.1	26.8	24.0	8.6	289.0
Wholesale and other Commerce	76.0	62.7	30.3	20.1	18.6	5.9	214.1
Public Authority Activities, n.e.i.	50.4	36.9	17.1	10.6	9.9	5.0	138.2
Health, Hospitals, etc.	43.2	33.2	17.4	11.2	10.9	4.1	121.2
Education	42.5	34.3	14.8	11.8	7.1	4.9	117.3
Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	51.5	33.9	18.5	10.5	8.0	3.8	127.6
Other(*d*)	53.2	38.7	20.5	12.7	9.5	6.0	141.9
Total	**1,209.1**	**906.4**	**384.8**	**268.3**	**195.0**	**94.8**	**3,084.6**

(*a*) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (*b*) Includes employees engaged in selling and distribution, etc., who are outside the scope of the factory employment figures as defined and published on pp. 138–9. (*c*) Includes road transport; shipping and stevedoring; rail and air transport. (*d*) Includes forestry, fishing and trapping; law and order; religion and social welfare; other community and business services; amusement, sport and recreation.

(iii) *States and Territories.*—Statistics of total employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and female private domestic employment and defence forces) since 1951 are shown for each State and Territory in the following table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES.

(EXCLUDING WAGE EARNERS IN RURAL INDUSTRY, FEMALE PRIVATE DOMESTICS AND DEFENCE FORCES.)(*a*)

('000.)

Year and Month.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
MALES.									
1951—June ..	768.6	536.1	264.4	170.8	127.9	60.8	4.6	8.1	1,941.3
1952—June ..	762.9	539.0	263.0	172.3	129.6	61.8	4.4	8.3	1,941.3
1953—June ..	745.2	536.8	259.8	171.3	133.5	62.3	4.6	8.5	1,922.0
1954—June ..	771.3	556.8	269.6	176.8	139.1	63.6	4.9	8.2	1,990.3
1955—June ..	794.1	576.2	278.2	180.8	141.5	65.1	4.8	9.0	2,049.7
1956—June ..	808.3	583.2	282.4	187.9	140.5	65.7	5.2	9.0	2,082.2
1957—June ..	810.2	586.0	282.6	186.4	138.4	66.0	5.8	10.0	2,085.4
1958—June ..	813.9	592.9	282.8	186.0	138.6	67.0	5.6	11.1	2,097.9
1959—June ..	819.0	603.4	287.8	192.0	140.0	67.6	5.9	11.9	2,127.6
1960—June ..	846.8	623.4	290.4	196.6	141.7	69.4	6.3	13.1	2,187.7
1960—December	859.4	634.3	282.2	197.7	143.8	70.2	6.2	13.4	2,207.2
FEMALES.									
1951—June ..	295.2	223.0	88.4	56.3	42.1	20.4	0.8	2.5	728.7
1952—June ..	273.2	210.3	85.5	54.2	41.1	19.8	0.8	2.5	687.4
1953—June ..	269.8	209.2	85.8	52.5	41.4	20.2	0.9	2.5	682.3
1954—June ..	284.3	222.1	88.6	56.6	43.4	21.2	0.9	2.6	719.7
1955—June ..	297.4	232.4	92.1	59.8	44.3	21.8	1.0	3.1	751.9
1956—June ..	305.9	238.5	93.7	62.5	45.1	23.2	1.2	3.3	773.4
1957—June ..	309.3	240.4	95.8	62.4	44.5	22.9	1.2	3.7	780.2
1958—June ..	314.4	244.5	95.9	63.4	45.6	23.5	1.3	3.9	792.5
1959—June ..	320.4	252.8	97.9	65.9	47.0	23.3	1.4	4.3	813.0
1960—June ..	340.1	268.1	101.8	69.8	49.2	24.2	1.6	4.8	859.6
1960—December	349.7	272.1	102.6	70.6	51.2	24.6	1.6	5.0	877.4
PERSONS.									
1951—June ..	1,063.8	759.1	352.8	227.1	170.0	81.2	5.4	10.6	2,670.0
1952—June ..	1,036.1	749.3	348.5	226.5	170.7	81.6	5.2	10.8	2,628.7
1953—June ..	1,015.0	746.0	345.6	223.8	174.9	82.5	5.5	11.0	2,604.3
1954—June ..	1,055.6	778.9	358.2	233.4	182.5	84.8	5.8	10.8	2,710.0
1955—June ..	1,091.5	808.6	370.3	240.6	185.8	86.9	5.8	12.1	2,801.6
1956—June ..	1,114.2	821.7	376.1	250.4	185.6	88.9	6.4	12.3	2,855.6
1957—June ..	1,119.5	826.4	378.4	248.8	182.9	88.9	7.0	13.7	2,865.6
1958—June ..	1,128.3	837.4	378.7	249.4	184.2	90.5	6.9	15.0	2,890.4
1959—June ..	1,139.4	856.2	385.7	257.9	187.0	90.9	7.3	16.2	2,940.6
1960—June ..	1,186.9	891.5	392.2	266.4	190.9	93.6	7.9	17.9	3,047.3
1960—December	1,209.1	906.4	384.8	268.3	195.0	94.8	7.8	18.4	3,084.6

(*a*) Figures for June, 1951, to June, 1959, also exclude National Service Trainees in camp.

(iv) *Factories.*—The following table shows the number of employees by class of industry in June of each of the years 1955 to 1960. The figures refer to the reported employment in factories as defined for the purposes of the annual production census, results of which are published in the annual bulletin, *Secondary Industries.* In this connexion a factory is defined as an industrial establishment in which four or more persons are employed, or in which power

other than manual is used. The employees covered are those engaged in manufacturing activities and exclude working proprietors and those engaged in selling and distribution, etc.

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES: CLASSES OF INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA.

('000.)

Class of Industry.	Number of Employees in June—					
	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
MALES.						
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	19.2	19.2	18.6	19.1	19.9	20.9
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	20.7	20.1	19.5	20.5	21.0	22.0
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	32.7	34.7	35.2	36.6	37.2	36.8
Industrial Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc.	374.8	387.3	388.3	396.1	407.1	433.9
Precious Metals, Jewellery, etc.	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.7
Textiles (including knitted goods)	27.9	28.8	29.4	28.4	28.6	30.1
Skins and Leather	10.4	9.9	9.8	9.3	9.2	8.9
Clothing (including shoes)	27.9	27.3	27.3	26.6	26.2	26.0
Food, Drink and Tobacco	89.2	87.8	88.4	87.6	87.9	87.4
Sawmilling and Woodworking	54.3	53.8	51.5	52.0	52.2	54.9
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc.	16.3	15.6	16.0	16.7	16.3	17.1
Paper, Printing, etc.	43.0	45.1	46.1	48.2	49.8	52.2
Rubber	13.1	13.7	14.3	14.6	14.7	14.9
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	13.6	14.3	15.1	14.9	14.9	15.9
Heat, Light and Power	16.2	16.3	16.6	16.5	16.9	16.2
Total	*763.5*	*778.0*	*780.2*	*791.1*	*805.6*	*840.9*
FEMALES.						
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	10.1	10.5	10.0	10.4	10.8	10.9
Industrial Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc.	43.4	45.1	47.8	52.3	54.1	63.7
Precious Metals, Jewellery, etc.	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Textiles (including knitted goods)	38.3	39.1	39.5	37.4	38.8	42.8
Skins and Leather	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.3
Clothing (including shoes)	76.5	75.8	73.6	72.1	72.6	74.5
Food, Drink and Tobacco	29.3	29.5	29.3	29.1	29.2	31.4
Sawmilling and Woodworking	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.3
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc.	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.4
Paper, Printing, etc.	16.2	17.0	16.9	17.2	17.7	18.9
Rubber	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	7.6	7.9	8.2	7.9	7.7	8.8
Heat, Light and Power	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	*238.5*	*242.5*	*242.9*	*244.0*	*248.9*	*270.4*

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES: CLASSES OF INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

('000.)

Class of Industry.	Number of Employees in June—					
	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
	PERSONS.					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	20.0	20.1	19.5	20.1	20.9	21.9
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	22.7	22.1	21.4	22.4	23.0	24.3
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	42.8	45.2	45.2	47.0	48.0	47.7
Industrial Metals. Machines, Vehicles, etc.	418.2	432.4	436.1	448.4	461.2	497.6
Precious Metals, Jewellery, etc.	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.7
Textiles (including knitted goods)	66.2	67.9	68.9	65.8	67.4	72.9
Skins and Leather	13.6	13.1	12.9	12.3	12.2	12.2
Clothing (including shoes)	104.4	103.1	100.9	98.7	98.8	100.5
Food, Drink and Tobacco	118.5	117.3	117.7	116.7	117.1	118.8
Sawmilling and Woodworking	57.1	56.8	54.6	55.0	55.4	58.2
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc.	19.9	19.2	19.7	20.5	20.2	21.5
Paper, Printing, etc.	59.2	62.1	63.0	65.4	67.5	71.1
Rubber	16.6	17.2	17.8	18.2	18.4	18.8
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	21.2	22.2	23.3	22.8	22.6	24.7
Heat, Light and Power	16.3	16.5	16.8	16.7	17.1	16.4
Total	**1002.0**	**1020.5**	**1023.1**	**1035.1**	**1054.5**	**1111.3**

(v) *Government Employees.*—(*a*) *States and Territories.*—The number of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State, Local and Semi-Government bodies in June and December, 1960, is shown in the following table. These include all employees of Government bodies on services such as railways, tramways, banks, post office, air transport, education, broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees, within Australia.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT BODIES: JUNE AND DECEMBER, 1960.

('000.)

State or Territory.	Commonwealth Government.(*a*)			State Government.(*a*)			Local Government.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
	JUNE, 1960.											
N.S.W.	58.4	15.9	74.3	134.9	31.1	166.0	29.5	3.3	32.8	222.8	50.3	273.1
Vic.	52.3	14.9	67.2	102.5	29.7	132.2	14.1	2.0	16.1	168.9	46.6	215.5
Qld.	18.6	5.0	23.6	56.3	9.4	65.7	19.6	1.1	20.7	94.5	15.5	110.0
S.A.	18.3	3.9	22.2	39.5	12.7	52.2	3.6	0.3	3.9	61.4	16.9	78.3
W.A.	9.8	2.4	12.2	38.3	8.1	46.4	3.7	0.4	4.1	51.8	10.9	62.7
Tas.	4.9	1.4	6.3	14.7	4.3	19.0	2.4	0.2	2.6	22.0	5.9	27.9
N.T.	3.2	0.9	4.1	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	3.3	0.9	4.2
A.C.T.	8.6	3.2	11.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.6	3.2	11.8
Aust.	**174.1**	**47.6**	**221.7**	**386.2**	**95.3**	**481.5**	**73.0**	**7.3**	**80.3**	**633.3**	**150.2**	**783.5**
	DECEMBER, 1960.											
N.S.W.	58.3	16.0	74.3	135.2	31.5	166.7	30.3	3.5	33.8	223.8	51.0	274.8
Vic.	51.8	14.9	66.7	101.7	29.3	131.0	14.2	2.1	16.3	167.7	46.3	214.0
Qld.	18.4	5.0	23.4	55.1	8.9	64.0	19.5	1.1	20.6	93.0	15.0	108.0
S.A.	18.3	3.9	22.2	39.9	12.6	52.5	3.6	0.4	4.0	61.8	16.9	78.7
W.A.	9.8	2.3	12.1	37.4	8.3	45.7	3.7	0.4	4.1	50.9	11.0	61.9
Tas.	4.9	1.4	6.3	14.9	4.4	19.3	2.4	0.2	2.6	22.2	6.0	28.2
N.T.	3.1	0.9	4.0	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	3.2	0.9	4.1
A.C.T.	9.1	3.3	12.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.1	3.3	12.4
Aust.	**173.7**	**47.7**	**221.4**	**384.2**	**95.0**	**479.2**	**73.8**	**7.7**	**81.5**	**631.7**	**150.4**	**782.1**

(*a*) Includes Semi-Government bodies. *See* explanation above.

(*b*) *Australia.*—The following table shows a comparison of the number of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State, Local and Semi-Government bodies in June of each of the years 1955 to 1960 and in December, 1960.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT BODIES: AUSTRALIA.
('000.)

Date.	Commonwealth Government.(*a*)			State Government.(*a*)			Local Government.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
June—												
1955	160.8	44.3	205.1	373.3	72.7	446.0	65.0	5.8	70.8	599.1	122.8	721.9
1956	162.3	46.1	208.4	377.1	77.6	454.7	65.5	6.1	71.6	604.9	129.8	734.7
1957	165.6	45.6	211.2	378.1	80.8	458.9	65.8	6.4	72.2	609.5	132.8	742.3
1958	169.8	45.6	215.4	384.4	84.3	468.7	67.6	6.7	74.3	621.8	136.6	758.4
1959	172.7	46.8	219.5	391.3	90.1	481.4	69.9	7.0	76.9	633.9	143.9	777.8
1960	174.1	47.6	221.7	386.2	95.3	481.5	73.0	7.3	80.3	633.3	150.2	783.5
Dec.—												
1960	173.7	47.7	221.4	384.2	95.0	479.2	73.8	7.7	81.5	631.7	150.4	782.1

(*a*) Includes Semi-Government bodies. *See* explanation on page 140.

§ 2. Unemployment.

The total number of persons " unemployed " has been recorded only at the dates of the various Censuses. At Censuses prior to 1947, persons who were " unemployed " were requested to furnish particulars of the cause and duration of unemployment, but from 1947 onwards the inquiry was broadened to include all persons (usually engaged in industry, business, trade, profession or service) who were out of a job and " not at work " at the time of the Census for whatever reason, including any not normally associated with unemployment.

Persons included covered (*a*) those unable to secure employment; (*b*) those temporarily laid off from their jobs; and (*c*) those not actively seeking work at the time of the Census on account of sickness or accident, industrial dispute, resting between jobs or for any other reason. This change in the form of the questionnaire probably resulted in some variation in response. The following table sets out the number of persons recorded within these categories at the Censuses of 1933 to 1954. The percentage of " unemployed " at each date to all wage and salary earners, comprising those estimated to be in employment and those unemployed, is also shown. The proportions, however, must be regarded as approximate since the figures for " unemployed " do not necessarily comprise wage and salary earners only.

UNEMPLOYMENT (ALL CAUSES): AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1933, 1947 AND 1954.

Date.	Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed. ('000.)			Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed. (Per cent.)		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
June, 1933(*a*) ..	405.4	75.8	481.2	25.4	14.5	22.7
June, 1947(*b*) ..	66.6	16.9	83.5	3.5	2.5	3.2
June, 1954(*b*) ..	41.0	14.0	55.0	1.8	1.9	1.8

(*a*) As recorded at the Census. In addition, there were considerable numbers of youths and young women of working age who had never been employed at the time of the Census. (*b*) Persons in the work force who were " not at work " (*see* explanation above) at the time of the Census.

The following table shows the number of males and females " unemployed " or " not at work " classified according to cause of unemployment at the Censuses of 1933, 1947 and 1954. The change in the form of questionnaire after 1933 should be borne in mind (*see* p. 141).

CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1933, 1947 AND 1954.

Year.	Unable to Secure Employment.	Temporarily Laid Off.	Illness.	Accident.	Industrial Dispute.	Other.	Total.
			MALES.				
1933 ..	374,569	(*a*)	18,083	4,702	1,595	6,483	405,432
1947(*b*) ..	17,314	12,458	14,639	2,985	475	(*c*)18,743	66,614
1954(*b*) ..	9,912	4,423	11,879	2,804	344	(*c*)11,652	41,014
			FEMALES.				
1933 ..	62,630	(*a*)	9,193	434	95	3,465	75,817
1947(*b*) ..	2,254	2,449	4,396	280	24	(*c*) 7,512	16,915
1954(*b*) ..	3,685	1,386	4,310	318	17	(*c*) 4,284	14,000
			PERSONS.				
1933 ..	437,199	(*a*)	27,276	5,136	1,690	9,948	481,249
1947(*b*) ..	19,568	14,907	19,035	3,265	499	(*c*)26,255	83,529
1954(*b*) ..	13,597	5,809	16,189	3,122	361	(*c*)15,936	55,014

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) *See* note (*b*) to previous table. (*c*) The majority of these persons were resting between jobs or changing jobs.

Details of the number of persons receiving unemployment benefit and of the payments made may be found on pages 145–6.

§ 3. Commonwealth Employment Service.

Statutory warrant for the Commonwealth Employment Service (C.E.S.) is to be found in the Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945–1959 (sections 47 and 48). In brief, the main functions of the Service are to assist people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities and qualifications; and to assist employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to the demands of the employers' particular class of work

The organization and functions of the C.E.S. conform with the provisions of International Labour Organization Convention No. 88—Employment Service, 1948, which was ratified by Australia on 24th December, 1949. C.E.S. practices in addition follow substantially the provisions of the I.L.O. Employment Service Recommendation, 1948.

The C.E.S. functions within the Employment Division of the Department of Labour and National Service, on a decentralized basis. The Central Office is in Melbourne, and there is a Regional Office in the capital city of each State, with 120 District Employment Offices in suburban and the larger provincial centres and 339 agents in the smaller country centres. The District Employment Offices are distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 47; Victoria, 31; Queensland, 19; South Australia, 8; Western Australia, 9; Tasmania, 4; Northern Territory, 1; Australian Capital Territory, 1.

The C.E.S. provides specialized facilities for young people, persons with physical and mental handicaps, ex-members of the defence forces, migrants, rural workers and persons with professional and technical qualifications. Vocational guidance is provided free of charge by a staff of qualified psychologists. It is available to any person, but is provided particularly for young people, ex-servicemen and the physically handicapped. In New South Wales the State Department of Labour and Industry offers a similar service, mainly to young people leaving school.

The C.E.S. has responsibilities in the administration of the unemployment and sickness benefits provided under the Social Services Act 1947–1962. All applicants for benefits must register at a District Employment Office or agency of the C.E.S., which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them.

The C.E.S. is responsible for placing in employment migrant workers sponsored by the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth Nomination and similar schemes. This includes arranging for them to move to their initial employment and for their admission, if necessary, to Commonwealth migrant hostels. Assistance to obtain employment is provided to other migrants as required. From the inception of the various free and assisted schemes, including the Displaced Persons Scheme, to the end of December, 1960, about 202,500 British and European migrant workers had been placed in employment by the C.E.S. Since 1951, it has been responsible for recruiting Australian experts for oversea service under the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health and economic and scientific research and development.

In association with placement activities, regular surveys of the labour market are carried out and detailed information is supplied to interested Commonwealth and State Government Departments and instrumentalities and to the public. Employers, employees and other interested persons are advised on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas and on other matters concerning employment.

The Service completed its fourteenth year of operation in May, 1960. During the year ended 31st December, 1960, there were 753,027 registrations of applicants for employment, of whom 572,651 were referred to employers and 383,785 placed in employment. New vacancies notified numbered 559,191 and vacancies unfilled at the end of December, 1960, 46,347.

Prior to the setting up of the Commonwealth Employment Service, State Labour Exchange Organizations existed in several States, but they have been superseded. Details of the organization and administration of these exchanges were given in Labour Report No. 30, page 133.

§ 4. Commonwealth Unemployment and Sickness Benefits.

1. General.—The Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act 1944, which is now incorporated in the Social Services Act 1947–1962, was a very important addition to Commonwealth social legislation.

Since 1st July, 1945, males over 16 and under 65 years of age, and females over 16 and under 60 years of age and qualified in other respects, have been eligible to apply for an unemployment benefit or a sickness benefit. There is a twelve months' residential requirement but this is waived if the claimant is likely to remain permanently in Australia. A person in receipt of an age, invalid or widow's pension, or a service pension (as distinct from a war pension) under the Repatriation Act, or a tuberculosis allowance is ineligible to receive a benefit.

To qualify for an unemployment benefit, a person must establish that he is unemployed and that his unemployment is not due to his being a direct participant in a strike, that he is capable and willing to undertake suitable work, and that he has taken reasonable steps to obtain such work. Registration with the local Commonwealth District Employment Officer is necessary.

To qualify for a sickness benefit, a person must establish that he is temporarily incapacitated for work by reason of sickness or accident and that he has thereby suffered a loss of salary, wages or other income.

A married woman is not eligible to receive a sickness benefit if it is reasonably possible for her husband to maintain her. Where her husband is able to maintain her only partially, a benefit may be paid at such rate as is considered reasonable in the circumstances. In exceptional cases, a married woman may qualify for an unemployment benefit in her own right.

The maximum weekly rates of benefit payable and permissible income from 20th September, 1961 are as follows:—

Age and Marital Status of Claimant.	Maximum Weekly Benefit Payable.	Permissible Weekly Income.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Person over 21 years of age	3 15 0	2 0 0
Married person under 21 years of age		
Unmarried person 18–20 years of age	2 7 6	1 0 0
Unmarried person under 18 years of age	1 15 0	1 0 0

An additional benefit of £2 12s. 6d. a week may be paid for a dependent spouse and 12s. 6d. for one dependent child under 16 years of age. If no allowance is paid for a dependent spouse, a similar benefit may be paid for a claimant's housekeeper, provided there are one or more children under 16 years of age in the home and the woman is substantially dependent on the claimant but is not employed by him.

The weekly rate of benefit is reduced by the amount by which a beneficiary's income from sources other than his pension exceeds the amount shown in the final column of the relevant line in the above table. For unemployment benefit purposes, the incomes of the claimant and his spouse are taken into account, unless they are permanently separated. For sickness benefit purposes, the

income of the claimant only is taken into account, and any payment received from an approved friendly society or other similar approved body in respect of the incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable is not counted as income. "Income" does not include child endowment, or other payments in respect of children, the Commonwealth hospital benefits and pharmaceutical benefits, or a tuberculosis allowance or an amount paid in reimbursement of medical, dental or similar expenses actually paid. There is no means test on property.

Where a person qualified for sickness benefit receives or is entitled to receive (in respect of the same period and the same incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable) any payment by way of compensation (including workers' compensation), damages, or otherwise under any law (except payments for which he has contributed), the amount of the compensation, etc., is not taken into account as income but the payment (or its weekly equivalent) is deducted from the rate of sickness benefit otherwise payable.

There is a waiting period of seven days in respect of which unemployment or sickness benefit is not payable. A special benefit may be granted to a person not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefit who is not in receipt of an age, invalid or widow's pension or a service pension, if by reason of age, physical or mental disability or domestic circumstances, or for any other reason, he is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. Unemployment and sickness beneficiaries are eligible to participate in the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service under the same conditions as invalid pensioners. Payment of an unemployment or sickness benefit may be refused if the claimant or beneficiary, on being required, fails to undergo a medical examination or to receive treatment or undertake training or to do any suitable work.

2. **Unemployment Benefits.**—(i) *Number on Benefit.*—The following table shows the number of persons on benefit in June of each of the years 1955 to 1959 and in each month of 1960. Current figures are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics.*

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

Year and Month(*a*).	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.		
									Males.	Females.	Persons.
1955—June ..	1,040	319	964	70	239	45	..	2	1,670	1,009	2,679
1956—June ..	2,313	1,412	1,270	319	1,606	71	..	12	5,395	1,608	7,003
1957—June ..	6,230	5,073	2,851	1,054	2,441	410	..	12	14,324	3,747	18,071
1958—June ..	11,669	6,899	4,905	2,258	3,005	639	9	34	22,051	7,367	29,418
1959—June ..	12,062	6,013	4,477	1,332	2,939	670	5	30	19,691	7,837	27,528
1960—January ..	7,849	3,946	7,765	1,152	2,638	397	7	27	18,054	5,727	23,781
February ..	6,568	3,263	6,472	988	2,325	371	6	27	14,522	5,498	20,020
March ..	6,011	3,254	5,356	1,034	2,073	286	6	22	12,562	5,480	18,042
April ..	6,058	3,588	4,306	1,324	2,084	352	3	17	12,252	5,480	17,732
May ..	5,719	3,768	3,382	1,375	2,075	424	5	17	11,475	5,290	16,765
June ..	5,605	3,676	3,064	1,380	2,293	500	3	20	11,399	5,142	16,541
July ..	5,175	3,531	1,843	1,413	2,322	587	9	17	10,078	4,819	14,897
August ..	4,461	3,052	2,059	1,177	1,977	590	6	9	8,947	4,384	13,331
September ..	3,837	2,584	2,140	1,033	1,573	596	10	10	7,924	3,859	11,783
October ..	3,177	2,009	2,468	809	1,425	452	7	17	6,840	3,524	10,364
November ..	3,073	1,797	3,393	730	1,273	367	12	15	7,236	3,424	10,660
December ..	4,659	2,116	7,751	875	1,890	319	13	10	13,647	3,986	17,633

(*a*) Number on benefit at last Saturday of month.

(ii) *Amounts Paid.*—The amounts paid in unemployment benefits for each of the years 1955–56 to 1959–60 and for each month of 1960 are shown in the following table:—

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PAYMENTS.

(£.)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.
1955–56.. ..	231,822	74,664	311,571	11,111	77,589	10,963	73	728	718,521
1956–57.. ..	669,798	530,959	418,997	113,653	336,846	23,045	105	2,633	2,096,036
1957–58.. ..	1,726,525	1,011,802	1,281,756	305,549	482,735	103,820	1,976	5,612	4,919,775
1958–59.. ..	2,422,069	1,224,299	1,153,218	362,402	654,160	134,870	1,057	7,173	5,959,248
1959–60.. ..	1,600,995	935,501	1,026,701	249,078	564,492	120,957	859	5,921	4,504,504
1960—January ..	122,108	80,029	172,081	18,202	47,776	10,195	39	476	450,906
February ..	114,889	62,121	134,157	18,422	46,728	7,092	123	387	383,919
March ..	104,267	68,182	97,432	18,018	42,937	5,939	93	1,055	337,923
April ..	101,041	56,331	105,949	16,168	36,005	3,971	116	333	319,914
May ..	87,124	59,053	65,401	21,345	37,715	6,504	54	203	277,399
June ..	65,312	60,373	27,505	25,439	38,764	8,730	67	197	226,387
July ..	74,932	71,588	52,453	25,263	45,802	8,989	132	254	279,413
August ..	92,975	55,712	21,546	22,167	41,949	9,568	203	197	244,317
September..	66,496	53,586	43,741	23,183	35,405	10,710	170	149	233,440
October ..	51,495	38,574	38,237	15,484	26,899	10,348	153	267	181,457
November..	44,926	31,811	56,461	14,704	24,795	8,793	192	194	181,876
December..	52,391	25,539	113,215	13,501	24,726	6,706	279	252	236,609

3. **Sickness and Special Benefits.**—Information as to the numbers of persons receiving these benefits and the amounts paid in benefit may be obtained from the *Official Year Book* and other publications issued by this Bureau, e.g., the annual bulletin *Finance, Part I.—Public and Private Finance* and the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics.* At the end of December, 1960, there were 8,216 persons (6,028 males, 2,188 females) on sickness benefit, and 2,447 persons (584 males, 1,863 females) on special benefit, excluding 193 migrants in reception and training centres.

§ 5. Industrial Disputes.

1. **General.**—The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppage of work in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913. An examination of official reports, newspapers, and other publications showed that there was insufficient material for the compilation of complete information for years prior to 1913. Particulars for the first complete year were published in Labour Report No. 5 and for following years in subsequent issues. A summary of the yearly figures since 1913 will be found in the Appendix, Section XIII.

2. **Industrial Groups.**—(i) *States and Territories,* 1960.—In the following table particulars of industrial disputes (involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more) which occurred during 1960 are shown for each State and Territory according to industrial groups. As from 1959, the industrial groups

have been re-arranged to conform, as nearly as may be, to the order adopted in other tables in this Report. However, the figures for each industrial group shown are comparable with those published in issues prior to No. 47, 1959.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1960 was 1,145, as compared with 869 during the previous year. In New South Wales 736 disputes occurred in 1960, 282 of which involved workers engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1960 amounted to 725,107 for all disputes in Australia, and the estimated loss of wages to £2,926,796. Corresponding figures for 1959 were 365,039 and £1,377,220.

A graph showing, for the years 1951 to 1960, the working days lost as a result of industrial disputes in the main industrial groups is shown on page 130.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1960.

Industrial Group.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£.)
		Directly.	Indirectly. (*b*)	Total.		
New South Wales.						
Coal Mining	282	55,303	..	55,303	88,142	364,088
Other Mining and Quarrying	6	5,681	648	6,329	45,241	294,326
Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	128	62,191	2,060	64,251	86,006	332,236
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	3	82	..	82	51	176
Food, Drink and Tobacco	18	4,932	1,504	6,436	11,284	37,111
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc.	4	368	5	373	375	1,313
Paper, Printing, etc.	6	2,207	..	2,207	10,208	39,159
Other Manufacturing	43	6,734	3,104	9,838	25,917	99,372
Building and Construction	71	6,886	136	7,022	24,539	116,107
Railway and Tramway Services	10	60,030	161	60,191	38,752	137,593
Road and Air Transport	12	2,609	28	2,637	6,293	23,857
Shipping	5	1,926	..	1,926	4,073	15,485
Stevedoring	138	67,378	..	67,378	48,664	195,552
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	6	7,804	..	7,804	8,801	29,055
Other Industries(*c*)	4	5,135	..	5,135	18,416	46,500
Total	*736*	*289,266*	*7,646*	*296,912*	*416,762*	*1,731,930*
Victoria.						
Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	12	1,674	2	1,676	2,248	9,162
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	1	18	..	18	10	40
Food, Drink and Tobacco	5	4,394	..	4,394	3,965	14,333
Other Manufacturing	10	1,496	..	1,496	2,513	9,692
Building and Construction	20	4,032	..	4,032	13,044	63,265
Railway and Tramway Services	5	21,441	..	21,441	8,753	27,939
Road and Air Transport	1	6,500	..	6,500	3,250	3,250
Shipping	4	1,300	..	1,300	3,037	11,236
Stevedoring	36	41,065	..	41,065	60,819	243,209
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	1	2,000	..	2,000	500	1,750
Other Industries(*c*)	3	2,082	..	2,082	4,666	13,241
Total	*98*	*86,002*	*2*	*86,004*	*102,805*	*397,117*
Queensland.						
Coal Mining	40	7,233	5	7,238	14,756	69,455
Other Mining and Quarrying	6	1,397	..	1,397	5,727	25,104
Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	18	79,736	15	79,751	59,346	230,376
Food, Drink and Tobacco	37	14,105	3,492	17,597	24,609	89,477
Paper, Printing, etc.	1	337	..	337	280	687
Other Manufacturing	4	1,181	..	1,181	1,281	4,561
Building and Construction	1	57	6	63	959	3,460
Railway and Tramway Services	3	25,838	..	25,838	23,346	81,158
Shipping	3	440	..	440	700	2,540
Stevedoring	57	24,504	..	24,504	21,827	87,342
Other Industries(*c*)	3	245	48	293	230	555
Total	*173*	*155,073*	*3,566*	*158,639*	*153,061*	*594,715*

For footnotes *see* next page.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1960—*continued.*

Industrial Group.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£)
		Directly.	Indirectly. (*b*)	Total.		
South Australia.						
Agriculture, Grazing, etc.	1	44	..	44	44	146
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	1	780	..	780	342	1,248
Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	11	1,605	..	1,605	1,269	4,251
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	2	1,955	..	1,955	642	1,250
Other Manufacturing	3	244	..	244	244	953
Building and Construction ..	2	116	..	116	116	506
Railway and Tramway Services ..	2	6,438	..	6,438	2,543	8,732
Road and Air Transport	1	55	..	55	50	200
Shipping	4	398	12	410	1,193	4,150
Stevedoring	13	13,998	..	13,998	10,014	40,014
Other Industries(*c*)	2	102	..	102	111	370
Total	*42*	*25,735*	*12*	*25,747*	*16,568*	*61,820*
Western Australia.						
Coal Mining	6	609	..	609	4,825	19,340
Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	3	251	..	251	319	698
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	2	601	..	601	1,410	3,592
Other Manufacturing	1	102	..	102	66	234
Shipping	3	254	..	254	638	2,352
Stevedoring	28	23,867	..	23,867	20,084	80,341
Total	*43*	*25,684*	..	*25,684*	*27,342*	*106,557*
Tasmania.						
Coal Mining	1	50	..	50	50	200
Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	1	65	..	65	16	81
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	2	100	..	100	80	400
Railway and Tramway Services ..	2	830	..	830	268	968
Shipping	3	260	..	260	580	2,050
Stevedoring	30	7,668	..	7,668	5,891	23,562
Other Industries(*c*)	1	169	..	169	106	292
Total	*40*	*9,142*	..	*9,142*	*6,991*	*27,553*
Northern Territory.						
Building and Construction ..	2	269	..	269	605	2,850
Shipping	1	50	..	50	100	380
Stevedoring	6	623	..	623	521	2,078
Total	*9*	*942*	..	*942*	*1,226*	*5,308*
Australian Capital Territory.						
Other Manufacturing	1	101	..	101	150	900
Building and Construction ..	3	108	..	108	202	896
Total	*4*	*209*	..	*209*	*352*	*1,796*
Australia.						
Agriculture, Grazing, etc.	1	44	..	44	44	146
Coal Mining	329	63,195	5	63,200	107,773	453,083
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	13	7,858	648	8,506	51,310	320,678
Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	173	145,522	2,077	147,599	149,204	576,804
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear ..	4	100	..	100	61	216
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	66	26,087	4,996	31,083	41,990	146,163
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. ..	4	368	5	373	375	1,313
Paper, Printing, etc.	7	2,544	..	2,544	10,488	39,846
Other Manufacturing	62	9,858	3,104	12,962	30,171	115,712
Building and Construction ..	99	11,468	142	11,610	39,465	187,084
Railway and Tramway Services ..	22	114,577	161	114,738	73,662	256,390
Road and Air Transport	14	9,164	28	9,192	9,593	27,307
Shipping	23	4,628	12	4,640	10,321	38,193
Stevedoring	308	179,103	..	179,103	167,820	672,098
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	7	9,804	..	9,804	9,301	30,805
Other Industries(*c*)	13	7,733	48	7,781	23,529	60,958
Total	**1,145**	**592,053**	**11,226**	**603,279**	**725,107**	**2,926,796**

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (*b*) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute. (*c*) Includes Communication; Finance and Property; Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services.

(ii) *Australia.*—The following table shows, for various industrial groups, the number of industrial disputes, the number of workers involved, and the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1956 to 1960.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Mining and Quarrying.		Manufacturing.	Building and Construction.	Transport.		Other Industries.	All Groups.
	Coal Mining.	Other.			Stevedoring.	Other.		
NUMBER.								
1956 ..	665	5	164	81	298	63	30	1,306
1957 ..	518	7	165	50	273	64	26	1,103
1958 ..	416	8	170	55	256	54	28	987
1959 ..	330	15	225	38	189	53	19	869
1960 ..	329	13	316	99	308	59	21	1,145
WORKERS INVOLVED.(*b*)								
1956 ..	126,631	7,889	45,459	21,225	171,457	41,929	13,393	427,983
1957 ..	110,446	3,741	40,684	32,562	114,060	31,438	4,112	337,043
1958 ..	81,015	2,476	40,832	8,788	134,095	11,180	4,463	282,849
1959 ..	42,705	10,654	71,085	9,108	72,345	21,251	10,323	237,471
1960 ..	63,200	8,506	194,661	11,610	179,103	128,570	17,629	603,279
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
1956 ..	198,354	12,633	284,717	68,073	480,056	41,606	35,944	1,121,383
1957 ..	206,977	5,209	205,381	45,907	128,532	34,111	4,096	630,213
1958 ..	150,793	3,131	116,826	34,343	108,493	19,117	7,187	439,890
1959 ..	69,648	18,106	180,376	21,507	58,695	8,596	8,111	365,039
1960 ..	107,773	51,310	232,289	39,465	167,820	93,576	32,874	725,107
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES. (£.)								
1956 ..	683,710	69,840	1,033,759	259,582	1,678,774	130,882	110,514	3,967,061
1957 ..	761,109	30,356	740,512	162,153	449,938	149,951	14,603	2,308,622
1958 ..	554,488	13,160	425,919	120,816	379,590	72,128	24,502	1,590,603
1959 ..	262,477	96,043	655,589	90,266	217,101	26,866	28,878	1,377,220
1960 ..	453,083	320,678	880,054	187,084	672,098	321,890	91,909	2,926,796

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (*b*) Includes workers indirectly involved, i.e., those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

Industrial disputes in coal mining in 1960 represented 29 per cent. of the total number of disputes and accounted for 15 per cent. of the total working days lost. The majority of the coal mining disputes occurred in New South Wales, where the number of workers engaged in the industry is very much larger than in any other State.

3. **States and Territories.**—The number of industrial disputes in each State and Territory during the years 1956 to 1960, and the workers involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages, are given in the following table:—

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Year.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£)
			Directly.	Indirectly. (*b*)	Total.		
New South Wales ..	1956	878	219,458	6,796	226,254	611,279	2,199,764
	1957	761	253,041	5,950	258,991	505,910	1,860,101
	1958	624	137,922	3,906	141,828	231,537	832,644
	1959	547	123,558	2,493	126,051	211,352	819,585
	1960	736	289,266	7,646	296,912	416,762	1,731,930
Victoria	1956	54	35,594	2,283	37,877	111,665	386,139
	1957	47	8,728	453	9,181	13,444	45,576
	1958	66	45,594	1,124	46,718	99,855	340,346
	1959	60	31,134	1,107	32,241	35,890	131,440
	1960	98	86,002	2	86,004	102,805	397,117
Queensland	1956	269	112,409	2,973	115,382	238,812	815,592
	1957	221	43,123	4,611	47,734	95,300	348,422
	1958	203	60,208	2,024	62,232	87,866	343,662
	1959	175	50,883	3,996	54,879	90,777	330,653
	1960	173	155,073	3,566	158,639	153,061	594,715
South Australia ..	1956	21	18,527	..	18,527	74,666	259,636
	1957	13	6,274	7	6,281	3,703	12,571
	1958	22	8,129	62	8,191	9,338	34,540
	1959	21	5,437	..	5,437	7,487	24,950
	1960	42	25,735	12	25,747	16,568	61,820
Western Australia ..	1956	14	9,780	1,341	11,121	31,944	111,504
	1957	14	5,352	..	5,352	3,068	10,801
	1958	20	10,847	160	11,007	2,970	10,382
	1959	20	10,864	383	11,247	11,243	39,620
	1960	43	25,684	..	25,684	27,342	106,557
Tasmania	1956	45	15,969	..	15,969	46,907	172,206
	1957	36	7,236	..	7,236	5,330	18,294
	1958	24	9,268	..	9,268	4,508	15,066
	1959	34	6,348	..	6,348	6,593	24,375
	1960	40	9,142	..	9,142	6,991	27,553
Northern Territory ..	1956	24	2,770	..	2,770	5,197	18,194
	1957	9	2,183	..	2,183	2,428	9,241
	1958	27	3,535	..	3,535	3,376	12,563
	1959	9	1,007	11	1,018	966	3,537
	1960	9	942	..	942	1,226	5,308
Australian Capital Territory	1956	1	83	..	83	913	4,026
	1957	2	58	27	85	1,030	3,616
	1958	1	70	..	70	440	1,400
	1959	3	238	12	250	731	3,060
	1960	4	209	..	209	352	1,796
Australia	1956	1,306	414,590	13,393	427,983	1,121,383	3,967,061
	1957	1,103	325,995	11,048	337,043	630,213	2,308,622
	1958	987	275,573	7,276	282,849	439,890	1,590,603
	1959	869	229,469	8,002	237,471	365,039	1,377,220
	1960	1,145	592,053	11,226	603,279	725,107	2,926,796

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (*b*) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

4. **Duration.**—(i) *General.*—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the time between the cessation and resumption of work, has been calculated in working days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, except where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., metal smelting and cement manufacture).

(ii) *Industrial Groups, 1960.* The following table shows, for the year 1960, industrial disputes in coal mining, stevedoring and other industries classified according to duration.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): AUSTRALIA, 1960.

Duration.(*b*)	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£)
		Directly.	Indirectly. (*c*)	Total.		
COAL MINING.						
1 day and less	217	37,749	..	37,749	37,549	163,309
2 days and more than 1 day	57	9,574	..	9,574	14,632	59,188
3 days and more than 2 days	23	9,127	..	9,127	24,270	103,630
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	19	5,376	5	5,381	19,116	77,979
1 week and less than 2 weeks	12	1,250	..	1,250	8,041	32,317
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1	119	..	119	4,165	16,660
8 weeks and over	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	*329*	*63,195*	*5*	*63,200*	*107,773*	*453,083*
STEVEDORING.						
1 day and less	229	140,758	..	140,758	87,705	351,586
2 days and more than 1 day	58	30,971	..	30,971	44,636	178,498
3 days and more than 2 days	12	3,413	..	3,413	8,220	32,978
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	7	95	..	95	304	1,216
1 week and less than 2 weeks	2	3,866	..	3,866	26,955	107,820
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 weeks and over	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	*308*	*179,103*	..	*179,103*	*167,820*	*672,098*
OTHER INDUSTRIES.						
1 day and less	235	273,359	5,126	278,485	159,039	573,968
2 days and more than 1 day	86	40,968	1,935	42,903	61,621	233,179
3 days and more than 2 days	58	13,913	1,499	15,412	36,558	133,712
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	46	8,160	130	8,290	30,307	109,979
1 week and less than 2 weeks	49	7,269	1,493	8,762	56,966	228,454
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	29	5,495	1,038	6,533	79,930	422,281
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	4	541	..	541	21,816	87,004
8 weeks and over	1	50	..	50	3,277	13,038
Total	*508*	*349,755*	*11,221*	*360,976*	*449,514*	*1,801,615*
ALL INDUSTRIES.						
1 day and less	681	451,866	5,126	456,992	284,293	1,088,863
2 days and more than 1 day	201	81,513	1,935	83,448	120,889	470,865
3 days and more than 2 days	93	26,453	1,499	27,952	69,048	270,320
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	72	13,631	135	13,766	49,727	189,174
1 week and less than 2 weeks	63	12,385	1,493	13,878	91,962	368,591
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	29	5,495	1,038	6,533	79,930	422,281
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	5	660	..	660	25,981	103,664
8 weeks and over	1	50	..	50	3,277	13,038
Total	**1,145**	**592,053**	**11,226**	**603,279**	**725,107**	**2,926,796**

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (*b*) One week equals five working days. (*c*) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

(iii) *Summary, 1956 to 1960.* The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes in Australia for the years 1956 to 1960 according to limits of duration:—

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): AUSTRALIA.

Duration (*b*)	Year.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£)
			Directly.	Indirectly (*c*)	Total.		
1 day and less	1956	778	293,244	2,823	296,067	239,142	829,035
	1957	671	239,700	2,261	241,961	186,126	675,566
	1958	599	186,505	829	187,334	121,894	432,134
	1959	511	158,219	1,413	159,632	107,572	403,853
	1960	681	451,866	5,126	456,992	284,293	1,088,863
2 days and more than 1 day ..	1956	208	42,610	832	43,442	73,004	246,346
	1957	168	28,928	924	29,852	51,595	180,311
	1958	163	47,141	2,990	50,131	73,564	265,855
	1959	157	37,126	3,879	41,005	62,088	226,130
	1960	201	81,513	1,935	83,448	120,889	470,865
3 days and more than 2 days ..	1956	72	8,749	3,768	12,517	30,197	99,208
	1957	95	15,816	142	15,958	40,825	152,769
	1958	67	9,302	159	9,461	25,428	86,554
	1959	65	14,787	669	15,456	39,979	164,626
	1960	93	26,453	1,499	27,952	69,048	270,320
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	1956	64	12,095	465	12,560	50,269	175,032
	1957	54	8,698	3,756	12,454	40,882	149,582
	1958	52	12,083	698	12,781	44,851	160,515
	1959	45	6,945	342	7,287	26,467	96,499
	1960	72	13,631	135	13,766	49,727	189,174
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	1956	108	20,377	3,008	23,385	134,678	490,327
	1957	65	9,747	1,842	11,589	60,831	247,756
	1958	67	12,604	1,394	13,998	84,626	311,563
	1959	62	9,482	1,242	10,724	65,092	243,176
	1960	63	12,385	1,493	13,878	91,962	368,591
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks..	1956	39	34,513	837	35,350	394,049	1,371,948
	1957	26	5,945	1,030	6,975	41,095	151,607
	1958	28	6,849	1,111	7,960	60,237	227,449
	1959	18	1,810	440	2,250	25,252	106,166
	1960	29	5,495	1,038	6,533	79,930	422,281
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks..	1956	30	2,231	326	2,557	60,317	212,269
	1957	20	15,825	1,093	16,918	121,960	446,633
	1958	9	1,053	95	1,148	27,700	101,305
	1959	10	612	17	629	14,939	66,770
	1960	5	660	..	660	25,981	103,664
8 weeks and over	1956	7	771	1,334	2,105	139,727	542,896
	1957	4	1,336	..	1,336	86,899	304,398
	1958	2	36	..	36	1,590	5,228
	1959	1	488	..	488	23,650	70,000
	1960	1	50	..	50	3,277	13,038
Total	1956	1,306	414,590	13,393	427,983	1,121,383	3,967,061
	1957	1,103	325,995	11,048	337,043	630,213	2,308,622
	1958	987	275,573	7,276	282,849	439,890	1,590,603
	1959	869	229,469	8,002	237,471	365,039	1,377,220
	1960	1,145	592,053	11,226	603,279	725,107	2,926,796

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (*b*) One week equals five working days. (*c*) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

5. **Causes.**—(i) *Classification.*—Causes of industrial disputes are grouped under four main headings:—(*a*) Wages, Hours and Leave; (*b*) Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy; (*c*) Trade Unionism; (*d*) Other Causes. The first group is restricted to disputes involving general principles relating to wages, hours and leave; minor questions regarding claims to pay or leave by individual employees are included under managerial policy. The second group comprises disputes regarding physical working conditions and general questions of managerial policy, which term covers disciplinary action, the promotion of employees, the employment of particular individuals, personal disagreements between workers and supervisory staff and disputes

arising from the computation of wages, leave, etc., in individual cases. The third group includes stoppages over employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes, disputes over recognition of union activities, and sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry. The last group comprises disputes by way of protest against situations not arising from the usual relationship of employer and employee, e.g., political matters, and cases (occurring mainly in the coal mining industry) where the cause of the stoppage is not officially made known to the management.

(ii) *Industrial Groups.*—The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes for 1960 classified according to cause in the three industrial groups, coal mining, stevedoring and other industries. This dissection has been made because the pattern of disputes in coal mining and stevedoring differs significantly from that in other industries.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): AUSTRALIA, 1960.

Cause of Dispute.	Coal Mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries.	All Industries.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.				
Wages, Hours and Leave	22	3	188	213
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	178	216	254	648
Trade Unionism	47	38	42	127
Other	82	51	24	157
Total	**329**	**308**	**508**	**1,145**
WORKERS INVOLVED.(*b*)				
Wages, Hours and Leave	4,540	7,546	216,609	228,695
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	26,351	74,358	53,692	154,401
Trade Unionism	8,523	20,590	14,208	43,321
Other	23,786	76,609	76,467	176,862
Total	**63,200**	**179,103**	**360,976**	**603,279**
WORKING DAYS LOST.				
Wages, Hours and Leave	5,064	8,834	241,028	254,926
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	56,678	69,600	151,477	277,755
Trade Unionism	13,590	37,962	13,065	64,617
Other	32,441	51,424	43,944	127,809
Total	**107,773**	**167,820**	**449,514**	**725,107**

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (*b*) Includes workers indirectly involved. *See* note (*c*) to table on page 152.

(iii) *Summary, 1956 to 1960.*—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years 1956 to 1960.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): AUSTRALIA.

Cause of Dispute.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.					
Wages, Hours and Leave ..	107	75	73	105	213
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	792	674	630	556	648
Trade Unionism	106	70	80	86	127
Other	301	284	204	122	157
Total	**1,306**	**1,103**	**987**	**869**	**1,145**

For footnote *see* next page.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): AUSTRALIA—*continued*,

Cause of Dispute.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
WORKERS INVOLVED.(*b*)					
Wages, Hours and Leave ..	130,526	62,708	15,861	74,327	228,695
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	149,208	151,863	158,729	108,839	154,401
Trade Unionism	19,816	13,612	16,432	21,564	43,321
Other	128,433	108,860	91,827	32,741	176,862
Total	**427,983**	**337,043**	**282,849**	**237,471**	**603,279**
WORKING DAYS LOST.					
Wages, Hours and Leave ..	667,964	181,839	56,214	118,010	254,926
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	295,633	321,422	279,253	185,282	277,755
Trade Unionism	40,844	19,460	23,139	28,826	64,617
Other	116,942	107,492	81,284	32,921	127,809
Total	**1,121,383**	**630,213**	**439,890**	**365,039**	**725,107**

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (*b*) Includes workers indirectly involved. *See* note (*c*) to table on page 152.

6. **Methods of Settlement.**—(i) *General.*—Because the pattern of disputes in coal mining and stevedoring differs significantly from that in other industries, methods of settlement in these industries are analysed separately.

The classification of methods of settlement is as follows:—

(1) Negotiation.—By private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Commonwealth industrial legislation.

(2) Mediation.—By the arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Commonwealth industrial legislation.

(3) State Legislation—

(*a*) Under State Conciliation and Arbitration or Wages Board Legislation.—By intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or Wages Board legislation, or by reference to such authorities or by compulsory or voluntary conference.

(*b*) Under Other State Legislation.—By intervention, assistance or advice of State Government officials or inspectors.

(4) Commonwealth and Joint Commonwealth-State Legislation—

(*a*) By compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or by reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts.

(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
(ii) Coal Industry Acts.
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act.
(iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and Public Service Arbitration Act).

(*b*) By intervention, assistance or advice of Commonwealth Government officials or inspectors.

(5) By filling the places of workers on strike or locked out.
(6) By closing down the establishment permanently.
(7) By resumption without negotiation.
(8) By other methods.

As the tables refer only to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of 10 man-days or more, they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Commonwealth legislation.

(ii) *Industrial Groups.*—In the following table particulars of industrial disputes for 1960 classified according to method of settlement are shown separately for coal mining, stevedoring and other industries.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): AUSTRALIA, 1960.

Method of Settlement.	Coal Mining.	Steve-doring.	Other Industries.	All Industries.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.				
1. By private negotiation	51	8	117	176
3. State legislation—				
(*a*) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	1	..	93	94
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth–State legislation—				
(*a*) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	..	75	75
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	27	..	..	27
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	22	..	22
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	2	2
(*b*) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	..	124	..	124
7. By resumption without negotiation	250	154	221	625
Total	**329**	**308**	**508**	**1,145**
WORKERS INVOLVED.(*b*)				
1. By private negotiation	3,929	2,024	20,359	26,312
3. State legislation—				
(*a*) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	40	..	23,955	23,995
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth–State legislation—				
(*a*) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	..	14,606	14,606
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	3,100	..	..	3,100
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	6,398	..	6,398
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	64	64
(*b*) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	..	23,038	..	23,038
7. By resumption without negotiation	56,131	147,643	301,992	505,766
Total	**63,200**	**179,103**	**360,976**	**603,279**
WORKING DAYS LOST.				
1. By private negotiation	6,437	657	55,410	62,504
3. State legislation—				
(*a*) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	80	..	115,416	115,496
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth–State legislation—				
(*a*) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	..	57,075	57,075
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	7,870	..	..	7,870
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	28,327	..	28,327
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	360	360
(*b*) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	..	30,738	..	30,738
7. By resumption without negotiation	93,386	108,098	221,253	422,737
Total	**107,773**	**167,820**	**449,514**	**725,107**

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (*b*) Includes workers indirectly involved. *See* note (*c*) to table on page 152.

(iii) *Summary, 1956 to 1960.* Information for Australia for the years specified is given in the following table:—

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : AUSTRALIA.(a)

Method of Settlement.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.					
1. By private negotiation	239	179	205	192	176
2. By mediation not based on legislation	6	9	6	2	..
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	74	62	55	79	94
(b) By reference to State Government officials	6	1	4	1	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	24	42	66	57	75
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	56	28	35	22	27
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	6	5	4	3	22
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	2
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	38	44	71	74	124
5. By filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	2	..	..	..	..
7. By resumption without negotiation	853	724	541	437	625
8. By other methods	..	9	..	..	..
Total	**1,304**	**1,103**	**987**	**867**	**1,145**
WORKERS INVOLVED.(b)					
1. By private negotiation	27,589	30,464	32,053	32,836	26,312
2. By mediation not based on legislation	566	1,162	4,208	418	..
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	16,191	12,188	9,584	18,784	23,995
(b) By reference to State Government officials	3,589	33	2,771	25	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	2,700	6,021	9,147	7,913	14,606
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	7,808	2,800	7,465	2,301	3,100
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	985	6,133	4,460	158	6,398
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	64
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	8,672	7,124	5,472	9,528	23,038
5. By filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	116	..	..	..	..
7. By resumption without negotiation	359,536	269,777	207,689	165,324	505,766
8. By other methods	..	1,341	..	..	..
Total	**427,752**	**337,043**	**282,849**	**237,287**	**603,279**
WORKING DAYS LOST.					
1. By private negotiation	156,951	155,441	89,363	75,679	62,504
2. By mediation not based on legislation	979	13,180	10,399	962	..
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	54,110	46,922	36,983	59,975	115,496
(b) By reference to State Government officials	12,509	268	4,356	125	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	22,048	39,970	44,382	58,738	57,075
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	29,271	10,202	21,031	10,166	7,870
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	2,216	41,862	23,693	226	28,327
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	360
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	10,000	5,578	4,846	11,624	30,738
5. By filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	364	..	..	..	..
7. By resumption without negotiation	831,356	314,730	204,837	146,060	422,737
8. By other methods	..	2,060	..	..	..
Total	**1,119,804**	**630,213**	**439,890**	**363,555**	**725,107**

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. Differences between the total figures of this table and the corresponding totals of other tables in this section are due to disputes which were incomplete at the end of the year. (b) Includes workers indirectly involved. *See* note (c) to table on page 152.

§ 6. Industrial Accidents.

Except in the case of mining accidents, lack of uniformity of definition and coverage from State to State seriously impaired the usefulness of statistics of industrial accidents published in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 39. Only statistics of mining accidents are now published. Information regarding these is obtained from the Departments of Mines in the several States. In the following table mining accidents are classified according to industry. Corresponding particulars for 1959 and earlier years will be found in the bulletin *Primary Industries, Part II.—Non-Rural Industries and Value of Production*. The classification of mining accidents according to location and cause, which appeared in previous issues of the Labour Report, has been discontinued.

MINING ACCIDENTS: INDUSTRY, 1960.

Industry.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	Aust.
PERSONS KILLED.								
Metal Mining—								
Gold Mining	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	8
Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Copper-Gold Mining	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
Tin Mining	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mineral Sands Mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Metal Mining	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total	*2*	..	*2*	*1*	*10*	*1*	..	*16*
Fuel Mining—								
Black Coal Mining	14	..	1	..	1	..	..	16
Brown Coal Mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	*14*	..	*1*	..	*1*	..	..	*16*
Non-metal (excluding Fuel) Mining	..	(*a*) 3	..	..	1	..	..	4
Total, All Mining	16	(*a*) 3	3	1	12	1	..	36
PERSONS INJURED.								
Metal Mining—								
Gold Mining	..	4	..	..	403	..	2	409
Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining	216	..	66	..	..	37	..	319
Copper-Gold Mining	..	..	39	..	37	18	8	102
Tin Mining	2	..	4	..	..	22	..	28
Mineral Sands Mining	18	..	5	..	..	..	..	23
Other Metal Mining	..	..	(*b*) 59	4	17	1	10	91
Total	*236*	*4*	(*b*) *173*	*4*	*457*	*78*	*20*	*972*
Fuel Mining—								
Black Coal Mining	69	9	226	6	146	7	..	463
Brown Coal Mining	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	74
Total	*69*	*83*	*226*	*6*	*146*	*7*	..	*537*
Non-metal (excluding Fuel) Mining	11	(*a*) 2	..	5	5	5	..	28
Total, All Mining	316	(*a*) 89	(*b*) 399	15	608	90	20	1,537

(*a*) Excludes accidents in salt mining. (*b*) Includes accidents in smelting plants which cannot be separated from accidents in mines.

§ 7. Workers' Compensation Legislation.

In the following pages is a summary of the principal provisions of Workers' Compensation Acts and Ordinances in force in Australia as at 31st December, 1960.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Act or Ordinance.	Judicial Administration.
New South Wales	Workers' Compensation Act, 1926–1960	Workers' Compensation Commission (Judges, District Court status). In practice, Judge sits alone; four Courts sit at one time.
Victoria.. ..	Workers' Compensation Act 1958 ..	County Court Judge (sitting with workers' and employers' representatives as Workers' Compensation Board).
Queensland ..	Workers' Compensation Acts, 1916 to 1960.	General Manager (no legal qualifications required by Statute).
South Australia ..	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1932–1960.	Special Magistrates.
Western Australia	Workers' Compensation Act, 1912–1960.	Workers' Compensation Board of three members; Chairman, a legal practitioner, and a nominee of (*a*) employers' organization and (*b*) employees' organization.
Tasmania ..	Workers' Compensation Act 1927–1957.	Supreme Court Judges (sitting alone).
Commonwealth of Australia	Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act 1930–1959.	One Commissioner (Secretary to the Treasury), with power of delegation.
Northern Territory	Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1949–1959.	Matters in dispute may by consent of each party be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbitrator, or they may be settled by a Local Court of full jurisdiction.
	Wards' Employment Ordinance 1953–1959.	Local Court of full jurisdiction.
Australian Capital Territory.	Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1951–1959.	Matters in dispute may by consent of each party be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbitrator. Questions of law may be referred to the Court of Petty Sessions.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1960).

Appeals.	Maximum Wages of "Workers" Compensated.	Waiting Period.	Medical, Surgical and Hospital Expenses.
On the question of law or the admission or rejection of any evidence, to Supreme Court, High Court and Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil ..	£500 medical and surgical; £500 hospital; £250 ambulance; unless Commission directs that employer shall be liable for a further specified sum.
On question of law upon case stated for opinion of Full Court of the Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council.	£2,000 per annum, excluding overtime.	Nil ..	Unlimited medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance service and costs of burial.
Any person claiming compensation who objects to the ruling thereon of the State Government Insurance Office may require the matter to be heard and determined by an Industrial Magistrate. Either party to the proceedings may appeal from his decision. Such appeal shall be made to the Full Bench of the Industrial Court. Unless the Court orders that additional evidence shall be taken, the appeal which shall be by way of rehearing shall be heard and determined upon the evidence and proceedings before the Industrial Magistrate concerned.	Unlimited.	1 day for compensation.	£100 hospital; £100 medical; in death where no dependants, medical expenses and burial, maximum £100.
Questions of law and fact to Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council.	£2,340 per annum (£45 per week) (overtime allowances excluded).	Nil ..	The expenses incurred by the workman for such medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance services as are reasonably necessary as a result of his injury. Where no dependants burial expenses up to £70.
Jurisdiction exclusive; decisions final on facts. Board may state a case for Full Court of Supreme Court on matters of law.	Unlimited.	Nil ..	£150 medical; £250 hospital; £59 15s. funeral in the case of males; and £150 medical; £250 hospital; £59 14s. 11d. funeral in the case of females.
To Full Court by way of rehearing, High Court, Privy Council.	£40 per week.	Nil ..	£1,000.
Rehearing by local, County or District Court, then appeal on questions of law to High Court, Privy Council.	Unlimited. Application only to Commonwealth Government employees, and of such Commonwealth authorities as are prescribed.	Nil ..	£350 medical, surgical or hospital, or over in exceptional circumstances if Commissioner considers circumstances warrant. £60 funeral expenses.
An appeal to the Supreme Court may be made from the decision of a committee or an arbitrator or of a Local Court.	£2,000 per annum, exclusive of payments for overtime, bonuses and special allowances.	Nil ..	Not exceeding £200 for medical, surgical or hospital treatment or ambulance service, except in special circumstances. This is additional to other compensation.
An appeal to the Supreme Court or High Court may be made from the decision of a Local Court according to how the Local Court is constituted.	Unlimited.	Nil ..	As above.
An appeal to the Supreme Court may be made from the decision of a committee or an arbitrator or of the Court of Petty Sessions.	£2,000 per annum, excluding overtime, bonuses and special allowances.	Nil ..	Not exceeding £350 unless exceptional circumstances warrant payment of larger sum.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Workers' Compensation Payments	
	Basic Weekly Payment.	Maximum Weekly Payment.
New South Wales..	75 per cent. of average weekly earnings (a.w.e.).	£10 10s. with no dependants; with dependants, a.w.e.
Victoria	.. .. ..	*Adult* £8 16s. with no dependants (with dependants £12 16s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower). *Minor* £6 8s. without dependants (with dependants £11 4s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower).
Queensland ..	75 per cent. of a.w.e. ..	£11 7s. adjustable according to movements of basic wage (with dependants, a.w.e.).
South Australia ..	75 per cent. of a.w.e. ..	Married man with dependent wife or child under 16 years, £14 5s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower. Any other workman, £9 15s.
Western Australia..	.. .. ..	Adult male on or above basic wage, £10 11s. with no dependants. (With dependants, £14 16s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower.) Adult female on or above female basic wage, £7 4s. with no dependants. (With dependants, £10 15s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower.) Male or female below basic wage, such sum as bears to £10 11s. or £7 4s. respectively, the ratio which his or her a.w.e. bear to the basic wage at the date of accident (with no dependants). (With dependants the maximum is the a.w.e.)
Tasmania ..	.. .. ..	*Adult* where a.w.e. less than £15—85 per cent. of a.w.e. In any other case—75 per cent. of a.w.e. or £12 15s., whichever is greater. *Minor* £9 or 75 per cent. of a.w.e., whichever is lower, plus dependants' allowances, but total weekly payment not to exceed £12 15s.
Commonwealth of Australia	.. .. ..	£10 (£7 5s. if a minor not receiving adult rate of pay) plus allowances for dependants; or a sum equal to the pay of the employee at the time of the injury or of the rate of pay of an employee of the same class as subsequently varied by competent authority or following upon a variation in the cost of living; whichever is the less. In all cases plus the cost of medical treatment.
Northern Territory	.. .. ..	£8 15s. during period of incapacity.
	.. .. ..	7s. 6d., plus cost of specified food ration.
Australian Capital Territory	.. .. ..	Same as Commonwealth of Australia (above).

NOTE.—a.w.e. = average weekly earnings.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1960)—*continued.*

in case of Total Disablement.

Minimum Weekly Payment.	Weekly Payments in respect of Dependants.	Total Liability.
Adult male, £7. Adults whose a.w.e. are less than £9 5s., 100 per cent. of a.w.e. but not exceeding £7. Minors whose a.w.e. are less than £6 10s , 100 per cent. of a.w.e. but not exceeding £4 17s. 6d.	£3 for wife or adult dependant, plus £1 5s. per child (including children to whom worker stands *in loco parentis*), subject to prescribed maximum.	Unlimited.
Same as for maximum.	£2 8s. for wife or relative caring for his children if wife or relative is wholly or mainly dependent upon him, plus 16s. per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum.	£2,800 except in cases of (*a*) permanent and total disablement, or (*b*) permanent and partial disablement of major degree.
£4, or 100 per cent. of a.w.e. Not less than £3 10s. in the case of Commonwealth Age and Invalid Pensioners.	£2 10s. per week for wife, 15s. per week each child and stepchild under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum.	£3,300.
£5, except for workman under 21 with no dependants whose a.w.e. are less than £5, where minimum payment is a.w.e.	£3 5s. for dependent wife and £1 5s. each child under 16 years of age	£3,000.
£4 16s., or 100 per cent. of a.w.e., whichever is lower.	£2 15s. for dependent wife, £1 3s. each dependent child or dependent stepchild under 16 years of age.	(*a*) where permanent total incapacity results, £3,018. (*b*) other than (*a*), £2,867.
Same as for maximum	£2 10s. for wife or any relative standing *in loco parentis* to the children of the worker, £1 4s. 6d. per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum.	£7,500.
Same as for maximum ..	£2 10s. for (*a*) dependent wife; or (*b*) female over 16 years, who is wholly or mainly dependent on the employee and who at the date of injury was a member of the employee's family or was caring for a child under sixteen years who is mainly dependent on the employee; plus £1 2s. 6d. per dependent child, subject to maximum of weekly pay at date of injury.	£3,000 except in respect of total and permanent incapacity, when liability unlimited.
Same as for maximum ..	£2 5s. for wife or dependent female over 16 years in special circumstances. £1 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.	£2,350, excluding cost of medical, surgical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. This does not limit compensation in case of death or total and permanent incapacity.
Same as for maximum.	5s. plus cost of specified food ration for wife. 2s. 6d. for one dependent child under 16 years of age plus cost of specified food ration.	£1,058, excluding cost of medical, surgical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. This does not limit compensation in case of death or total and permanent incapacity.
Same as for maximum.	£2 10s. for wife or a female (over 16 years of age) wholly or mainly dependent on the workman, who is a member of his family or caring for a child under 16 years of age wholly or mainly dependent on the workman, plus £1 2s. 6d. for each child under 16 years of age who is wholly or mainly dependent upon the workman.	Unlimited where the injury results in total and permanent incapacity, otherwise £3,000 plus cost of medical treatment.

NOTE.—a.w.e. = average weekly earnings.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Death Payments.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Provision for Additional Dependent Children.
New South Wales	£4,300. Deduction of lump sum or weekly payments made before death from death benefit is not permitted. Maximum funeral expenses when workman leaves no dependants are £60.	.. .. ..	£2 3s. per week additional for each dependent child under 16 years of age until death or age 16, whichever is the earlier.
Victoria ..	£2,240, plus £80 for each dependent child (excluding payments for total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death).	.. .. ..	£80 for each dependent child.
Queensland ..	£3,000, plus £100 for each child and stepchild under 16 years of age (total dependants); in case of minors dependency is presumed and minimum of £200 is payable to parents of deceased worker.	£3,000 total dependants; £250 partial dependants; £200 death of worker under 21 years of age.	£100 for each child or stepchild.
South Australia	Four years' earnings, maximum £2,750, plus £90 for each dependent child, plus burial expenses not exceeding £80 (excluding weekly payments for partial or total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death).	£900, plus £90 for each dependent child.	£90 for each dependent child.
Western Australia	£3,293, plus £90 for each dependent child under 16 years of age not being an ex-nuptial child.	£957 for a wholly dependent widow, mother, child or stepchild under 16 years of age only, plus £90 for each dependent child.	£90 for each dependent child or stepchild under 16 years of age not being an ex-nuptial child.
Tasmania ..	£4,000, plus £100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.	.. .. ..	£100 for each dependent child.
Commonwealth of Australia	£3,000	Proportionate payment for partial dependency.	£100 additional for each totally or mainly dependent child under 16 years of age.
Northern Territory	£2,350, plus £100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age, plus up to £60 funeral expenses.	.. .. ..	£100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
	£1,058, plus £45 for each dependent child under 16 years of age, plus up to £27 funeral expenses.	.. .. ..	£45 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
Australian Capital Territory	£3,000, plus £100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age, plus the cost of medical treatment. Any amount, by way of weekly payments, paid or payable before the death of the workman in respect of his total or partial incapacity for work shall be disregarded.	Same as for maximum.	£100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1960)—*continued.*

Provisions for Lump Sum Payment for Scheduled Injuries.	Special Provisions regarding Compensation for Aged and Injured Workers.	Insurance.
Yes. Two or more such sums may be claimed in respect of the same accident without any limit on total amount so payable. No deduction in respect of weekly payments is permitted.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes (excluding payments made on account of period of illness resulting from injury).	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes.	No, except provision for minimum disablement payments.	Compulsory with Queensland State Government Insurance Office.
Yes.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
es.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes.	No.	.. .. ..
Yes. This is in addition to previous weekly payments.	No.	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Administrator) and competitive.
Yes. This is in addition to previous weekly payments.	No.	.. .. ..
Yes. Such payment is not subject to deduction in respect of any amount previously paid by way of a weekly payment.	No.	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Minister) and competitive.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Government Insurance Office.	Compensation payable in respect of injuries received whilst travelling to or from work.
New South Wales	Yes, competitive.	Same as for injury arising out of or in course of employment.
Victoria.. ..	Yes, competitive.	Yes.
Queensland ..	Yes, monopoly.	As for other injuries.
South Australia ..	No, except for employees of South Australian Government	Only if being conveyed by employer's transport or travelling to a trade, technical or other school for training.
Western Australia	Yes. Competitive, except in mining operations.	Only if travelling between employer's establishment and any trade, technical or other training school during ordinary working hours.
Tasmania ..	Yes, competitive.	Yes, if travelling to a trade, technical or other training school. Cover is also provided while a worker is travelling between his place of residence and his place of employment, provided he is travelling in a vehicle belonging to, hired by or used under contract with his employer for the conveyance of workers to and from their places of employment.
Commonwealth of Australia	No.	Yes, but liability restricted to travel to or from employment as distinct from place of employment.
Northern Territory	No.	Yes.
	No.	Yes.
Australian Capital Territory	No.	Yes.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1960)—*continued.*

Dusts.			
Silicosis.		Other Dusts.	
Maximum Weekly Payments.	Total Liability.	Maximum Weekly Payments.	Total Liability.
Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries.	Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
£7.	Compensation is payable to a sufferer during his lifetime. On death weekly payments to widow continue until total of £3,000 paid. Minimum aggregate payment to widow, £300; maximum weekly payment to widow, £5.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Scheme. As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
Workers' (Occupational Diseases) Relief Fund Act 1954. Unmarried, £10; married, £12 10s.; each child under 16 years, £1 4s. 6d.	£4,000.	As for silicosis.	£4,000.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuri
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.

CHAPTER V.—LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

§ 1. Labour Organizations in Australia.

1. **General.**—The figures shown in this section are prepared from a special collection of membership of labour organizations at 31st December each year. The affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. The Bureau is indebted to the secretaries of trade unions for their co-operation in supplying information.

This issue contains a comparison of the results of the annual collections for the years 1956 to 1960. Particulars for earlier years will be found in previous issues of the Labour Report.

2. **Organizations Registered under the (Commonwealth) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.**—Under Part VIII. of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1960, any association of employers in any industry who have, or any employer who has, employed, on an average taken per month, not less than 100 employees during the six months preceding application for registration, and any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry, may be registered. However, under the Public Service Arbitration Act an Association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organization, provided that its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service. Such organizations are included in the figures shown below. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. Registration under Commonwealth legislation began in 1906. At the end of 1960 the number of employers' organizations registered under the provisions of the Act was 63. The number of unions registered at the end of 1960 was 154, with membership of 1,558,236, representing 81 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

3. **Particulars regarding Trade Unions.**—(i) *Types.*—The trade unions in Australia are very diverse in character, and range from the small independent association to the large interstate organization, which, in its turn, may be a branch of an international body. Broadly speaking, there are four distinct classes of labour organizations:—(*a*) the local independent; (*b*) the State; (*c*) the interstate; and (*d*) the Australasian or international. The schemes of organization of interstate or federated unions vary greatly in character. In some unions the State organizations are bound together under a system of unification with centralized control, while in others the State units are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond being loose and existing only for one or two specified purposes.

(ii) *Number and Membership.*—(*a*) *States.*—The following table gives particulars of the number of separate unions and the number of members at the end of the years 1956 to 1960:—

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
				NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS.					
1956.. ..	237	162	135	140	157	101	23	33	(*a*) 375
1957.. ..	235	162	133	137	156	98	21	33	373
1958.. ..	231	161	131	136	156	98	20	30	370
1959.. ..	234	159	129	135	154	97	23	29	369
1960.. ..	231	157	133	136	155	101	25	31	363

For footnotes *see* next page.

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP—*continued.*

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF MEMBERS.									
1956.. ..	736,152	441,286	314,782	147,728	110,447	52,708	2,352	5,953	1,811,408
1957.. ..	737,358	443,040	310,821	144,914	114,095	51,951	2,408	5,567	1,810,154
1958.. ..	731,375	444,150	313,744	147,029	114,494	51,508	2,433	6,485	1,811,218
1959.. ..	741,610	461,314	322,150	147,093	114,497	54,136	2,552	7,375	1,850,727
1960.. ..	768,458	479,244	327,416	153,468	115,941	56,006	3,091	8,768	1,912,392
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.(*b*)									
1956.. ..	0.6	—1.1	3.0	0.9	—1.4	2.5	—3.6	2.7	0.5
1957.. ..	0.2	0.4	—1.3	—1.9	3.3	—1.4	2.4	—6.5	—0.1
1958.. ..	—0.8	0.3	0.9	1.5	0.3	—0.9	1.0	16.5	0.1
1959.. ..	1.4	3.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	5.1	4.9	13.7	2.2
1960.. ..	3.6	3.9	1.6	4.3	1.3	3.5	21.1	18.9	3.3

(*a*) Without interstate duplication. (*See* letterpress below.) (*b*) On preceding year.
NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

In the table above, under the heading " Number of Separate Unions ", a union with members in a State is counted as one union within that State. The figures by States do not add to the Australian total (shown in the last column) because a union represented in more than one State is included in the figure for each State in which it is represented, but is counted only once in the Australian total.

(*b*) *Industrial Groups.*—The following table shows the number and membership of trade unions in Australia in industrial groups at the end of the years 1956 to 1960.

TRADE UNIONS: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA.

Industrial Group.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS.(*a*)					
Agriculture, Grazing, etc.	3	3	3	3	3
Mining and Quarrying	13	12	12	12	12
Manufacturing—					
Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	15	15	15	15	14
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear ..	7	7	7	7	7
Food, Drink and Tobacco	35	35	34	34	34
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc.	6	6	7	7	7
Paper, Printing, etc.	6	6	6	6	6
Other Manufacturing	38	38	36	34	32
Total Manufacturing	*107*	*107*	*105*	*103*	*100*
Building and Construction	29	30	30	29	28
Railway and Tramway Services	25	25	25	25	25
Road and Air Transport	10	11	10	10	10
Shipping and Stevedoring	14	14	14	14	14
Banking, Insurance and Clerical ..	20	18	19	20	20
Wholesale and Retail Trade	12	12	12	12	11
Public Authority (n.e.i.)(*b*)	73	76	76	75	75
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	24	23	23	25	25
Other Industries(*c*)	45	42	41	41	40
Total	**375**	**373**	**370**	**369**	**363**

For footnotes *see* next page.

TRADE UNIONS: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Industrial Group.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.				
Agriculture, Grazing, etc.	64,717	62,028	61,120	62,681	63,459
Mining and Quarrying	47,081	42,221	38,332	40,795	37,724
Manufacturing—					
Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	267,141	270,798	275,273	280,848	292,355
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	105,064	101,967	96,239	99,381	103,848
Food, Drink and Tobacco	105,230	107,999	110,563	116,727	119,813
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. ..	46,081	45,460	42,631	46,544	43,945
Paper, Printing, etc.	42,464	43,312	45,455	48,226	51,763
Other Manufacturing	83,537	86,115	86,816	88,929	92,571
Total Manufacturing	*649,517*	*655,651*	*656,977*	*680,655*	*704,295*
Building and Construction	145,448	135,541	132,492	137,231	137,825
Railway and Tramway Services ..	145,791	141,566	137,438	136,444	139,050
Road and Air Transport	60,293	59,985	62,104	55,305	56,003
Shipping and Stevedoring	39,328	38,162	38,131	36,624	36,108
Banking, Insurance and Clerical ..	110,734	112,722	110,747	109,040	112,819
Wholesale and Retail Trade	72,635	73,238	74,736	77,839	81,719
Public Authority (n.e.i.)(*b*)	295,728	303,940	309,293	318,618	331,166
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	62,535	63,936	64,171	64,926	69,571
Other Industries(*c*)	117,601	121,164	125,677	130,569	142,653
Total	**1,811,408**	**1,810,154**	**1,811,218**	**1,850,727**	**1,912,392**

(*a*) Without interstate duplication. *See* above. (*b*) Includes Communication and Municipal, etc.
(*c*) Includes Community and Business Services.

(iii) *Number of Members and Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners.*—(*a*) *General.*—The following tables show the estimated percentages of wage and salary earners in employment who are members of trade unions. As current estimates of wage and salary earners in employment do not include employees engaged in rural industry or females in private domestic service, the percentages have been calculated on figures obtained by adding to the end of year estimates the numbers of employees in rural industry and female private domestic service recorded at the Census of 30th June, 1954. For this reason and also because the membership of trade unions includes some persons not in employment, the percentages shown in the tables must be regarded as approximations.

(*b*) *States.*—The table below shows, for each State and the Northern Territory, the number of males, females and persons who were members of trade unions at 31st December, 1960 and the estimated percentages as described above. In interpreting these, it should be noted that certain employees such as those in professional occupations may not be eligible for membership of a specified union, while others may not reside in a locality covered by a union devoted to their particular trade or occupation. The percentages are not directly comparable with those published in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 44.

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, 31st DECEMBER, 1960.

State.	Number of Members.			Proportion of Total Wage and Salary Earners. (Per cent.)		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons
New South Wales *a*	622,613	154,613	777,226	67	42	60
Victoria ..	381,147	98,097	479,244	58	35	51
Queensland ..	254,675	72,741	327,416	78	66	75
South Australia ..	130,224	23,244	153,468	62	31	54
Western Australia	96,723	19,218	115,941	62	36	55
Tasmania ..	46,232	9,774	56,006	61	39	55
Northern Territory	2,809	282	3,091	40	16	36
Australia ..	**1,534,423**	**377,969**	**1,912,392**	**65**	**41**	**58**

(*a*) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

(c) *Australia.*—Similar particulars for Australia as at the end of each of the years 1956 to 1960 are given in the following table.

TRADE UNIONS : NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Number of Members.			Proportion of Total Wage and Salary Earners. (Per cent.)		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1956	1,470,606	340,802	1,811,408	66	42	59
1957	1,463,985	346,169	1,810,154	65	42	59
1958	1,465,682	345,536	1,811,218	65	41	58
1959	1,494,669	356,058	1,850,727	65	41	58
1960	1,534,423	377,969	1,912,392	65	41	58

(iv) *Classification according to Number of Members.*—The following table shows the number and membership of all trade unions in Australia at the end of each of the years 1956 to 1960, classified according to size. In this table interstate unions are counted once only.

TRADE UNIONS: CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF MEMBERS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Under 2,000.	2,000 and under 5,000.	5,000 and under 10,000.	10,000 and under 20,000.	20,000 and under 30,000.	30,000 and under 40,000.	40,000 and under 50,000.	50,000 and over.	Total.
				NUMBER OF UNIONS.					
1956 ..	266	42	22	16	10	10	3	6	375
1957	261	42	27	14	10	10	3	6	373
1958 ..	260	42	24	16	10	7	5	6	370
1959 ..	258	40	26	17	8	9	7	4	369
1960 ..	253	39	25	18	8	4	11	5	363
				NUMBER OF MEMBERS.					
1956 ..	132,698	126,736	153,548	211,937	235,043	350,672	136,062	464,712	1,811,408
1957 ..	128,554	122,311	194,132	186,720	232,801	358,095	131,744	455,797	1,810,154
1958 ..	130,333	130,933	178,003	217,500	242,497	248,913	215,745	447,294	1,811,218
1959 ..	126,870	122,103	185,286	235,375	190,030	324,364	319,209	347,490	1,850,727
1960 ..	129,029	122,002	182,763	254,615	188,800	135,458	491,080	408,645	1,912,392
				PROPORTION OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP. (PER CENT.)					
1956 ..	7.3	7.0	8.5	11.7	13.0	19.4	7.5	25.6	100.0
1957 ..	7.1	6.8	10.7	10.3	12.8	19.8	7.3	25.2	100.0
1958 ..	7.2	7.2	9.8	12.0	13.4	13.8	11.9	24.7	100.0
1959 ..	6.9	6.6	10.0	12.7	10.3	17.5	17.2	18.8	100.0
1960 ..	6.7	6.4	9.5	13.3	9.9	7.1	25.7	21.4	100.0

(v) *Interstate or Federated Trade Unions.*—The following table gives particulars regarding the number and membership of interstate or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures include interstate unions registered under the (Commonwealth) Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1960, as well as federated unions which are not so registered:—

INTERSTATE OR FEDERATED TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP.(*a*)

Year.	Unions Operating in—					Total.
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.	
	NUMBER OF UNIONS.					
1956	14	8	22	33	66	143
1957	15	8	22	33	64	142
1958	13	12	20	33	63	141
1959	13	9	23	35	60	140
1960	12	8	21	34	65	140
	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.					
1956	33,864	61,257	142,799	425,861	928,870	1,592,651
1957	31,281	64,510	206,839	383,194	892,089	1,577,913
1958	31,348	64,983	206,572	385,246	887,929	1,576,078
1959	31,923	60,642	224,737	396,005	900,910	1,614,217
1960	37,736	33,333	215,785	460,843	929,673	1,677,370

(*a*) Certain unions have, in addition to branches in the States, branches in the Northern Territory and in the Australian Capital Territory.

4. **Central Labour Organizations.**—Delegate organizations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established in each of the capital cities, and in a number of industrial centres elsewhere. Their revenue is raised by means of a *per capita* tax on the members of each affiliated union. In the majority of the towns where such central organizations exist, most of the local unions are affiliated with the central organization, which is usually known as the Labour or the Trades Hall Council. In Western Australia a unified system of organization extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Party, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils with which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organization is not so close, and while provision usually exists in the rules of the central council at the capital city of each State for the organization of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are generally independent bodies. The following table shows, for each State and Territory, the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith, at the end of the years 1956 to 1960.

CENTRAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS : NUMBER, AND UNIONS AND BRANCH UNIONS AFFILIATED.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
				NUMBER OF COUNCILS.					
1956.. ..	11	9	13	6	10	5	..	1	55
1957.. ..	11	9	12	6	10	5	..	1	54
1958.. ..	11	9	12	6	10	5	..	1	54
1959.. ..	11	9	12	6	10	5	..	1	54
1960.. ..	11	9	12	6	10	5	..	1	54
				NUMBER OF UNIONS AND BRANCH UNIONS AFFILIATED.					
1956.. ..	290	262	161	141	399	103	..	22	1,378
1957.. ..	290	273	166	147	403	113	..	22	1,414
1958.. ..	297	269	171	150	400	113	..	23	1,423
1959.. ..	297	284	178	160	384	111	..	23	1,437
1960.. ..	305	289	178	157	386	115	..	24	1,454

The figures for number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organization of unions may be classed certain State or district councils organized on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions whose members' interests are closely connected by reason of their occupations. Delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the metal trades, or with the building trades, may be so classed.

A Central Labour Organization, now called the Australian Council of Trade Unions, came into being during 1927. The Council was created to function on behalf of the trade unions of Australia, and was founded at an All-Australian Trade Union Congress held in Melbourne in May, 1927. The A.C.T.U. consists of affiliated unions and affiliated Metropolitan and/or State Labour Councils and Provincial Councils. The Metropolitan or State Labour Council in each State is the State Branch of the A.C.T.U. and it has the right to appoint one representative to act on the executive of the Council. In addition to the representatives of the State Branches of the A.C.T.U., six delegates are elected by and from Congress, one from each of the following industry groups:—Building, Food and Distributive Services, Manufacturing, Metal, Services and Transport. To this Executive are added the four officers, namely, President, two Vice-Presidents, and Secretary, who are elected by and from the Australian Congress of Trade Unions.

The ordinary meetings of Congress are held in alternate years. Special meetings of Congress shall be held whenever deemed advisable by decision of the Executive, as approved by the majority of its branches, or by resolution of unions representing one-third of the total membership of the A.C.T.U.

The objectives of the A.C.T.U. are the socialization of industry, i.e., production, distribution and exchange, and the utilization of the resources of Australia for the benefit of the people—ensuring full employment, with rising standards of living, real security and full cultural opportunities for all. The methods to be adopted are:—the closer organization of the workers by the transformation of the Australian trade union movement from the craft

to an industrial basis, by grouping of unions in their respective industries and by the establishment of one union in each industry; the consolidation of the Australian Labour Movement with the object of unified control, administration, and action; the centralized control of industrial disputes; educational propaganda among unions; and political action to secure satisfactory working-class legislation.

The A.C.T.U. was the first interstate body in Australia with authority to deal with industrial matters of an interstate character affecting the trade union movement generally. It is also the body responsible for submitting to the Commonwealth Government the names of persons suitable for selection as the Australian workers' delegate to the annual International Labour Conference.

All the major unions are affiliated with the A.C.T.U., with the exception of the largest, the Australian Workers' Union, which is itself virtually a central organization of branches catering in the main for employees in rural and constructional pursuits.

§ 2. International Labour Organization.

1. **General.**—The International Labour Organization (I.L.O.) was established on 11th April, 1919, as an autonomous institution associated with the League of Nations. Its original constitution was adopted as Part XIII. of the Treaty of Versailles and formed part of other treaties of peace. During the years between its establishment and the outbreak of the 1939–45 War, the I.L.O., with head-quarters at Geneva, played a leading role in promoting the improvement of labour conditions throughout the world.

In 1940, in order to ensure that the I.L.O. should be able to continue to function freely, a working centre was established at Montreal, Canada. In 1946 the Organization became the first of the specialized agencies of the United Nations. Under the terms of agreement, the United Nations recognizes the I.L.O. as a specialized agency having responsibility in the field defined by its constitution, which embraces labour conditions, industrial relations, employment organization, social security and other aspects of social policy. The Organization has three basic parts. These are the International Labour Conference, its highest authority, which as a rule meets annually; the Governing Body, its executive council, which usually meets three times each year; and the International Labour Office, which provides the Secretariat of the Organization. The Conference is composed of delegations from the Member States of the Organization. At the end of 1960 there were 83 Member States, each of which is entitled to be represented by four delegates—two Government, one representing employers and one representing workers, together with their advisers. Each delegate speaks and votes independently, so that all points of view in each country are fully expressed. The Governing Body consists of the representatives of twenty governments, and ten employers' and ten workers' representatives. Of the twenty government representatives, half are from the ten countries of major industrial importance and ten are elected by the remaining governments. These latter ten government representatives and the ten employers' and ten workers' titular delegates and the deputy members of the three groups are elected by their groups at the Conference every three years. Particulars are given in previous issues of the Labour Report of the proceedings of International Labour Conferences up to the 43rd Session held in Geneva in June, 1959.

2. **The International Labour Conference.**—(i) *General.*—These Conferences are composed of government, employer and worker delegations from member countries. The employer and worker delegates to the International Labour Conferences must be chosen, under the provisions of the I.L.O. Constitution, by each Government in agreement with the most representative employer and worker organizations of the country. The principal function of the Conference (which meets at least once a year) is to draft international minimum social and labour standards which take the form of International Labour Convention and Recommendations.

(ii) *Recent Sessions.*—The 44th Session of the Conference was held in Geneva in June, 1960. The Australian delegation was:—Government delegates, The Hon. W. McMahon, Minister for Labour and National Service; Mr. H. A. Bland, C.B.E., and Mr. L. J. Arnott; Employers' delegate, Mr. H. W. Robinson; Workers' delegate, Mr. A. E. Monk.

The main topics were:—Protection of workers against ionizing radiations; co-operation between public authorities and employers' and workers' organizations at the industrial and national levels; reduction of hours of work; workers' housing; the contribution of the I.L.O. to the raising of incomes and living conditions in rural communities in Asia; measures to protect the living and working conditions of young workers; the setting up of a standing committee on discrimination, and the International Institute for Labour Studies.

The contribution of the I.L.O. to the raising of incomes and living conditions in rural communities in Asia was also considered at the 10th Session of the I.L.O. Asian Advisory Committee in November, 1960. Australia has been a member since the committee's inception in 1950.

3. **Governing Body.**—The Governing Body has 40 members, of whom 20 represent governments, 10 employers and 10 workers throughout the world. Since 1945, Australia has alternated as a Member and Deputy Member of the government group, but in 1960 failed to secure re-election. Mr. A. E. Monk, President of the A.C.T.U., is a titular member of the workers' group. Sir Lewis Burne, C.B.E., did not stand for re-election as titular member of the employers' group and was elected a deputy member.

4. **Industrial Committees.**—During 1960 an Australian tripartite delegation, representing the government, the employers and the workers attended a meeting of specialists in civil aviation held in Geneva from 26th September to 7th October, 1960.

5. **I.L.O. Conventions and Recommendations.**—(i) *General.*—An I.L.O. Convention is an international treaty which has to be approved by two-thirds of the delegates at the Conference before it is adopted. As part of their Constitutional obligations as Member States of the Organization, Governments are required to bring Conventions adopted by Sessions of the Conference to the attention of their competent national authorities (Parliament) to be considered for ratification. After a Government ratifies an I.L.O. Convention, not only does it enter into a formal treaty obligation to ensure compliance with its provisions, but also it must report annually to the International Labour Office (the I.L.O. Secretariat) on the measures it is taking to give effect to its provisions, and must furnish copies of these Reports to the national representative workers' and employers' organizations. Countries which do not ratify Conventions are still obliged to examine them, to report back to the I.L.O. about the state of their law and practice and give reasons why they have not ratified them.

Recommendations do not require ratification, but Governments are obliged to bring them to the attention of the competent national authorities for consideration. These authorities must in turn weigh the possibility of adopting legislation or taking any other action that may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of Recommendations. A Report describing the way in which these obligations have been discharged must be sent to the I.L.O.

The International Labour Conference, during its 44 Sessions between 1919 and 1960, has adopted 115 Conventions and 114 Recommendations setting forth international minimum standards. These constitute what has become known as the International Labour Code. The Code covers a wide range of subjects, including wages, hours of work, annual holidays with pay, age of admission to employment, medical examination for fitness for employment, maternity protection, industrial health, safety and welfare, social insurance and assistance, unemployment insurance, compensation for employment injuries, freedom of association, right to organize and bargain collectively, employment conditions of seamen, etc. The Code has played an important part in the improvement of working and living conditions all over the world since 1919.

As far as Australia is concerned, the provisions of the Constitution are such that only the Commonwealth Government, under the " external affairs " power, may ratify international treaties, including I.L.O. Conventions, on behalf of Australia. The Commonwealth Government thus becomes internationally responsible for ensuring their observance. However, the Constitutional division of powers as between the Commonwealth and the States is such that although the subject matter of some I.L.O. Conventions is solely within the legislative competence of the Commonwealth, the subject matter of the great majority is the joint responsibility of the Commonwealth and the States. In the case of this latter category of Conventions it is necessary, before such Conventions can be ratified by Australia, that the law and practice in each State should already be precisely (and not just generally) in accord with their provisions. In addition, the Commonwealth Government has to ensure that its own law and practice in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory and, in some instances, in the general Commonwealth legislative field as well, are satisfactory. In other words, in respect of most I.L.O. Conventions, the law and practice in nine separate jurisdictions have to be precisely in accord with their provisions before they can be ratified by Australia. Moreover, it has been the policy of the Commonwealth Government since 1919, irrespective of party, not to proceed with ratification (on behalf of Australia as a whole) of I.L.O. Conventions that concern the States until each of the States has not only introduced satisfactory law and practice, but also formally agreed to ratification by the Commonwealth.

Further, the I.L.O. Constitution provides that I.L.O. Conventions, once ratified by a member country, have to be considered from the point of view of extending the ratification to that country's non-metropolitan territories (where such exist), and a Declaration indicating that country's attitude to such extensions has to be submitted to the I.L.O. In other words, as far as Australia is concerned, once an I.L.O. Convention has been ratified in respect of the mainland, consideration has to be given to its extension to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, Nauru and Norfolk Island. In passing, it could be added that there are a few I.L.O. Conventions which apply only to non-metropolitan territories.

(ii) *Conventions ratified by Australia.*—As at 1st January, 1961, Australia had ratified 25 I.L.O. Conventions—18 based exclusively on the law and practice of the Commonwealth Government. A summary of the purpose and main

provisions of each Convention ratified to the end of 1959 was published in Labour Report No. 47, 1959. The following Conventions were ratified during 1960:—

No. 12—*Workmen's Compensation* (*Agriculture*), 1921.—This Convention provides that each member of the I.L.O. which ratifies the Convention undertakes to extend to all agricultural wage earners its laws and regulations which provide for the compensation of workers for personal injury by accident arising out of or in the course of their employment.

Ratified by Australia 7th June, 1960.

No. 105—*Abolition of Forced Labour*, 1957.—Each member which ratifies this Convention undertakes to suppress and not to make use of any form of forced or compulsory labour; (*a*) as a means of political coercion or education or as a punishment for holding or expressing political views or views ideologically opposed to the established political, social or economic system; (*b*) as a method of mobilizing and using labour for purposes of economic development; (*c*) as a means of labour discipline; (*d*) as a punishment for having participated in strikes; (*e*) as a means of racial, social, national or religious discrimination.

Ratified by Australia 7th June, 1960.

APPENDIX.

SECTION 1.

SYDNEY: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES(a) OF FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1960.

Item.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, 1960.
Groceries etc.—		*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Bread(b) ..	2 lb.	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.00
Flour, plain ..	,,	18.10	18.10	18.15	17.90	17.90	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.05	18.10	18.10	18.03
,, self-raising ..	,,	22.70	22.70	22.75	21.85	21.35	21.35	21.35	21.45	21.35	21.20	21.20	21.20	21.70
Tea	lb.	78.40	78.40	78.40	78.10	78.10	78.10	74.25	74.30	74.30	74.30	78.40	78.40	76.95
Sugar	,,	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.68
Rice	,,	11.89	11.89	11.94	11.94	11.94	11.94	11.94	11.94	11.94	11.94	11.94	11.94	11.93
Tapioca, seed ..	,,	16.17	16.17	16.17	16.42	16.17	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.33	16.33	16.33	16.17
Jam, plum ..	1½ lb.	34.85	34.85	34.85	34.55	34.55	34.55	34.55	34.55	34.55	34.55	34.55	34.00	34.58
Golden Syrup ..	2 lb.	20.95	20.95	20.95	20.85	21.05	21.80	22.20	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	21.77
Oats, flaked ..	lb.	10.77	11.01	11.44	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.38	11.38	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.29
Raisins, seeded ..	,,	34.06	34.06	34.06	34.06	33.88	33.88	33 88	33 88	33.88	33.88	34 64	34.64	34.07
Currants	,,	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50	28 67	28 83	28 83	28 83	28.83	29.00	29.00	29.00	28.75
Apricots, dried ..	,,	72.70	72.70	72.70	71.58	70.29	70.29	70.33	70.33	70.33	70.00	70 00	70.00	70.94
Peaches, canned ..	29 oz.	42.55	42.55	42.55	41.00	40.20	40 20	39.10	39.10	39.10	39.65	39.65	39.65	40.44
Pears, canned ..	,,	41.35	41.35	41.35	40.45	40.95	40.95	40.15	40.15	40.15	40.35	40.35	40.35	40.66
Potatoes	7 lb.	37.00	35.71	36.21	33.23	44.53	39.25	37.75	43.05	46.20	59.25	40.05	41.25	41.12
Onions, brown ..	lb.	12.00	11.80	11.50	10.40	10.90	10.25	10.05	9.30	7.85	7.60	7.10	7.10	9.65
Soap	,,	19.80	19.80	19.80	19.60	19.60	19.60	19.40	19 60	19.60	20.36	20.36	20.36	19.82
Kerosene	quart	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.28	9.28	9.28	9.28	9.28	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.23
Dairy Produce—														
Butter, factory ..	lb.	55.65	55.65	55.65	55.65	55.65	55.65	58.10	58.10	58.10	58.10	58.10	58.10	56.87
Cheese, mild ..	,,	44.00	44.00	44.00	43.50	43.50	43.50	43.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.04
Eggs, new laid ..	doz.	72.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	72.00	73.00
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	88.14	88.14	88.14	86.17	85.50	84.50	86.17	87.17	87.17	87.67	88.67	88.67	87.18
Milk, condensed ..	14 oz. tin	25.50	25.50	25.40	24.95	24.95	24.95	24.95	24.95	24.95	24.95	24.95	25.56	25.13
,, fresh, bottled(b)	quart	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00
Meat—			March Quarter, 1960.			June Quarter, 1960.			September Quarter, 1960.			December Quarter, 1960.		
Beef, sirloin ..	lb.		57.38			57.59			60.96			64.07		60.00
,, rib (without bone) ..	,,		43.40			44.17			48.13			49.23		46.23
,, steak, rump ..	,,		78.07			76.10			82.10			85.10		80.34
,, ,, chuck ..	,,		40.03			41.50			45.93			46.73		43.55
,, sausages ..	,,		23.73			24.07			25.77			25.60		24.79
,, (corned) silverside	,,		45.40			45.93			47.80			49.40		47.13
,, ,, brisket	,,		32.87			32.83			34.87			36.33		34.23
Mutton, leg ..	,,		23.83			25 27			27.17			27.20		25.87
,, forequarter	,,		15.90			17 07			18 77			18.33		17.52
,, loin ..	,,		23.23			24 10			27.00			26 80		25.28
,, chops, loin	,,		23.07			23.97			27.17			26.80		25.25
,, ,, leg	,,		25.13			25.85			28.81			28.04		26.96
Pork, leg	,,		63.97			62.50			65.07			66.90		64.61
,, loin ..	,,		65.13			64.57			66.87			67.93		66.13
,, chops ..	,,		64.13			63.77			65.97			67.03		65.23

(a) In some cases the averages shown are price relatives. (b) Delivered.

MELBOURNE: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES(*a*) OF FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1960.

Item.	Unit.	January.	February.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, 1960.
		d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread(*b*) ..	2 lb.	17.50	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	17.96
Flour, plain ..	,,	13.00	13.00	13.10	13.10	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.22
,, self-raising ..	,,	21.80	21.85	21.85	21.85	21.85	21.85	21.85	21.85	21.85	21.85	21.85	21.85	21.85
Tea	lb.	78.85	78.85	78.85	78.30	78.30	78.85	74.95	74.85	74.85	74.85	79.20	79.20	77.49
Sugar	,,	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.40	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.62
Rice	,,	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80
Tapioca, seed ..	,,	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.05	13.05	13.05	12.95	12.90	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.07
Jam, plum ..	1½ lb.	29.88	29.56	29.56	29.56	29.44	29.44	29.63	29.81	29.81	29.81	29.81	29.81	29.68
Golden Syrup ..	2 lb.	20.55	20.55	20.55	20.45	20.60	21.80	22.30	22.30	22.40	22.40	22.40	22.40	21.56
Oats, flaked ..	lb.	10.37	10.54	10.56	10.56	10.75	10.74	10.92	10.92	10.92	10.92	11.01	11.01	10.77
Raisins, seeded ..	,,	33.11	33.11	33.11	33.11	33.11	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.24
Currants	,,	28.25	28.25	28.25	28.25	28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75	28.58
Apricots, dried ..	,,	64.50	64.50	64.50	64.50	64.50	64.50	64.50	64.50	62.50	62.25	62.25	62.25	63.77
Peaches, canned ..	29 oz.	34.10	34.10	34.10	33.70	33.70	33.00	33.00	32.95	32.95	32.95	32.95	33.00	33.37
Pears, canned ..	,,	33.95	33.95	33.95	33.75	33.30	33.30	33.30	33.35	33.35	33.35	33.35	33.35	33.52
Potatoes	7 lb.	40.09	34.38	34.13	32.77	44.59	45.59	45.02	48.89	54.84	64.82	57.39	50.57	46.09
Onions, brown ..	lb.	12.52	12.43	12.97	12.00	11.93	11.77	11.67	11.30	10.87	10.00	9.40	9.47	11.36
Soap	,,	20.03	20.10	20.10	20.10	20.10	20.10	20.10	20.10	20.10	21.00	21.00	21.00	20.32
Kerosene	quart	8.81	8.81	8.81	8.81	8.81	8.81	8.81	8.81	8.81	8.81	8.81	8.81	8.81
Dairy Produce—														
Butter, factory ..	lb.	56.20	56.20	56.20	55.80	55.70	55.70	58.15	58.35	58.35	58.35	58.35	58.25	57.13
Cheese, mild ..	,,	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.50	42.04
Eggs, new laid ..	doz.	69.50	72.80	72.80	72.80	72.80	75.50	75.50	60.00	53.00	53.00	60.00	68.00	67.14
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	89.00	89.00	89.00	89.00	89.00	92.17	92.67	92.67	92.67	92.67	92.67	92.67	91.10
Milk, condensed ..	14 oz. tin	23.15	23.35	23.70	23.60	23.60	23.60	23.70	23.70	23.70	23.70	23.70	24.15	23.64
,, fresh, bottled(*b*)	quart	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
Meat—		March Quarter, 1960.			June Quarter, 1960.			September Quarter, 1960.			December Quarter, 1960.			
Beef, sirloin ..	lb.	51.26			54.07			59.54			60.50			56.34
,, rib (without bone) ..	,,	49.57			52.77			59.93			60.20			55.62
,, steak, rump ..	,,	79.53			86.53			100.03			99.17			91.32
,, ,, chuck ..	,,	39.83			44.43			51.47			50.53			46.57
,, sausages ..	,,	24.22			26.04			26.93			26.63			25.96
,, (corned) silverside	,,	50.30			52.20			59.07			59.77			55.34
,, ,, brisket ..	,,	36.47			38.93			45.10			45.93			41.61
Mutton, leg ..	,,	26.00			28.24			29.71			29.05			28.25
,, forequarter	,,	17.47			19.00			21.87			21.73			20.02
,, loin ..	,,	25.67			25.67			28.33			29.20			27.22
,, chops, loin	,,	26.90			28.62			30.75			30.17			29.11
,, ,, leg	,,	30.43			31.43			33.04			32.58			31.87
Pork, leg	,,	62.40			62.10			64.87			65.43			63.70
,, loin ..	,,	63.10			62.80			67.37			68.20			65.37
,, chops ..	,,	63.87			63.40			68.17			68.70			66.04

(*a*) In some cases the averages shown are price relatives. (*b*) Delivered.

SECTION I.—*continued.*

BRISBANE: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES(*a*) OF FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1960.

Item.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, 1960.
Groceries, etc.—		*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Bread(*b*) ..	2 lb.	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	16.00	16.00	16.50	15.67
Flour, plain ..	,,	11.28	11.39	11.39	11.39	11.39	11.39	11.33	11.33	11.33	11.33	11.33	11.33	11.35
,, self-raising ..	,,	19.10	19.15	19.15	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.35	19.35	19.35	19.24
Tea	lb.	77.05	77.05	77.05	77.05	77.05	77.05	72.90	72.90	72.85	72.55	76.25	76.20	75.50
Sugar	,,	9.92	9.92	9.92	9.92	10.22	10.92	10.92	10.92	10.92	10.92	10.92	10.90	10.53
Rice	,,	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Tapioca, seed ..	,,	14.44	14.44	14.33	14.22	14.22	14.22	14.44	14.33	14.33	14.11	14.13	14.13	14.28
Jam, plum ..	1½ lb.	31.80	31.55	31.30	31.30	31.30	31.30	31.05	31.05	31.05	31.05	31.05	31.05	31.24
Golden Syrup ..	2 lb.	18.95	18.95	18.95	18.95	18.95	20.75	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.80	20.07
Oats, flaked ..	lb.	11.65	12.02	12.13	12.13	12.18	12.23	12.26	12.26	12.26	12.19	12.19	12.19	12.14
Raisins, seeded ..	,,	33.20	33.20	33.20	33.20	33.20	33.45	33.40	33.40	33.40	33.40	33.40	33.55	33.33
Currants	,,	26.07	26.07	26.42	26.42	27.09	27.09	27.09	27.19	27.05	27.15	27.41	27.24	26.86
Apricots, dried ..	,,	68.40	68.40	68.80	68.80	68.80	68.80	68.80	68.80	68.80	68.80	68.80	68.80	68.73
Peaches, canned ..	29 oz.	39.65	39.65	39.15	38.80	38.80	38.50	38.50	38.50	38.50	38.50	37.90	37.90	38.70
Pears, canned ..	,,	39.65	39.65	38.95	38.60	38.60	38.60	38.50	38.50	38.20	38.20	38.20	38.20	38.65
Potatoes	7 lb.	32.00	34.65	35.70	35.35	41.30	38.50	39.55	46.20	53.65	57.40	32.20	34.65	40.10
Onions, brown ..	lb.	12.85	12.10	12.00	10.70	11.60	11.00	10.80	8.15	5.95	5.00	5.15	5.40	9.22
Soap	,,	19.83	19.83	19.83	19.83	19.83	19.80	19.80	19.80	19.80	20.73	20.83	20.73	20.05
Kerosene	quart	8.72	8.72	8.72	8.78	8.78	8.78	8.78	8.78	8.78	8.75	8.79	8.79	8.76
Dairy Produce—														
Butter, factory ..	lb.	55.80	55.80	55.80	55.80	55.80	55.80	57.60	57.60	57.60	57.60	57.60	57.60	56.70
Cheese, mild ..	,,	41.36	41.36	41.36	41.36	41.36	41.36	41.50	41.79	41.79	41.93	42.36	42.36	41.66
Eggs, new laid ..	doz.	68.00	71.90	75.90	75.90	75.90	75.90	75.90	53.90	49.60	46.90	55.90	61.90	65.63
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	89.50	89.50	89.50	89.50	89.50	87.13	91.25	91.25	91.25	91.25	91.25	93.50	90.36
Milk, condensed ..	14 oz. tin	25.20	25.55	25.55	25.55	25.55	25.55	25.55	25.55	25.55	25.55	25.55	26.05	25.56
,, fresh, bottled(*b*)	quart	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	18.25
Meat—		March Quarter, 1960.			June Quarter, 1960.			September Quarter, 1960.			December Quarter, 1960.			
Beef, sirloin ..	lb.	47.73			47.43			49.13			53.73			49.51
,, rib (without bone) ..	,,	40.63			40.63			42.20			46.47			42.48
,, steak, rump ..	,,	57.73			57.63			59.23			63.47			59.52
,, ,, chuck ..	,,	34.03			33.80			35.13			39.53			35.62
,, sausages ..	,,	25.20			25.07			25.17			25.77			25.30
,, (corned) silver-side	,,	45.73			45.40			46.63			51.20			47.24
,, ,, brisket	,,	32.80			32.57			34.67			39.10			34.79
Mutton, leg ..	,,	27.23			26.53			27.63			28.13			27.38
,, forequarter	,,	13.47			13.23			14.43			14.73			13.97
,, loin ..	,,	26.40			25.63			26.93			27.40			26.59
,, chops, loin	,,	27.33			26.33			27.53			28.00			27.30
,, ,, leg	,,	27.40			26.67			27.43			27.97			27.37
Pork, leg	,,	58.70			57.60			59.67			59.47			58.86
,, loin ..	,,	57.80			56.40			58.50			58.37			57.77
,, chops ..	,,	57.80			56.47			58.50			58.37			57.79

(*a*) In some cases the averages shown are price relatives. (*b*) Delivered.

ADELAIDE: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES(*a*) OF FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1960.

Item.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, 1960.
Groceries, etc.—		*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d*	*d.*
Bread(*b*) ..	2 lb.	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50
Flour, plain ..	,,	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
,, self-raising ..	,,	18.40	18.40	18.40	18.40	18.40	18.40	18.40	18.40	18.35	18.35	18.35	18.40	18.39
Tea	lb.	78.40	78.40	78.40	78.40	78.40	78.40	75.45	75.45	75.45	75.45	79.70	79.70	77.63
Sugar	,,	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.80	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.95	10.95	10.95	10.95	10.63
Rice	,,	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Tapioca, seed ..	,,	10.56	10.56	10.56	10.56	10.56	10.56	10.56	10.56	10.56	10.56	10.56	10.56	10.56
Jam, plum ..	1½ lb.	32.79	32.79	32.79	32.79	32.79	32.92	33.70	33.80	33.80	33.80	33.80	33.80	33.30
Golden Syrup ..	2 lb.	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.05	20.05	22.05	22.05	22.05	22.05	22.05	22.05	22.05	21.20
Oats, flaked ..	lb.	9.67	9.67	9.67	9.87	9.97	9.97	9.97	9.93	9.93	9.93	9.93	9.93	9.87
Raisins, seeded ..	,,	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.05	35.05	35.05	35.05	35.02
Currants	,,	28.50	28.50	28.50	29.00	29.58	29.83	29.86	29.86	29.86	29.86	29.86	29.86	29.42
Apricots, dried ..	,,	69.50	69.50	69.50	69.50	69.50	69.50	69.50	69.50	69.50	69.50	69.50	69.50	69.50
Peaches, canned ..	29 oz.	39.15	39.15	39.00	38.00	38.00	37.80	38.25	37.25	36.40	35.55	35.40	35.40	37.45
Pears, canned ..	,,	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.40	39.40	39.30	39.30	38.05	37.20	36.35	36.35	36.35	38.47
Potatoes	7 lb.	36.05	22.75	21.70	21.35	31.85	33.25	26.95	35.21	39.55	46.55	53.20	28.00	33.03
Onions, brown ..	lb.	8.70	10.00	10.20	9.80	10.20	10.00	8.70	8.57	8.57	8.11	9.29	8.50	9.22
Soap	,,	18.93	18.93	18.93	18.93	18.93	18.93	18.83	18.83	18.83	18.83	18.83	18.83	18.88
Kerosene	quart	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.38
Dairy Produce—														
Butter, factory ..	lb.	55.85	55.85	55.85	55.85	55.85	55.85	57.65	57.65	57.65	57.65	57.65	57.65	56.75
Cheese, mild ..	,,	36.44	36.44	36.44	36.44	36.44	36.44	37.14	37.43	37.43	37.36	37.36	37.36	36.89
Eggs, new laid ..	doz.	65.00	67.00	70.00	67.00	70.00	72.00	69.00	58.38	53.13	53.00	53.00	60.07	63.13
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	82.29	82.29	82.29	81.57	81.57	81.86	81.86	82.00	82.00	82.00	81.43	80.50	81.80
Milk, condensed ..	14 oz. tin	26.30	26.30	26.30	26.30	26.30	26.30	26.30	26.30	26.35	26.35	26.35	27.10	26.38
,, fresh, loose(*b*)	quart	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.50	18.04
,, ,, bottled(*b*)	,,	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	20.00	19.54
Meat—		March Quarter, 1960.			June Quarter, 1960.			September Quarter, 1960.			December Quarter, 1960.			
Beef, sirloin (without bone)(*c*) ..	lb.	48.77			53.33			56.87			56.97			53.99
,, rib (without bone) ..	,,	47.93			52.63			56.07			56.40			53.26
,, steak, rump ..	,,	73.60			81.00			83.70			81.87			80.04
,, ,, chuck ..	,,	45.23			50.57			53.90			52.93			50.66
,, sausages ..	,,	22.55			24.00			24.93			24.96			24.11
,, (corned) silverside	,,	51.60			55.33			57.43			57.37			55.43
,, ,, brisket	,,	38.03			42.40			44.10			43.40			41.98
Mutton, leg ..	,,	27.53			31.23			32.30			32.11			30.79
,, forequarter	,,	13.73			17.70			19.90			18.96			17.57
,, loin ..	,,	26.53			31.07			32.90			32.78			30.82
,, chops, loin	,,	26.87			31.33			33.50			33.30			31.25
,, ,, leg	,,	27.60			31.73			34.15			33.58			31.77
Pork, leg	,,	64.87			65.27			66.67			66.83			65.91
,, loin ..	,,	64.83			65.33			66.90			67.10			66.04
,, chops ..	,,	64.77			65.33			66.97			67.10			66.04

(*a*) In some cases the averages shown are price relatives. (*b*) Delivered. (*c*) Prices shown for previous years were for sirloin with bone.

PERTH: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES(*a*) OF FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1960.

Item.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average 1960.
Groceries, etc.—		*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Bread(*b*)	2 lb.	16.50	17 00	17.00	17 00	17 00	17 00	17 00	17.50	17 50	17 50	17 50	18 00	17 21
Flour, plain ..	„	13.50	13 71	13 71	13 71	13 71	13 79	13 79	13.79	13 79	13 79	13 79	13 93	13 75
„ self-raising ..	„	20 75	21 75	22 00	22 00	22 00	22 00	22 00	21 90	21 70	21 70	21 70	21.70	21 77
Tea	lb.	76 70	76 90	76.90	76 70	76 70	76 80	72 40	72 40	72 40	72 70	73 60	75 90	75 01
Sugar	„	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 20	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11.00	11 00	11 00	10.60
Rice	„	11.70	11 95	11 95	11 95	11 95	11.95	11.69	11 75	11 75	11 75	11 75	12 15	11 86
Tapioca seed ..	„	15.61	15 61	15 61	17 26	16 72	15.58	14.89	14.84	14.93	14.68	14 98	15 94	15.55
Jam, plum ..	1½ lb.	34 70	34 70	34 70	34 00	33.80	33.80	33 65	33.90	33.90	33 75	33 75	34 05	34 06
Golden Syrup ..	2 lb.	20.75	20.75	20 75	20 75	20 75	21 70	21 70	21 70	21 70	21.60	21.60	21.70	21.29
Oats, flaked ..	lb.	11.34	11.34	11.34	11.70	11 73	11 98	11.93	12 04	12 04	12 04	12 04	12 09	11 80
Raisins, seeded ..	„	34.56	34 56	35 06	35 06	34 77	35.08	35 58	35 66	35.66	35.66	35.66	35 70	35 25
Currants	„	27.56	27 56	27 56	27 56	27 78	27 78	27 78	27 78	27 78	27 78	27.78	27 78	27 71
Apricots, dried ..	„	70.33	70 33	70 33	70 33	70 33	70 33	74.00	74 00	74 00	74 50	74 50	74.50	72 29
Peaches, canned ..	29 oz.	38 85	38 85	38.85	38 85	38 60	38 75	38.45	38 45	38 45	37.30	37 80	37.60	38 40
Pears, canned ..	„	38.95	38 95	38 35	38 65	38.65	38.65	38.40	38 40	38 40	38 40	38 40	38 75	38.58
Potatoes	7 lb.	40 00	40 00	40 13	40 13	40 13	40 13	40.00	40 38	40 38	40 38	40 38	40 38	40 20
Onions, brown ..	lb.	10 11	10 06	10 50	10 63	10 63	10 88	10 56	10.56	10 19	10 31	9 64	8 13	10 18
Soap	„	19 67	19 67	19 60	19 47	19 47	19 47	19 08	19 33	19 33	19 33	19 40	19 47	19.44
Kerosene	quart	13.37	13.40	13.40	13.40	11.06	11.06	11.47	12.36	12.72	12.53	12.53	13.52	12.57
Dairy Produce—														
Butter, factory ..	lb.	54.60	54 60	54.60	54 60	54 60	54 60	57 10	57.10	57.10	57 10	57 10	57 10	55 85
Cheese, mild ..	„	48 64	49 17	48 83	48.83	49 21	49 21	49 64	49 93	49 93	49 93	49 93	49.88	49 43
Eggs, grade 1a ..	doz.	66 89	66 89	69 89	71 90	71.90	71 90	68 90	65 90	63 80	63.80	63 90	66 90	67 71
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	80 43	80 43	80 43	80 43	80 29	80 29	80 29	80 29	80 29	80 29	80.29	80 29	80 34
Milk, condensed ..	14 oz. tin	23 20	23 25	22 80	23 25	23 25	23 25	23 31	23 35	23.40	23.35	23.35	23 70	23 29
„ fresh, bottled(*b*)	quart	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	20.17
Meat—		March Quarter, 1960.			June Quarter, 1960.			September Quarter, 1960.			December Quarter, 1960.			
Beef, sirloin ..	lb.	47.41			50.74			49.97			49.33			49.36
„ rib (without bone) ..	„	47.90			51.60			51.03			50.20			50.18
„ steak, rump ..	„	67.43			72.83			73.43			73.27			71.74
„ „ chuck ..	„	41.90			45 70			46.30			46.33			45.06
„ sausages ..	„	22.93			22.98			22.09			22.21			22.55
„ (corned) silverside	„	45.33			48.27			48.57			48.83			47.75
„ „ brisket	„	33 40			35.97			35.97			35.87			35.30
Mutton, leg ..	„	28.13			29 47			29 17			28.10			28.72
„ forequarter	„	16 47			17 60			18 40			17.43			17.48
„ loin ..	„	25 47			26.90			27 83			26 57			26.69
„ chops, loin	„	25 53			27 10			28 03			26.63			26.82
„ „ leg	„	25 60			27 57			28.30			26 97			27.11
Pork, leg	„	67 27			64 52			63 74			62.70			64.56
„ loin ..	„	67.50			64 82			64.93			63.30			65.14
„ chops ..	„	67.50			64.82			64.93			63.30			65.14

(*a*) In some cases the averages shown are price relatives. (*b*) Delivered.

HOBART: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES(*a*) OF FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1960.

Item.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, 1960.
		d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread(*b*) ..	2 lb.	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.50	17.04
Flour, plain ..	,,	13.83	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.17	14.17	14.17	14.71	14.12
,, self-raising ..	,,	23.69	23.69	23.69	23.69	23.69	23.81	24.00	23.88	23.88	23.88	23.50	23.50	23.74
Tea	lb.	83.30	83.30	83.30	83.30	83.30	83.30	80.10	80.10	80.10	79.65	83.78	83.20	82.23
Sugar	,,	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.17
Rice	,,	12.00	12.00	12.43	12.43	12.43	12.43	12.43	12.43	12.43	12.43	12.43	12.43	12.36
Tapioca, seed ..	,,	14.83	14.83	14.86	14.86	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.08	15.08	15.17	15.17	14.99
Jam, plum ..	1½ lb.	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.45	34.25	34.25	34.42
Golden Syrup ..	2 lb.	22.80	22.80	22.80	22.80	22.80	22.95	24.25	24.80	24.90	24.90	24.80	24.80	23.78
Oats, flaked ..	lb.	12.72	12.89	12.94	13.39	13.51	13.82	13.82	13.95	13.95	13.95	13.88	13.88	13.56
Raisins, seeded ..	,,	36.50	36.50	36.50	38.00	38.00	38.40	38.40	38.40	38.50	38.50	38.20	37.90	37.82
Currants	,,	28.50	28.50	28.77	28.88	28.88	28.88	28.88	28.88	28.88	28.88	28.88	28.88	28.81
Apricots, dried ..	,,	68.50	68.50	66.80	66.80	66.80	69.80	69.80	69.80	69.80	69.80	70.40	70.40	68.93
Peaches, canned ..	29 oz.	42.10	41.70	41.40	41.00	40.10	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.70	39.40	39.00	39.00	40.28
Pears, canned ..	,,	41.90	41.60	42.20	42.20	40.90	40.60	40.70	40.70	40.50	40.30	40.00	40.00	40.97
Potatoes	7 lb.	53.92	45.27	40.64	38.84	39.67	39.08	39.07	38.91	38.02	41.01	42.40	40.43	41.44
Onions, brown ..	lb.	14.32	14.05	13.53	12.95	13.35	13.00	12.70	12.20	10.65	10.30	10.40	10.05	12.29
Soap	,,	20.16	20.20	20.16	20.16	20.16	20.16	20.16	20.16	20.16	20.53	20.60	20.73	20.28
Kerosene	quart	13.42	13.42	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	12.56	12.56	12.56	12.56	12.92
Dairy Produce—														
Butter, factory ..	lb.	55.30	55.30	55.20	55.20	55.20	55.20	57.20	57.20	57.20	57.20	57.20	57.20	56.22
Cheese, mild ..	,,	42.02	42.32	42.10	43.35	43.49	44.43	43.75	44.19	44.19	44.19	44.19	44.19	43.53
Eggs, new laid ..	doz.	68.10	68.70	57.00	57.00	77.80	77.90	77.80	63.20	63.20	62.30	72.00	72.00	68.08
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	80.22	80.22	80.22	80.22	80.22	80.22	80.22	81.25	84.13	84.88	85.63	85.63	81.92
Milk, condensed ..	14 oz. tin	25.55	25.70	25.55	25.55	25.65	25.65	25.65	25.65	25.65	25.35	25.20	25.80	25.58
,, fresh, loose(*b*)	quart	19.00	19.00	19.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	19.75
,, ,, bottled(*b*)	,,	20.00	20.00	20.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	20.75
Meat—		March Quarter, 1960.			June Quarter, 1960.			September Quarter, 1960.			December Quarter, 1960.			
Beef, sirloin ..	lb.	44.23			48.43			57.40			62.50			53.14
,, rib (without bone) ..	,,	42.40			46.30			54.73			57.23			50.17
,, steak, rump ..	,,	65.37			70.50			86.60			93.90			79.09
,, ,, chuck ..	,,	35.00			39.33			49.63			54.93			44.72
,, sausages ..	,,	23.90			25.37			29.23			30.87			27.34
,, (corned) silverside	,,	45.13			47.03			56.63			63.37			53.04
,, ,, brisket	,,	31.63			34.77			43.03			50.07			39.88
Mutton, leg ..	,,	23.60			28.40			34.07			33.57			29.91
,, forequarter	,,	11.40			14.33			20.33			19.19			16.31
,, loin ..	,,	16.87			19.93			26.27			26.38			22.36
,, chops, loin	,,	16.87			19.93			26.73			27.62			22.79
,, ,, leg	,,	18.87			22.27			29.33			30.81			25.32
Pork, leg	,,	59.70			61.37			67.80			69.90			64.69
,, loin ..	,,	59.60			62.07			68.10			70.57			65.09
,, chops ..	,,	59.30			62.80			68.50			70.93			65.38

(*a*) In some cases the averages shown are price relatives. (*b*) Delivered.

SECTION II.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN PRINCIPAL CITIES: AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1960.

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports. Prices are quoted in the currency of the country concerned.)

Item.	Unit.	AUSTRALIA.(a)								NEW ZEALAND.			
		Sydney.				Melbourne.				Four Chief Centres.			
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	March.(c)	May.	Aug.	Nov.
		d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Bread	2 lb.	16.50	16.50	17.50	17.50	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	8.57	8.57	8.57	8.57
Flour, plain	,,	18.10	17.90	18.00	18.10	13.00	13.30	13.30	13.30	6.17	6.17	6.17	6.17
Tea	lb.	78.40	78.10	74.30	78.40	78.85	78.30	74.85	79.20	80.00	80.00	78.00	79.92
Jam, plum	1½ lb.	34.85	34.55	34.55	34.55	29.56	29.44	29.81	29.81	(d) 56.14	(d) 56.14	(d) 56.22	(d) 56.22
Sugar	lb.	10.05	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.00	10.40	11.00	11.00	7.87	7.87	7.87	7.87
Rice	,,	11.89	11.94	11.94	11.94	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	10.28	10.22	10.02	10.02
Oatmeal	,,	11.01	11.35	11.38	11.35	10.54	10.75	10.92	11.01	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Raisins	,,	34.06	33.88	33.88	34.64	33.11	33.11	33.33	33.33	..	..	..	..
Peaches, canned	30-oz. tin	42.55	40.20	39.10	39.65	34.10	33.70	32.95	32.95	50.11	50.11	49.73	49.37
Potatoes	7 lb.	35.71	44.53	43.05	40.05	34.38	44.59	48.89	57.39	27.37	28.84	41.72	58.59
Onions	lb.	11.80	10.90	9.30	7.10	12.43	11.93	11.30	9.40	6.66	6.21	7.44	8.20
Milk	quart	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	9.28	9.28	9.28	9.28
Butter	lb.	55.65	55.65	58.10	58.10	56.20	55.70	58.35	58.35	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Cheese	,,	44.00	43.50	44.50	44.50	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	24.24	24.22	24.24	24.98
Eggs	dozen	78.00	78.00	66.00	66.00	72.80	72.80	60.00	60.00	61.13	67.13	58.13	52.13
Bacon	lb.	88.14	85.50	87.17	88.67	89.00	89.00	92.67	92.67	55.11	55.06	54.81	56.49
Beef, sirloin	,,	(b) 57.38	(b) 57.59	(b) 60.96	(b) 64.07	(b) 51.26	(b) 54.07	(b) 59.54	(b) 60.50	39.93	40.29	40.88	43.13
,, rib	,,	43.40	44.17	48.13	49.23	49.57	52.77	59.93	60.20	32.74	33.23	34.05	36.75
,, steak, rump	,,	78.07	76.10	82.10	85.10	79.53	86.53	100.03	99.17	50.90	51.35	52.06	54.61
,, sausages	,,	23.73	24.07	25.77	25.60	24.22	26.04	26.93	26.63	21.94	22.02	22.02	21.97
Mutton, leg	,,	23.83	25.27	27.17	27.20	26.00	28.24	29.71	29.05	27.00	27.92	29.09	31.36
,, forequarter	,,	15.90	17.07	18.77	18.33	17.47	19.00	21.87	21.73	13.09	13.86	15.06	17.36
,, chops	,,	23.07	23.97	27.17	26.80	26.90	28.62	30.75	30.17	24.07	24.79	26.43	28.95
Pork, leg	,,	63.97	62.50	65.07	66.90	62.40	62.10	64.87	65.43	36.98	36.98	39.96	40.24
,, chops	,,	64.13	63.77	65.97	67.03	63.87	63.40	68.17	68.70	39.79	40.08	42.48	42.76

(a) In some cases the averages shown are price relatives. (b) Meat prices are averages of the three individual monthly prices in each quarter. (c) February prices not available. (d) Raspberry jam.

SECTION II.—*continued.*

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN PRINCIPAL CITIES: AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1960—*continued.*

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports. Prices are quoted in the currency of the country concerned.)

Item.	Unit.	CANADA.								UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.							
		Ottawa.				Montreal				New York.				Los Angeles.			
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
		cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
Bread	2 lb.	27.6	29.0	29.0	29.0	28.8	29.0	29.0	29.0	43.6	43.8	47.4	47.6	46.0	46.0	46.0	48.8
Flour, plain	,,	17.4	17.6	18.0	18.0	17.8	18.0	18.0	18.2	21.2	21.0	21.0	21.2	25.5	26.3	26.4	26.5
Tea	lb.	113.6	113.2	113.2	113.6	118.4	118.6	119.2	120.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jam (*a*)	1½ lb.	36.9	37.1	36.3	37.2	37.5	37.8	36.8	37.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar	lb.	8.2	8.4	8.8	9.0	8.3	8.4	8.9	9.0	10.9	10.8	11.3	11.4	11.7	12.1	12.1	12.3
Rice	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.8	18.9	18.6	18.6	22.1	22.2	22.1	21.9
Oatmeal	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.3	18.5	18.4	18.5	20.4	20.7	21.9	21.9
Raisins	,,	29.8	30.6	30.8	30.6	30.3	30.7	30.1	29.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peaches, canned	30-oz. tin	45.6	47.2	46.8	47.4	45.6	45.6	45.2	46.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potatoes	7 lb.	40.7	51.1	41.0	33.9	36.8	47.4	36.5	30.7	48.9	53.1	46.8	45.4	72.5	67.4	75.7	81.3
Onions	lb.	10.1	10.8	12.6	10.0	11.6	11.5	13.3	10.8	6.9	9.5	8.6	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.7
Milk	quart	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	32.3	30.3	31.7	32.7	25.3	24.4	24.4	24.9
Butter	lb.	70.4	70.2	70.2	70.3	69.4	69.2	69.0	69.2	73.4	73.5	72.7	74.9	78.6	79.0	78.7	80.7
Cheese	,,	70.2	70.6	71.0	70.4	71.8	72.2	72.2	72.0	66.6	66.6	65.4	69.2	70.4	69.4	72.2	75.2
Eggs	dozen	41.9	50.8	58.1	71.2	42.8	51.7	59.5	71.6	52.2	58.3	63.1	77.3	52.1	52.2	53.3	63.8
Bacon	lb.	85.0	72.2	81.4	87.4	85.0	73.0	81.0	88.6	62.1	68.7	73.1	70.7	60.8	68.6	71.4	70.0
Beef, sirloin	,,	92.8	96.1	106.2	101.6	111.8	108.6	115.9	113.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, rib	,,	91.5	90.7	94.9	93.2	97.4	96.3	98.7	97.2	76.0	77.6	76.3	74.2	95.5	96.5	97.3	90.9
,, steak, rump (*b*)	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117.3	119.4	116.4	116.3	101.7	99.4	102.3	97.0
Pork, chops	,,	65.2	69.3	82.0	79.6	71.4	69.7	81.8	75.2	83.1	87.1	93.3	94.6	92.3	96.2	99.6	99.5

(*a*) Strawberry jam. (*b*) Round steak.

SECTION II.—*continued.*

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN PRINCIPAL CITIES: AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1960—*continued.*

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports. Prices are quoted in the currency of the country concerned.)

Item.	Unit.	United Kingdom. (7 large towns)	Union of South Africa.							
			Capetown.				Witwatersrand.			
		Oct.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
		d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Bread	2 lb.	13.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	12.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	12.5
Flour, plain	,,	14.3	9.8	9.8	9.8	10.2	9.8	9.8	9.8	10.1
Tea	lb.	78.7	100.3	95.6	93.8	94.3	99.7	94.5	89.9	88.8
Jam (*a*)	1½ lb.	..	19.4	19.7	19.7	19.7	21.3	21.6	21.6	21.6
Sugar	lb.	8.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Rice	,,	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.6	9.7	13.0	13.1	13.0	10.8
Oatmeal	,,	..	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.3	12.3	12.0	12.0
Raisins	,,	..	20.4	20.6	19.7	19.7	21.4	21.4	21.6	22.1
Peaches, canned	30-oz. tin	..	32.3	31.7	31.2	30.9	34.6	34.4	33.8	33.9
Potatoes	7 lb.	19.1	32.2	32.2	39.9	37.1	27.3	27.3	34.3	33.6
Onions	lb.	5.7	6.4	7.3	9.0	5.7	8.0	9.6	11.3	5.5
Milk	quart	16.0	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.6	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2
Butter	lb.	38.9	42.0	42.0	43.0	42.4	42.0	42.0	42.8	42.1
Cheese	,,	33.8	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.2	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.0
Eggs	dozen	58.8	36.8	43.3	39.4	35.1	38.3	44.0	38.5	35.2
Bacon	lb.	58.7	50.7	50.7	50.5	50.5	47.9	48.2	48.3	48.6
Beef, sirloin	,,	(*b*) 65.0	33.5	32.5	32.2	32.6	32.7	32.1	32.4	32.7
,, steak, rump	,,	..	40.3	39.6	38.8	38.8	40.1	39.8	40.1	40.4
Mutton, leg	,,	(*b*) 42.3	36.4	35.5	35.2	35.3	36.4	36.2	36.9	37.2
Pork, leg	,,	(*b*) 51.0	38.7	38.1	38.2	38.2	35.7	36.4	36.2	36.1
,, chops	,,	..	40.4	39.9	40.0	39.9	38.2	38.9	38.7	38.5

(*a*) Apricot jam. (*b*) Home killed.

SECTION III.

The following is a reproduction of the bulletin of 10th May, 1961, containing the first issue of transitional "C" Series Retail Price Index Numbers. (*See* Chapter I., §4, para. 1 (iii) of this Labour Report.)

TRANSITIONAL "C" SERIES RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

Before general publication of the "C" Series Retail Price Index was discontinued on 20th April, 1961, action was taken to ascertain the extent of demand for it.

2. In general, it had come to be realized over the previous six months that most needs for a reliable measure of current trends in retail prices are best met by the Consumer Price Index, first published on 12th August, 1960. Therefore the residual demand for index numbers on the "C" Series level is for special uses of a transitional nature.

3. The Consumer Series Index has the same original purpose as did the "C" Series Index, viz., to measure retail price changes in the general field of wage-earner household expenditures. But it provides a better measure for current purposes, because the Consumer Index is modern; that is, not only are its item-weights and group-weights closely related to current patterns of household expenditure, but also its list of items is consistent with current usage in wage-earner households.

4. But although the residual demands for transitional indexes on the "C" Series level are relatively small, some of them are very significant:—

(*a*) Some current statutes, awards, and industrial agreements as to wages as well as some contracts as to rentals under leases, options of purchase, options of renewals of leases, and in a few cases prices of goods and services, require for their continued operation "C" Series retail price indexes issued by the Commonwealth Statistician and (*ipso facto*) certified by him as valid. The most appropriate means by which the terms of these arrangements can be fulfilled, without dislocation, is to continue the last published "C" Series Index numbers of December quarter, 1960 for future quarters in ratio to retail price variations shown by relevant Consumer Series. "C" Series Index numbers compiled on this basis for March quarter, 1961 are shown on the annexure in comparison with the last "C" Series Index published on the old formula. Where "C" Series Indexes are required for "five towns" and other combinations subsequent to December quarter, 1960 price movements in capital cities are imputed to country towns.

(*b*) Hypothetical indexes on the old "C" Series formula for March quarter, 1961 are supplied when required for consideration by tribunals and parties to industrial proceedings. But these, being unreliable, cannot be issued as "C" Series Retail Price Indexes certified by the Commonwealth Statistician and are therefore not made available for publication.

5. Provision of a long-term retail price index linking the "C" Series to the Consumer Series is under consideration. This is akin to the linking provided between the "A" Series and the "C" Series Indexes.

"C" SERIES RETAIL PRICE INDEX.

(Base: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities 1923–27 = 1,000.)

—	December Quarter, 1960.(*a*)	March Quarter, 1961.(*b*)
Capital Cities—		
Sydney	2,885	2,906
Melbourne	3,075	3,090
Brisbane	2,726	2,761
Adelaide	2,873	2,896
Perth	2,964	2,991
Hobart	3,104	3,133
Weighted Average Six Capital Cities ..	2,939	2,960
Weighted Averages—		
Five Towns (N.S.W.)	2,878	2,899(*c*)
Five Towns (Vic.)	3,062	3,077
Five Towns (Qld.)	2,727	2,762
Five Towns (S.A.)	2,857	2,880
Five Towns (W.A.)	2,961	2,988
Five Towns (Tas.)	3,038	3,067

(*a*) As issued for the information of Industrial Tribunals on 20th January, 1961. (*b*) Compiled in accordance with the movement shown by the Consumer Price Index from December quarter, 1960 to March quarter, 1961 for the respective capital cities. (*c*) Including individual index number for Broken Hill.

SECTION IV.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES.

NOTE.—The wage rates shown in the tables in this section are weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements.

For an explanation of the methods by which the data for the indexes of minimum weekly wage rates were obtained and of the system of weighting, *see* page 57.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS.(*b*)

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1939—							
31st March ..	98 9	95 8	96 6	93 2	99 3	91 0	96 10
30th June ..	99 10	97 3	96 10	94 4	100 3	91 9	98 0
30th September ..	99 3	97 4	99 3	94 5	100 3	91 10	98 1
31st December ..	100 1	97 1	99 5	94 1	100 6	92 2	98 4
1940—							
31st March ..	100 3	97 9	99 6	94 2	100 7	93 2	98 8
30th June ..	101 0	98 7	99 7	94 8	100 7	93 4	99 4
30th September ..	103 5	100 8	99 10	96 2	103 7	95 0	101 3
31st December ..	103 9	100 11	100 1	98 6	103 11	96 1	101 9
1941—							
31st March ..	106 8	103 2	104 9	99 11	105 7	98 1	104 6
30th June ..	108 6	105 11	105 2	102 10	107 1	100 0	106 5
30th September ..	110 0	107 2	105 9	103 6	109 9	102 4	107 9
31st December ..	110 6	108 9	106 3	105 9	110 1	103 6	108 9
1942—							
31st March ..	112 11	110 4	106 7	107 3	110 3	105 4	110 4
30th June ..	115 4	113 3	109 4	109 1	110 6	107 6	112 10
30th September ..	117 3	115 3	110 4	110 10	114 6	109 11	114 9
31st December ..	119 7	118 4	112 6	115 0	117 2	111 8	117 5
1943—							
31st March ..	120 7	119 7	112 7	115 2	118 1	113 4	118 4
30th June ..	121 0	120 5	113 7	115 3	118 5	114 0	118 11
30th September ..	122 11	121 6	115 7	116 1	120 11	115 8	120 6
31st December ..	122 1	120 9	115 10	116 1	120 10	115 9	120 0
1944—							
31st March ..	121 11	119 11	115 10	115 7	119 7	115 0	119 7
30th June ..	122 0	119 10	116 1	115 8	119 8	115 1	119 8
30th September ..	121 11	120 7	116 2	115 7	119 11	114 5	119 10
31st December ..	122 2	120 10	117 1	115 9	120 2	115 4	120 2
1945—							
31st March ..	122 1	120 10	117 1	115 9	120 1	115 5	120 2
30th June ..	121 4	120 8	117 1	115 9	120 2	114 8	119 9
30th September ..	121 8	120 10	117 9	115 10	120 4	114 9	120 1
31st December ..	122 6	121 1	118 1	116 0	120 4	115 7	120 7
1946—							
31st March ..	122 9	121 3	118 9	117 0	120 5	116 4	120 11
30th June ..	123 1	121 6	118 10	117 2	121 4	116 9	121 2
30th September ..	124 3	122 6	119 9	119 3	122 5	117 7	122 4
31st December ..	131 9	129 9	126 10	124 1	123 2	124 6	129 0
1947—							
31st March ..	133 0	131 10	128 9	125 6	127 9	126 6	130 10
30th June ..	136 5	133 2	130 5	129 0	127 11	128 4	133 2
30th September ..	140 3	137 2	132 3	133 3	131 8	132 0	136 10
31st December ..	144 9	140 6	134 6	137 10	136 7	135 5	140 8
1948—							
31st March ..	148 1	146 7	137 2	141 1	139 1	140 8	144 8
30th June ..	152 1	149 11	145 0	144 6	143 6	144 7	149 0
30th September ..	156 6	152 3	150 2	150 2	147 6	147 10	153 0
31st December ..	160 3	155 11	153 2	152 2	152 4	151 10	156 6

NOTE.—For footnotes *see* next page.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(*b*)—*continued.*

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1949—							
31st March ..	162 9	158 10	156 10	154 9	155 6	154 10	159 4
30th June ..	165 5	162 0	157 7	159 6	158 1	158 3	162 1
30th September ..	168 6	165 5	159 9	162 3	164 5	161 10	165 4
31st December ..	171 5	168 5	165 2	164 5	168 4	164 4	168 8
1950—							
31st March ..	174 4	172 3	167 2	167 9	171 2	167 4	171 9
30th June ..	177 7	175 9	169 10	170 2	173 9	168 3	174 9
30th September ..	181 10	179 0	173 7	173 5	177 5	172 5	178 7
31st December ..	206 2	201 9	195 2	197 11	200 7	198 0	202 0
1951—							
31st March ..	215 1	210 1	200 9	205 10	207 4	203 7	210 0
30th June ..	223 0	217 9	209 3	211 5	218 7	212 2	218 0
30th September ..	236 6	229 9	219 4	224 6	231 1	225 8	230 6
31st December ..	250 2	240 6	229 11	236 0	241 6	238 3	242 7
1952—							
31st March ..	259 11	250 11	244 0	246 5	250 11	248 5	253 0
30th June ..	267 1	254 7	250 5	252 7	260 5	255 4	259 2
30th September ..	278 9	266 8	256 7	265 8	269 4	265 1	270 1
31st December ..	280 2	270 8	258 6	270 10	275 6	272 3	273 2
1953—							
31st March ..	281 7	271 7	258 5	267 4	276 3	273 10	273 9
30th June ..	284 10	274 7	260 1	270 6	279 6	280 2	276 9
30th September ..	287 3	277 7	261 10	273 6	283 8	283 3	279 6
31st December ..	287 4	278 7	264 8	273 6	283 8	283 4	280 2
1954—							
31st March ..	287 3	279 1	266 7	273 7	283 9	283 7	280 7
30th June ..	287 8	278 8	269 7	273 7	283 9	283 9	281 0
30th September ..	287 11	278 3	272 2	273 7	283 9	283 9	281 4
31st December ..	293 3	284 10	275 7	281 7	287 2	287 8	286 10
1955—							
31st March ..	296 11	287 1	276 9	283 2	289 10	290 6	289 6
30th June ..	298 2	290 7	278 1	284 4	292 5	292 0	291 6
30th September ..	298 9	292 5	280 3	284 9	299 1	292 11	293 1
31st December ..	305 3	295 7	283 6	285 0	300 1	293 7	297 0
1956—							
31st March ..	307 1	298 1	286 11	285 9	301 4	299 7	299 3
30th June ..	311 10	305 9	292 2	295 10	305 3	311 11	305 7
30th September ..	316 3	309 6	298 11	296 4	309 6	314 0	309 8
31st December ..	322 9	309 7	302 9	296 4	312 10	313 11	313 0
1957—							
31st March ..	320 9	310 4	302 10	296 5	314 4	314 1	312 7
30th June ..	324 0	315 9	302 10	306 5	317 9	319 0	316 8
30th September ..	324 6	315 11	304 7	306 5	321 6	319 1	317 5
31st December ..	324 6	316 0	304 4	306 11	321 7	318 6	317 5
1958—							
31st March ..	324 0	316 5	306 5	306 11	318 4	319 0	317 5
30th June ..	329 7	319 1	310 9	312 0	319 6	322 11	321 7
30th September ..	329 7	319 7	315 10	312 4	322 8	322 11	322 8
31st December ..	329 3	319 8	317 10	312 5	324 0	323 7	322 11
1959—							
31st March ..	330 7	320 2	321 1	312 9	324 0	324 7	324 2
30th June ..	338 3	330 8	326 10	328 0	327 2	333 3	332 9
30th September ..	338 11	334 2	327 6	328 1	330 3	336 10	334 5
31st December ..	350 3	344 2	334 4	339 11	340 9	347 0	344 8
1960—							
31st March ..	354 9	349 2	338 11	341 4	345 3	347 11	348 11
30th June ..	356 6	349 5	344 8	341 9	350 4	349 7	350 11
30th September ..	358 7	349 8	347 4	342 0	355 10	351 2	352 8
31st December ..	362 8	349 10	350 8	342 1	358 1	351 11	354 11

(*a*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed money terms, indicative of trends. (*b*) Excludes rural.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATE INDEX NUMBERS: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS.(*a*)

(*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia*, 1954 = 100.0)

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1939—							
31st March ..	35.0	33.9	34.2	33.0	35.1	32.2	34.3
30th June ..	35.3	34.4	34.3	33.4	35.5	32.5	34.7
30th September ..	35.1	34.5	35.1	33.4	35.5	32.5	34.7
31st December ..	35.4	34.4	35.2	33.3	35.6	32.6	34.8
1940—							
31st March ..	35.5	34.6	35.2	33.3	35.6	33.0	34.9
30th June ..	35.8	34.9	35.3	33.5	35.6	33.0	35.2
30th September ..	36.6	35.6	35.3	34.1	36.7	33.6	35.9
31st December ..	36.7	35.7	35.4	34.9	36.8	34.0	36.0
1941—							
31st March ..	37.8	36.5	37.1	35.4	37.4	34.7	37.0
30th June ..	38.4	37.5	37.2	36.4	37.9	35.4	37.7
30th September ..	38.9	37.9	37.4	36.6	38.9	36.2	38.2
31st December ..	39.1	38.5	37.6	37.4	39.0	36.6	38.5
1942—							
31st March ..	40.0	39.1	37.7	38.0	39.0	37.3	39.1
30th June ..	40.8	40.1	38.7	38.6	39.1	38.1	40.0
30th September ..	41.5	40.8	39.1	39.2	40.5	38.9	40.6
31st December ..	42.3	41.9	39.8	40.7	41.5	39.5	41.6
1943—							
31st March ..	42.7	42.3	39.9	40.8	41.8	40.1	41.9
30th June ..	42.8	42.6	40.2	40.8	41.9	40.4	42.1
30th September ..	43.5	43.0	40.9	41.1	42.8	41.0	42.7
31st December ..	43.2	42.8	41.0	41.1	42.8	41.0	42.5
1944—							
31st March ..	43.2	42.5	41.0	40.9	42.3	40.7	42.3
30th June ..	43.2	42.4	41.1	41.0	42.4	40.7	42.4
30th September ..	43.2	42.7	41.1	40.9	42.5	40.5	42.4
31st December ..	43.3	42.8	41.5	41.0	42.6	40.8	42.6
1945—							
31st March ..	43.2	42.8	41.5	41.0	42.5	40.9	42.6
30th June ..	43.0	42.7	41.5	41.0	42.6	40.6	42.4
30th September ..	43.1	42.8	41.7	41.0	42.6	40.6	42.5
31st December ..	43.4	42.9	41.8	41.1	42.6	40.9	42.7
1946—							
31st March ..	43.5	42.9	42.0	41.4	42.6	41.2	42.8
30th June ..	43.6	43.0	42.1	41.5	43.0	41.3	42.9
30th September ..	44.0	43.4	42.4	42.2	43.3	41.6	43.3
31st December ..	46.7	45.9	44.9	43.9	43.6	44.1	45.7
1947—							
31st March ..	47.1	46.7	45.6	44.4	45.2	44.8	46.3
30th June ..	48.3	47.2	46.2	45.7	45.3	45.4	47.2
30th September ..	49.7	48.6	46.8	47.2	46.6	46.7	48.4
31st December ..	51.3	49.7	47.6	48.8	48.4	47.9	49.8
1948—							
31st March ..	52.4	51.9	48.6	50.0	49.2	49.8	51.2
30th June ..	53.8	53.1	51.3	51.2	50.8	51.2	52.8
30th September ..	55.4	53.9	53.2	53.2	52.2	52.3	54.2
31st December ..	56.7	55.2	54.2	53.9	53.9	53.8	55.4
1949—							
31st March ..	57.6	56.2	55.5	54.8	55.1	54.8	56.4
30th June ..	58.6	57.4	55.8	56.5	56.0	56.0	57.4
30th September ..	59.7	58.6	56.6	57.4	58.2	57.3	58.5
31st December ..	60.7	59.6	58.5	58.2	59.6	58.2	59.7

(*a*) Excludes rural.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATE INDEX NUMBERS: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(*a*)—*continued.*

(*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia*, 1954 = 100.0)

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1950—							
31st March ..	61.7	61.0	59.2	59.4	60.6	59.2	60.8
30th June ..	62.9	62.2	60.1	60.3	61.5	59.6	61.9
30th September ..	64.4	63.4	61.5	61.4	62.8	61.1	63.2
31st December ..	73.0	71.4	69.1	70.1	71.0	70.1	71.5
1951—							
31st March ..	76.2	74.4	71.1	72.9	73.4	72.1	74.4
30th June ..	79.0	77.1	74.1	74.9	77.4	75.1	77.2
30th September ..	83.7	81.4	77.7	79.5	81.8	79.9	81.6
31st December ..	88.6	85.2	81.4	83.6	85.5	84.4	85.8
1952—							
31st March ..	92.0	88.8	86.4	87.3	88.8	88.0	89.6
30th June ..	94.6	90.1	88.7	89.4	92.2	90.4	91.8
30th September ..	98.7	94.4	90.9	94.1	95.4	93.9	95.6
31st December ..	99.2	95.8	91.5	95.9	97.5	96.4	96.7
1953—							
31st March ..	99.7	96.2	91.5	94.7	97.8	97.0	96.9
30th June ..	100.9	97.2	92.1	95.8	99.0	99.2	98.0
30th September ..	101.7	98.3	92.7	96.8	100.4	100.3	99.0
31st December ..	101.7	98.6	93.7	96.8	100.4	100.3	99.2
1954—							
31st March ..	101.7	98.8	94.4	96.9	100.5	100.4	99.3
30th June ..	101.9	98.7	95.5	96.9	100.5	100.5	99.5
30th September ..	101.9	98.5	96.4	96.9	100.5	100.5	99.6
31st December ..	103.8	100.9	97.6	99.7	101.7	101.9	101.6
1955—							
31st March ..	105.1	101.7	98.0	100.3	102.6	102.9	102.5
30th June ..	105.6	102.9	98.5	100.7	103.5	103.4	103.2
30th September ..	105.8	103.5	99.2	100.8	105.9	103.7	103.8
31st December ..	108.1	104.7	100.4	100.9	106.3	104.0	105.2
1956—							
31st March ..	108.7	105.5	101.6	101.2	106.7	106.1	106.0
30th June ..	110.4	108.3	103.5	104.7	108.1	110.4	108.2
30th September ..	112.0	109.6	105.8	104.9	109.6	111.2	109.6
31st December ..	114.3	109.6	107.2	104.9	110.8	111.2	110.8
1957—							
31st March ..	113.6	109.9	107.2	105.0	111.3	111.2	110.7
30th June ..	114.7	111.8	107.2	108.5	112.5	113.0	112.1
30th September ..	114.9	111.9	107.8	108.5	113.8	113.0	112.4
31st December ..	114.9	111.9	107.8	108.7	113.9	112.8	112.4
1958—							
31st March ..	114.7	112.0	108.5	108.7	112.7	113.0	112.4
30th June ..	116.7	113.0	110.0	110.5	113.1	114.3	113.9
30th September ..	116.7	113.2	111.8	110.6	114.3	114.3	114.3
31st December ..	116.6	113.2	112.5	110.6	114.7	114.6	114.3
1959—							
31st March ..	117.1	113.4	113.7	110.7	114.7	114.9	114.8
30th June ..	119.8	117.1	115.7	116.1	115.8	118.0	117.8
30th September ..	120.0	118.3	116.0	116.2	116.9	119.3	118.4
31st December ..	124.0	121.9	118.4	120.4	120.7	122.9	122.0
1960—							
31st March ..	125.6	123.6	120.0	120.9	122.2	123.2	123.5
30th June ..	126.2	123.7	122.0	121.0	124.0	123.8	124.3
30th September ..	127.0	123.8	123.0	121.1	126.0	124.3	124.9
31st December ..	128.4	123.9	124.2	121.1	126.8	124.6	125.7

(*a*) Excludes rural.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*) : ADULT MALES, INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA.

(*See* NOTE at top of page 187.)

Industrial Group.	At 31st December—													
	1940.		1941.		1942.		1943.		1944.		1945.		1946.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Mining and Quarrying	117	2	124	6	133	2	136	7	137	7	138	8	150	8
Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	103	3	111	3	120	0	122	2	122	1	122	2	130	8
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear ..	96	11	104	3	113	2	116	0	115	9	115	10	124	2
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	101	11	108	2	116	2	119	2	119	9	119	11	128	2
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. ..	100	2	106	11	115	0	117	6	117	7	117	11	125	10
Paper, Printing, etc.	107	7	113	4	123	6	126	7	126	0	127	8	136	9
Other Manufacturing	100	0	107	1	115	11	118	3	118	2	118	7	127	1
All Manufacturing Groups ..	102	0	109	3	118	0	120	5	120	5	120	8	129	2
Building and Construction ..	102	6	108	1	116	4	118	5	118	3	119	8	128	2
Railway Services	97	8	104	9	113	4	116	6	118	0	117	9	125	6
Road and Air Transport ..	102	3	109	3	118	4	120	7	120	9	121	7	129	9
Shipping and Stevedoring (*b*) ..	96	4	106	9	117	5	119	8	118	11	117	7	126	8
Communication	100	2	111	3	121	5	123	9	123	9	123	9	130	8
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	101	9	107	8	115	9	118	10	119	0	119	5	127	4
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services ..	94	9	100	7	108	6	112	4	113	1	113	9	122	0
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	97	5	102	1	112	1	114	7	114	10	115	3	123	9
All Industrial Groups (*c*) ..	101	9	108	9	117	5	120	0	120	2	120	7	129	0

Industrial Group.	At 31st December—													
	1947.		1948.		1949.		1950.		1951.		1952.		1953.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Mining and Quarrying	177	10	205	11	206	11	259	7	320	10	334	2	341	3
Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	145	9	158	4	169	4	201	8	240	8	271	9	278	5
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear ..	133	3	149	0	160	2	197	5	238	6	269	1	275	0
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	137	9	154	8	168	5	201	5	241	1	272	4	280	2
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. ..	136	8	151	2	162	5	196	0	234	5	265	8	272	3
Paper, Printing, etc.	148	3	163	11	178	6	214	3	257	0	289	2	297	7
Other Manufacturing	137	9	152	9	164	7	197	7	237	10	268	10	276	2
All Manufacturing Groups ..	141	8	155	10	167	7	200	10	240	5	271	7	278	7
Building and Construction ..	138	11	155	0	166	11	198	7	237	9	268	10	276	8
Railway Services	136	10	153	2	164	1	195	10	233	4	264	1	270	8
Road and Air Transport ..	139	1	152	8	166	1	197	11	238	1	269	0	275	10
Shipping and Stevedoring (*b*) ..	132	5	153	2	163	7	196	7	235	7	267	0	272	4
Communication	145	10	160	0	182	8	213	4	252	8	286	11	293	9
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	136	0	154	3	167	7	200	10	241	3	272	10	279	9
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services ..	131	6	145	6	160	4	192	1	235	9	267	6	274	9
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	129	6	146	6	160	0	192	4	232	10	263	8	270	10
All Industrial Groups (*c*) ..	140	8	156	6	168	8	202	0	242	5	273	2	280	2

Industrial Group.	At 31st December—													
	1954.		1955.		1956.		1957.		1958.		1959.		1960.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Mining and Quarrying	350	11	366	10	384	7	375	8	376	2	407	1	415	1
Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	289	5	294	9	309	3	315	0	320	2	344	9	350	2
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear ..	275	6	285	0	296	7	306	0	310	11	331	10	340	5
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	284	6	295	9	312	3	316	4	322	5	339	8	352	2
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. ..	276	7	288	10	301	11	307	7	314	10	335	1	346	2
Paper, Printing, etc.	304	11	312	6	327	2	333	11	343	3	365	0	378	6
Other Manufacturing	280	8	291	4	307	6	311	6	316	7	335	10	347	2
All Manufacturing Groups ..	286	0	294	1	308	10	314	5	320	0	341	9	350	6
Building and Construction ..	282	0	295	6	312	3	316	6	322	8	343	9	357	4
Railway Services	280	9	290	11	310	4	311	2	316	8	336	10	346	6
Road and Air Transport ..	282	7	294	3	310	11	314	2	319	5	340	11	352	6
Shipping and Stevedoring (*b*) ..	272	11	276	11	300	10	309	4	314	6	338	5	344	7
Communication	313	5	316	6	325	8	336	0	341	0	383	7	383	7
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	282	3	297	9	315	5	318	9	324	11	341	2	357	1
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services ..	280	3	289	10	305	4	309	4	315	5	334	5	348	1
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	271	6	283	7	297	11	303	8	308	9	328	0	337	4
All Industrial Groups (*c*) ..	286	10	297	0	313	0	317	5	322	11	344	8	354	11

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 188. (*b*) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than masters, officers and engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of keep, where supplied. (*c*) Excludes rural.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATE INDEX NUMBERS : ADULT MALES, INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA.

(*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia,* 1954 = 100.0)

Industrial Group.	At 31st December—						
	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
Mining and Quarrying	41.5	44.1	47.2	48.4	48.7	49.1	53.3
Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	36.6	39.4	42.5	43.3	43.2	43.3	46.3
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear ..	34.3	36.9	40.1	41.1	41.0	41.0	44.0
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	36.1	38.3	41.1	42.2	42.4	42.5	45.4
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. ..	35.5	37.9	40.7	41.6	41.6	41.8	44.6
Paper, Printing, etc.	38.1	40.1	43.7	44.8	44.6	45.2	48.4
Other Manufacturing	35.4	37.9	41.0	41.9	41.8	42.0	45.0
All Manufacturing Groups ..	36.1	38.7	41.8	42.6	42.6	42.7	45.7
Building and Construction ..	36.3	38.3	41.2	41.9	41.9	42.4	45.4
Railway Services	34.6	37.1	40.1	41.3	41.8	41.7	44.4
Road and Air Transport ..	36.2	38.7	41.9	42.7	42.8	43.0	45.9
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	34.1	37.8	41.6	42.4	42.1	41.6	44.9
Communication	35.5	39.4	43.0	43.8	43.8	43.8	46.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	36.0	38.1	41.0	42.1	42.1	42.3	45.1
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services ..	33.5	35.6	38.4	39.8	40.0	40.3	43.2
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	34.5	36.1	39.7	40.6	40.7	40.8	43.8
All Industrial Groups (*a*) ..	36.0	38.5	41.6	42.5	42.6	42.7	45.7

Industrial Group.	At 31st December—						
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Mining and Quarrying	63.0	72.9	73.3	91.9	113.6	118.3	120.8
Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	51.6	56.1	60.0	71.4	85.2	96.2	98.6
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear ..	47.2	52.8	56.7	69.9	84.4	95.3	97.4
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	48.8	54.8	59.6	71.3	85.4	96.4	99.2
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. ..	48.4	53.5	57.5	69.4	83.0	94.1	96.4
Paper, Printing, etc.	52.5	58.0	63.2	75.9	91.0	102.4	105.4
Other Manufacturing	48.8	54.1	58.3	70.0	84.2	95.2	97.8
All Manufacturing Groups ..	50.2	55.2	59.3	71.1	85.1	96.2	98.6
Building and Construction ..	49.2	54.9	59.1	70.3	84.2	95.2	98.0
Railway Services	48.4	54.2	58.1	69.3	82.6	93.5	95.8
Road and Air Transport ..	49.2	54.1	58.8	70.1	84.3	95.2	97.7
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	46.9	54.2	57.9	69.6	83.4	94.5	96.4
Communication	51.6	56.7	64.7	75.5	89.5	101.6	104.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	48.2	54.6	59.3	71.1	85.4	96.6	99.1
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services ..	46.6	51.5	56.8	68.0	83.5	94.7	97.3
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	45.9	51.9	56.7	68.1	82.4	93.4	95.9
All Industrial Groups (*a*) ..	49.8	55.4	59.7	71.5	85.8	96.7	99.2

Industrial Group.	At 31st December—						
	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
Mining and Quarrying	124.3	129.9	136.2	133.0	133.2	144.1	147.0
Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	102.5	104.4	109.5	111.5	113.4	122.1	124.0
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear ..	97.5	100.9	105.0	108.3	110.1	117.5	120.5
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	100.7	104.7	110.6	112.0	114.2	120.3	124.7
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. ..	97.9	102.3	106.9	108.9	111.5	118.6	122.6
Paper, Printing, etc.	108.0	110.7	115.8	118.2	121.5	129.2	134.0
Other Manufacturing	99.4	103.2	108.9	110.3	112.1	118.9	122.9
All Manufacturing Groups ..	101.3	104.1	109.4	111.3	113.3	121.0	124.1
Building and Construction ..	99.9	104.6	110.6	112.1	114.3	121.7	126.5
Railway Services	99.4	103.0	109.9	110.2	112.1	119.3	122.7
Road and Air Transport ..	100.1	104.2	110.1	111.2	113.1	120.7	124.8
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	96.6	98.1	106.5	109.5	111.4	119.8	122.0
Communication	111.0	112.1	115.3	119.0	120.7	135.8	135.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	99.9	105.4	111.7	112.9	115.0	120.8	126.4
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services ..	99.2	102.6	108.1	109.5	111.7	118.4	123.2
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	96.1	100.4	105.5	107.5	109.3	116.1	119.4
All Industrial Groups (*a*) ..	101.6	105.2	110.8	112.4	114.3	122.0	125.7

(*a*) Excludes rural.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF TOTAL WAGE RATE, ALL GROUPS(*b*), STATES.

(*See* NOTE at top of page 187.)

Date.	Commonwealth Awards, &c.(*c*)				State Awards, &c.(*c*)				All Awards, &c.			
	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.
NEW SOUTH WALES.												
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
31st December—												
1939	80 7	18 6	0 3	99 4	81 9	18 6	0 7	100 10	81 2	18 6	0 5	100 1
1940	84 0	18 8	0 8	103 4	84 10	18 10	0 8	104 4	84 5	18 9	0 7	103 9
1941	88 4	19 8	3 9	111 9	88 10	19 1	1 3	109 2	88 7	19 5	2 6	110 6
1942	96 6	20 4	3 11	120 9	96 10	19 8	1 10	118 4	96 8	20 0	2 11	119 7
1943	98 7	20 7	3 11	123 1	98 10	19 11	2 3	121 0	98 8	20 3	3 2	122 1
1944	98 6	20 7	3 11	123 0	98 10	20 1	2 4	121 3	98 8	20 4	3 2	122 2
1945	98 4	20 8	3 10	122 10	98 9	21 0	2 5	122 2	98 6	20 10	3 2	122 6
1946	107 0	20 9	3 11	131 8	107 9	21 2	2 10	131 9	107 5	20 11	3 5	131 9
1947	111 3	31 4	3 8	146 3	111 10	26 10	4 7	143 3	111 6	29 2	4 1	144 9
1948	121 2	34 2	3 8	159 0	121 10	33 10	5 11	161 7	121 6	34 0	4 9	160 3
1949	131 4	36 0	3 9	171 1	131 10	34 11	5 0	171 9	131 7	35 6	4 4	171 5
1950	164 3	37 3	3 6	205 0	164 10	35 10	6 10	207 6	164 6	36 7	5 1	206 2
1951	205 5	38 0	5 2	248 7	206 10	37 11	7 2	251 11	206 1	38 0	6 1	250 2
1952	235 6	39 11	4 0	279 5	236 10	38 7	5 7	281 0	236 2	39 3	4 9	280 2
1953	241 7	40 3	3 10	285 8	243 0	40 8	5 6	289 2	242 3	40 6	4 7	287 4
1954	241 7	50 3	3 2	295 0	243 0	41 11	6 6	291 5	242 3	46 3	4 9	293 3
1955	243 9	54 4	3 0	301 1	252 10	50 2	6 9	309 9	248 1	52 4	4 10	305 3
1956	255 11	55 1	3 1	314 1	273 7	50 11	7 6	332 0	264 5	53 1	5 3	322 9
1957	263 1	55 10	2 11	321 10	269 10	51 10	5 9	327 5	265 4	53 11	4 3	324 6
1958	267 8	55 11	3 0	326 7	272 11	54 0	5 3	332 2	270 2	55 0	4 1	329 3
1959	281 6	70 10	3 7	355 11	279 1	59 7	5 4	344 0	280 4	65 6	4 5	350 3
1960	283 8	71 7	3 7	358 10	293 9	67 1	5 10	366 8	288 6	69 6	4 8	362 8

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 188. (*b*) Excludes rural. (*c*) For definitions, *see* page 60.

NOTE.—For notes on basic wage, margin and loading, *see* pages 60 and 61.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF TOTAL WAGE RATE, ALL GROUPS(*b*), STATES—*continued.*

Date.	Commonwealth Awards, &c.(*c*)				State Awards, &c.(*c*)				All Awards, &c.			
	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.
VICTORIA.												
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
31st December—												
1939	79 7	16 1	0 6	96 2	80 3	18 6	0 3	99 0	79 10	16 10	0 5	97 1
1940	83 4	16 4	0 8	100 4	83 4	18 9	0 3	102 4	83 4	17 1	0 6	100 11
1941	87 7	17 1	3 7	108 3	87 6	20 6	1 8	109 8	87 7	18 2	3 0	108 9
1942	96 4	17 5	4 4	118 1	95 8	21 7	1 9	119 0	96 2	18 8	3 6	118 4
1943	97 11	17 10	4 3	120 0	97 9	22 11	1 11	122 7	97 10	19 5	3 6	120 9
1944	97 10	17 10	4 4	120 0	97 9	23 0	1 11	122 8	97 9	19 5	3 8	120 10
1945	97 10	18 0	4 6	120 4	97 9	23 1	2 0	122 10	97 9	19 7	3 9	121 1
1946	105 10	18 4	4 6	128 8	105 11	24 3	1 11	132 1	105 10	20 2	3 9	129 9
1947	109 0	27 6	4 5	140 11	108 11	28 8	2 1	139 8	109 0	27 10	3 8	140 6
1948	119 9	30 6	4 8	154 11	119 11	36 2	2 1	158 2	119 10	32 3	3 10	155 11
1949	129 10	32 2	4 9	166 9	129 11	40 0	2 2	172 1	129 10	34 7	4 0	168 5
1950	161 11	33 7	4 6	200 0	161 7	42 0	2 1	205 8	161 9	36 3	3 9	201 9
1951	199 5	34 9	4 7	238 9	199 0	42 10	2 6	244 4	199 3	37 3	4 0	240 6
1952	228 8	36 7	3 6	268 9	228 0	44 7	2 4	274 11	228 6	39 1	3 1	270 8
1953	235 11	37 1	3 1	276 1	237 0	45 1	2 0	284 1	236 3	39 6	2 10	278 7
1954	235 3	46 11	1 11	284 1	234 0	50 11	1 6	286 5	234 10	48 2	1 10	284 10
1955	237 11	50 0	1 9	289 8	246 0	61 6	1 5	308 11	240 5	53 6	1 8	295 7
1956	249 6	50 11	1 8	302 1	263 2	61 7	1 7	326 4	253 9	54 3	1 7	309 7
1957	257 3	51 5	2 2	310 10	263 0	61 11	2 4	327 3	259 0	54 9	2 3	316 0
1958	261 1	51 8	2 4	315 1	263 0	62 6	4 5	329 11	261 8	55 0	3 0	319 8
1959	275 5	65 5	2 8	343 6	275 0	66 2	4 8	345 10	275 3	65 7	3 4	344 2
1960	275 5	66 4	3 1	344 10	275 9	79 11	5 6	361 2	275 6	70 6	3 10	349 10

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 188. (*b*) Excludes rural. (*c*) For definitions, *see* page 60.

NOTE.—For notes on basic wage, margin and loading, *see* pages 60 and 61.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF TOTAL WAGE RATE, ALL GROUPS(*b*), STATES.—*continued.*

Date.	Commonwealth Awards, &c.(*c*)				State Awards, &c.(*c*)				All Awards, &c.			
	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.
QUEENSLAND.												
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
31st December—												
1939	76 11	18 3	0 2	95 4	84 7	15 8	0 1	100 4	83 2	16 2	0 1	99 5
1940	79 10	18 3	0 9	98 10	84 7	15 8	0 1	100 4	83 8	16 2	0 3	100 1
1941	85 6	19 10	3 0	108 4	89 7	15 11	0 3	105 9	88 10	16 7	0 10	106 3
1942	93 2	20 7	3 1	116 10	94 7	15 11	1 0	111 6	94 4	16 9	1 5	112 6
1943	95 5	20 7	3 2	119 2	97 7	16 0	1 5	115 0	97 2	16 10	1 10	115 10
1944	95 2	20 7	3 2	118 11	97 7	17 1	2 0	116 8	97 2	17 9	2 2	117 1
1945	95 2	20 7	3 2	118 11	97 7	18 3	2 1	117 11	97 2	18 9	2 2	118 1
1946	103 2	20 8	3 2	127 0	105 7	18 6	2 8	126 9	105 2	18 11	2 9	126 10
1947	107 3	30 1	2 7	139 11	109 7	19 9	3 11	133 3	109 2	21 9	3 7	134 6
1948	116 11	35 0	2 8	154 7	119 7	29 2	4 2	152 11	119 1	30 3	3 10	153 2
1949	127 3	38 5	3 0	168 8	129 7	31 11	2 11	164 5	129 2	32 8	3 4	165 2
1950	157 5	39 9	2 7	199 9	154 7	33 6	6 0	194 1	155 1	34 8	5 5	195 2
1951	192 2	41 4	4 10	238 4	185 7	35 0	7 5	228 0	186 10	36 2	6 11	229 11
1952	222 11	43 10	4 5	271 2	216 7	35 3	3 9	255 7	217 9	36 10	3 11	258 6
1953	226 10	44 4	3 11	275 1	222 7	35 11	3 9	262 3	223 5	37 6	3 9	264 8
1954	226 10	52 9	3 11	283 6	225 7	43 8	4 6	273 9	225 10	45 4	4 5	275 7
1955	226 10	57 11	3 11	288 8	229 7	48 2	4 7	282 4	229 1	50 0	4 5	283 6
1956	236 8	60 10	4 0	301 6	241 7	56 3	5 2	303 0	240 8	57 1	5 0	302 9
1957	246 7	61 7	4 0	312 2	241 7	57 9	3 2	302 6	242 6	58 6	3 4	304 4
1958	251 7	61 11	4 0	317 6	256 7	58 7	2 8	317 10	255 8	59 3	2 11	317 10
1959	266 7	79 3	5 1	350 11	267 11	59 7	3 1	330 7	267 8	63 3	3 5	334 4
1960	266 7	79 11	5 1	351 7	276 11	69 2	4 5	350 6	275 0	71 2	4 6	350 8

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 188. (*b*) Excludes rural. (*c*) For definitions, *see* page 60.

NOTE.—For notes on basic wage, margin and loading, *see* pages 60 and 61.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF TOTAL WAGE RATE, ALL GROUPS(*b*), STATES—*continued.*

Date.	Commonwealth Awards, &c.(*c*)				State Awards, &c.(*c*)				All Awards, &c.			
	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.												
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
31st December—												
1939	76 10	17 7	0 9	95 2	78 0	12 5	1 4	91 9	77 3	15 11	0 11	94 1
1940	80 0	17 11	0 8	98 7	83 11	12 11	1 7	98 5	81 3	16 4	0 11	98 6
1941	84 4	18 10	4 2	107 4	86 11	13 5	2 0	102 4	85 2	17 1	3 6	105 9
1942	93 0	19 3	4 6	116 9	94 0	14 10	2 6	111 4	93 4	17 10	3 10	115 0
1943	94 2	19 6	4 6	118 2	94 0	14 11	2 9	111 8	94 1	18 0	4 0	116 1
1944	93 5	19 6	4 7	117 6	94 0	15 0	3 1	112 1	93 7	18 1	4 1	115 9
1945	93 5	19 7	4 7	117 7	94 0	15 3	3 4	112 7	93 7	18 3	4 2	116 0
1946	102 1	19 9	4 7	126 5	98 7	15 7	5 0	119 2	100 11	18 5	4 9	124 1
1947	106 2	30 0	4 8	140 10	106 1	20 1	5 2	131 4	106 2	26 10	4 10	137 10
1948	116 3	32 10	5 0	154 1	117 1	25 5	5 7	148 1	116 6	30 5	5 3	152 2
1949	126 5	34 5	5 1	165 11	125 2	29 0	7 2	161 4	126 0	32 8	5 9	164 5
1950	158 6	35 9	4 7	198 10	158 1	30 6	7 3	195 10	158 4	34 1	5 6	197 11
1951	195 10	36 9	4 7	237 2	195 1	31 1	7 4	233 6	195 7	35 0	5 5	236 0
1952	229 2	39 0	3 2	271 4	229 1	33 0	7 9	269 10	229 2	37 1	4 7	270 10
1953	231 6	40 0	2 6	274 0	231 1	33 9	7 8	272 6	231 5	38 0	4 1	273 6
1954	231 6	52 1	1 5	285 0	231 1	35 9	7 4	274 2	231 5	46 10	3 4	281 7
1955	231 6	54 11	1 4	287 9	231 1	41 2	7 0	279 3	231 5	50 6	3 1	285 0
1956	241 6	56 2	1 2	298 10	241 1	41 10	8 4	291 3	241 5	51 6	3 5	296 4
1957	251 6	56 7	1 1	309 2	251 1	43 6	7 8	302 3	251 5	52 4	3 2	306 11
1958	256 6	56 11	1 1	314 6	256 1	44 3	7 7	307 11	256 5	52 10	3 2	312 5
1959	271 6	71 11	1 4	344 9	271 1	50 9	7 10	329 8	271 5	65 1	3 5	339 11
1960	271 6	72 6	1 4	345 4	271 1	55 10	7 11	334 10	271 5	67 3	3 5	342 1

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 188. (*b*) Excludes rural. (*c*) For definitions, *see* page 60.

NOTE.—For notes on basic wage, margin and loading, *see* pages 60 and 61.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF TOTAL WAGE RATE, ALL GROUPS(*b*), STATES—*continued.*

Date.	Commonwealth Awards, &c.(*c*)				State Awards, &c.(*c*)				All Awards, &c.			
	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.												
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
31st December—												
1939	78 9	16 4	0 6	95 7	83 2	16 11	1 0	101 1	82 8	16 10	1 0	100 6
1940	81 10	16 5	0 11	99 2	86 5	17 1	1 1	104 7	85 10	17 0	1 1	103 11
1941	88 1	18 6	1 9	108 4	91 5	17 1	1 10	110 4	91 0	17 3	1 10	110 1
1942	95 11	19 0	2 8	117 7	98 1	17 3	1 9	117 1	97 10	17 5	1 11	117 2
1943	98 5	19 4	2 9	120 6	101 6	17 4	2 1	120 11	101 1	17 7	2 2	120 10
1944	97 11	19 4	2 9	120 0	100 5	17 6	2 3	120 2	100 2	17 8	2 4	120 2
1945	97 10	19 7	2 5	119 10	100 6	17 8	2 3	120 5	100 3	17 11	2 2	120 4
1946	104 7	19 7	2 6	126 8	102 6	17 11	2 3	122 8	102 9	18 1	2 4	123 2
1947	109 3	26 9	2 8	138 8	111 3	22 10	2 3	136 4	111 0	23 4	2 3	136 7
1948	118 9	33 2	2 11	154 10	122 1	27 0	3 0	152 1	121 8	27 8	3 0	152 4
1949	130 0	38 5	3 4	171 9	136 4	28 3	3 3	167 10	135 7	29 6	3 3	168 4
1950	161 6	41 11	2 7	206 0	166 9	29 1	4 0	199 10	166 1	30 7	3 11	200 7
1951	200 1	44 6	1 11	246 6	205 11	30 11	4 0	240 10	205 3	32 6	3 9	241 6
1952	230 8	46 1	1 11	278 8	238 11	32 3	3 11	275 1	238 0	33 11	3 7	275 6
1953	236 9	46 1	1 10	284 8	246 8	33 3	3 8	283 7	245 6	34 9	3 5	283 8
1954	236 9	54 4	1 9	292 10	246 8	36 1	3 8	286 5	245 6	38 2	3 6	287 2
1955	236 10	61 5	1 6	299 9	252 6	44 3	3 5	300 2	250 8	46 3	3 2	300 1
1956	246 6	64 8	1 6	312 8	264 10	44 7	3 5	312 10	262 9	46 11	3 2	312 10
1957	256 6	66 10	1 4	324 8	272 3	45 7	3 5	321 3	270 5	48 0	3 2	321 7
1958	261 5	67 3	1 4	330 0	273 3	46 6	3 5	323 2	271 11	48 11	3 2	324 0
1959	276 4	84 5	2 10	363 7	281 2	53 1	3 6	337 9	280 8	56 8	3 5	340 9
1960	276 6	85 10	2 10	365 2	293 10	60 1	3 3	357 2	291 10	63 1	3 2	358 1

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 188. (*b*) Excludes rural. (*c*) For definitions, *see* page 60.

NOTE.—For notes on basic wage, margin and loading, *see* pages 60 and 61.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF TOTAL WAGE RATE, ALL GROUPS(*b*), STATES—*continued.*

Date.	Commonwealth Awards, &c.(*c*)				State Awards &c.(*c*)				All Awards, &c.			
	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.
TASMANIA.												
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
31st December—												
1939	76 10	13 1	0 4	90 3	75 10	18 2	1 2	95 2	76 5	15 1	0 8	92 2
1940	80 7	13 3	0 7	94 5	78 10	18 3	1 8	98 9	79 10	15 3	1 0	96 1
1941	84 10	14 7	2 8	102 1	82 9	19 2	3 9	105 8	84 0	16 5	3 1	103 6
1942	92 0	15 1	3 2	110 3	89 4	19 5	4 11	113 8	91 0	16 9	3 11	111 8
1943	95 1	15 3	3 5	113 9	93 7	19 9	5 4	118 8	94 6	17 0	4 3	115 9
1944	94 2	15 4	3 5	112 11	93 6	20 1	5 4	118 11	93 11	17 3	4 2	115 4
1945	94 1	15 4	3 5	112 10	93 8	20 5	5 7	119 8	93 11	17 5	4 3	115 7
1946	103 0	15 10	3 5	122 3	101 7	20 9	5 7	127 11	102 5	17 9	4 4	124 6
1947	106 11	23 3	3 3	133 5	106 10	25 1	6 7	138 6	106 11	23 11	4 7	135 5
1948	117 7	27 11	3 7	149 1	117 7	31 8	6 9	156 0	117 7	29 5	4 10	151 10
1949	127 10	30 3	3 7	161 8	127 7	34 3	6 8	168 6	127 9	31 10	4 9	164 4
1950	160 0	32 3	3 4	195 7	159 6	35 11	6 4	201 9	159 9	33 8	4 7	198 0
1951	198 11	33 0	3 7	235 6	198 4	36 5	7 9	242 6	198 8	34 4	5 3	238 3
1952	229 8	35 2	2 9	267 7	228 11	43 8	6 8	279 3	229 4	38 6	4 5	272 3
1953	240 0	35 6	2 8	278 2	240 7	43 10	6 8	291 1	240 3	38 9	4 4	283 4
1954	240 0	42 7	1 10	284 5	240 8	44 8	7 2	292 6	240 4	43 5	3 11	287 8
1955	240 1	46 1	1 4	287 6	240 8	51 0	11 0	302 8	240 4	48 1	5 2	293 7
1956	254 6	47 7	1 4	303 5	267 6	51 0	11 0	329 6	259 9	49 0	5 2	313 11
1957	261 8	47 11	1 3	310 10	269 1	51 0	9 9	329 10	264 8	49 2	4 8	318 6
1958	268 1	48 8	1 7	318 4	270 1	54 1	7 3	331 5	268 11	50 10	3 10	323 7
1959	281 8	60 8	1 11	344 3	281 0	62 9	7 7	351 4	281 5	61 5	4 2	347 0
1960	284 11	61 6	2 0	348 5	282 1	66 8	8 8	357 5	283 10	63 5	4 8	351 11

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 188. (*b*) Excludes rural. (*c*) For definitions, *see* page 60.

NOTE.—For notes on basic wage, margin and loading, *see* pages 60 and 61.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF TOTAL WAGE RATE, ALL GROUPS(*b*), AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Commonwealth Awards, &c.(*c*)				State Awards, &c.(*c*)				All Awards, &c.			
	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
31st December—												
1939	79 5	17 3	0 4	97 0	81 11	17 4	0 6	99 9	80 8	17 3	0 5	98 4
1940	82 11	17 5	0 8	101 0	84 6	17 6	0 7	102 7	83 8	17 6	0 7	101 9
1941	87 3	18 5	3 8	109 4	88 10	18 0	1 4	108 2	88 0	18 3	2 6	108 9
1942	95 8	18 11	4 1	118 8	95 11	18 7	1 9	116 3	95 9	18 9	2 11	117 5
1943	97 6	19 2	4 1	120 9	98 3	19 0	2 1	119 4	97 10	19 1	3 1	120 0
1944	97 3	19 3	4 1	120 7	98 2	19 4	2 3	119 9	97 8	19 3	3 3	120 2
1945	97 3	19 4	4 1	120 8	98 1	20 0	2 5	120 6	97 8	19 8	3 3	120 7
1946	105 7	19 6	4 2	129 3	105 8	20 4	2 9	128 9	105 7	19 11	3 6	129 0
1947	109 5	29 3	4 0	142 8	110 3	24 8	3 9	138 8	109 10	27 0	3 10	140 8
1948	119 8	32 5	4 2	156 3	120 8	31 9	4 6	156 11	120 2	32 1	4 3	156 6
1949	129 10	34 4	4 2	168 4	131 1	33 10	4 1	169 0	130 5	34 1	4 2	168 8
1950	162 2	35 8	3 11	201 9	161 8	35 3	5 5	202 4	161 11	35 6	4 7	202 0
1951	201 0	36 8	4 9	242 5	199 7	36 10	6 0	242 5	200 4	36 9	5 4	242 5
1952	231 3	38 8	3 8	273 7	230 3	37 11	4 7	272 9	230 9	38 3	4 2	273 2
1953	237 4	39 2	3 4	279 10	237 0	39 2	4 5	280 7	237 2	39 2	3 10	280 2
1954	237 1	49 1	2 6	288 8	237 2	42 11	4 10	284 11	237 2	46 1	3 7	286 10
1955	239 0	52 8	2 4	294 0	244 8	50 6	5 0	300 2	241 10	51 7	3 7	297 0
1956	250 7	53 10	2 3	306 8	261 4	52 9	5 6	319 7	255 10	53 3	3 11	313 0
1957	258 6	54 5	2 5	315 4	261 5	53 8	4 6	319 7	259 11	54 1	3 5	317 5
1958	263 0	54 7	2 6	320 1	266 5	55 0	4 6	325 11	264 8	54 10	3 5	322 11

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 188. (*b*) Excludes rural. (*c*) For definitions, *see* page 60.

NOTE.—For notes on basic wage, margin and loading, *see* pages 60 and 61.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF TOTAL WAGE RATE, ALL GROUPS(*b*), AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Date.	Commonwealth Awards, &c.(*c*)				State Awards, &c.(*c*)				All Awards, &c.			
	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.	Basic Wage.	Margin.	Loading.	Total Wage.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1959—												
31st January	263 0	54 11	2 6	320 5	266 5	55 1	4 6	326 0	264 8	55 0	3 6	323 2
28th February	263 2	55 0	2 6	320 8	268 2	55 1	4 5	327 8	265 7	55 0	3 6	324 1
31st March	263 2	55 0	2 6	320 8	268 2	55 2	4 5	327 9	265 7	55 1	3 6	324 2
30th April	263 2	55 0	2 6	320 8	269 1	55 4	4 5	328 10	266 0	55 2	3 6	324 8
31st May	263 3	55 0	2 7	320 10	269 5	55 4	4 5	329 2	266 3	55 2	3 6	324 11
30th June	277 1	55 1	2 7	334 9	270 8	55 6	4 5	330 7	274 0	55 3	3 6	332 9
31st July	277 1	55 2	2 7	334 10	273 3	55 7	4 7	333 5	275 3	55 4	3 6	334 1
31st August	277 1	55 2	2 7	334 10	273 7	55 8	4 7	333 10	275 5	55 5	3 6	334 4
30th September	277 1	55 2	2 7	334 10	273 7	55 9	4 7	333 11	275 5	55 6	3 6	334 5
31st October	277 1	55 5	2 10	335 4	274 11	55 10	4 7	335 4	276 0	55 8	3 8	335 4
30th November	277 2	55 5	2 10	335 5	275 8	55 10	4 7	336 1	276 5	55 8	3 8	335 9
31st December	277 2	69 2	3 0	349 4	275 8	59 6	4 8	339 10	276 5	64 5	3 10	344 8
1960—												
31st January	277 2	69 7	3 2	349 11	275 8	61 3	5 1	342 0	276 5	65 6	4 1	346 0
29th February	277 2	69 9	3 2	350 1	277 8	63 6	5 0	346 2	277 5	66 7	4 1	348 1
31st March	277 2	69 9	3 2	350 1	277 8	65 2	5 1	347 11	277 5	67 5	4 1	348 11
30th April	277 2	69 9	3 2	350 1	277 8	65 6	5 1	348 3	277 5	67 8	4 1	349 2
31st May	277 5	69 9	3 2	350 4	279 5	66 7	5 1	351 1	278 5	68 2	4 1	350 8
30th June	277 5	69 9	3 2	350 4	279 5	67 2	5 1	351 8	278 5	68 5	4 1	350 11
31st July	277 5	69 9	3 2	350 4	280 2	67 6	5 1	352 9	278 9	68 8	4 1	351 6
31st August	277 9	69 10	3 2	350 9	281 10	67 8	5 1	354 7	279 9	68 10	4 1	352 8
30th September	277 9	69 10	3 2	350 9	281 10	67 8	5 1	354 7	279 9	68 10	4 1	352 8
31st October	277 9	70 0	3 2	350 11	282 10	67 9	5 1	355 8	280 3	68 11	4 1	353 3
30th November	278 2	70 0	3 2	351 4	285 2	68 2	5 4	358 8	281 7	69 1	4 3	354 11
31st December	278 2	70 0	3 2	351 4	285 2	68 4	5 3	358 9	281 7	69 2	4 2	354 11

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 188. (*b*) Excludes rural. (*c*) For definitions, *see* page 60.

NOTE.—For notes on basic wage, margin and loading, *see* pages 60 and 61.

SECTION V.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES.

NOTE.—The wage rates shown in the tables in this section are weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements.

For an explanation of the methods by which the data for the new indexes of minimum weekly wage rates were obtained and of the system of weighting, *see* pages 57 and 58.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1951—							
31st March ..	145 11	147 9	139 1	148 2	129 0	139 6	145 0
30th June ..	152 3	154 2	145 10	152 9	139 6	146 3	151 5
30th September ..	160 7	161 9	152 3	161 10	146 10	155 8	159 5
31st December ..	172 4	172 2	161 2	170 3	162 6	165 7	170 4
1952—							
31st March ..	179 7	179 8	170 10	177 10	168 7	172 6	177 10
30th June ..	184 5	183 11	176 3	183 1	174 8	177 0	182 7
30th September ..	193 4	192 10	181 3	192 11	181 1	184 3	191 0
31st December ..	195 2	195 9	183 5	196 9	184 11	189 2	193 7
1953—							
31st March ..	195 11	196 1	183 4	194 5	184 11	190 5	193 10
30th June ..	198 10	198 6	185 3	197 1	187 3	194 8	196 6
30th September ..	200 6	200 8	186 5	199 1	190 1	197 1	198 4
31st December ..	200 6	201 4	188 2	199 1	190 2	197 2	198 9
1954—							
31st March ..	200 7	201 10	189 8	199 1	190 3	197 2	199 1
30th June ..	200 8	201 5	189 9	199 1	190 3	197 3	199 0
30th September ..	200 8	201 2	189 9	199 1	190 3	197 3	198 11
31st December ..	201 3	200 9	190 5	199 11	190 5	197 7	199 2
1955—							
31st March ..	202 6	202 2	190 10	201 3	190 9	198 9	200 4
30th June ..	203 5	206 6	191 2	201 6	192 5	199 5	202 4
30th September ..	203 7	208 2	192 8	201 8	197 2	199 11	203 5
31st December ..	209 8	210 5	194 3	201 9	197 9	200 0	206 11
1956—							
31st March ..	210 8	212 1	194 5	201 9	198 6	206 5	208 0
30th June ..	214 5	217 11	198 10	209 3	201 9	213 9	212 11
30th September ..	216 7	220 3	201 0	209 3	204 4	215 3	215 0
31st December ..	221 5	220 3	202 11	209 3	206 3	215 3	217 3
1957—							
31st March ..	219 11	220 3	203 3	209 3	206 11	215 4	216 9
30th June ..	222 10	225 0	205 9	217 2	210 4	219 0	220 7
30th September ..	223 8	225 0	206 1	217 2	212 4	219 0	221 1
31st December ..	223 8	225 0	206 1	219 6	212 5	219 0	221 3
1958—							
31st March ..	224 2	225 0	207 8	219 7	210 6	219 0	221 6
30th June ..	229 6	227 0	210 11	223 7	211 4	220 10	225 2
30th September ..	228 6	227 6	214 2	223 9	213 4	221 1	225 4
31st December ..	229 0	227 6	215 3	223 9	214 1	221 3	225 8
1959—							
31st March ..	238 4	227 7	217 5	223 10	214 1	221 3	229 11
30th June ..	244 7	234 5	224 3	234 11	217 5	227 0	236 7
30th September ..	245 1	238 1	224 9	235 0	220 5	231 3	238 4
31st December ..	249 3	241 3	229 8	239 1	224 1	234 2	242 2
1960—							
31st March ..	255 5	246 3	231 3	241 1	239 4	234 10	247 6
30th June ..	256 8	246 4	234 7	242 3	244 4	235 3	248 9
30th September ..	258 4	246 5	236 10	242 3	249 5	236 5	250 0
31st December ..	261 3	246 7	239 4	242 10	251 2	238 9	251 8

(*a*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

SECTION V.—*continued.*

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATE INDEX NUMBERS: ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS.

(*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia*, 1954 = 100)

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1951—							
31st March ..	73.3	74.2	69.9	74.4	64.8	70.1	72.8
30th June ..	76.5	77.4	73.3	76.7	70.1	73.5	76.1
30th September ..	80.7	81.2	76.5	81.3	73.8	78.2	80.1
31st December ..	86.6	86.5	81.0	85.5	81.6	83.2	85.6
1952—							
31st March ..	90.2	90.3	85.8	89.3	84.7	86.6	89.3
30th June ..	92.6	92.4	88.5	92.0	87.7	88.9	91.7
30th September ..	97.1	96.9	91.0	96.9	91.0	92.6	95.9
31st December ..	98.0	98.3	92.1	98.8	92.9	95.0	97.2
1953—							
31st March ..	98.4	98.5	92.1	97.7	92.9	95.6	97.4
30th June ..	99.9	99.7	93.1	99.0	94.1	97.8	98.7
30th September ..	100.7	100.8	93.6	100.0	95.5	99.0	99.6
31st December ..	100.7	101.1	94.5	100.0	95.5	99.0	99.8
1954—							
31st March ..	100.8	101.4	95.3	100.0	95.6	99.0	100.0
30th June ..	100.8	101.2	95.3	100.0	95.6	99.1	100.0
30th September ..	100.8	101.0	95.3	100.0	95.6	99.1	99.9
31st December ..	101.1	100.8	95.6	100.4	95.6	99.2	100.0
1955—							
31st March ..	101.7	101.6	95.9	101.1	95.8	99.8	100.6
30th June ..	102.2	103.7	96.0	101.2	96.7	100.2	101.6
30th September ..	102.3	104.6	96.8	101.3	99.0	100.4	102.2
31st December ..	105.3	105.7	97.6	101.3	99.3	100.5	103.9
1956—							
31st March ..	105.8	106.5	97.7	101.3	99.7	103.7	104.5
30th June ..	107.7	109.5	99.9	105.1	101.3	107.4	107.0
30th September ..	108.8	110.6	101.0	105.1	102.6	108.1	108.0
31st December ..	111.2	110.6	101.9	105.1	103.6	108.1	109.1
1957—							
31st March ..	110.5	110.6	102.0	105.1	103.9	108.2	108.9
30th June ..	111.9	113.0	103.4	109.1	105.7	110.0	110.8
30th September ..	112.4	113.0	103.5	109.1	106.7	110.0	111.1
31st December ..	112.4	113.0	103.5	110.3	106.7	110.0	111.1
1958—							
31st March ..	112.6	113.0	104.3	110.3	105.7	110.0	111.3
30th June ..	115.3	114.0	105.9	112.3	106.2	110.9	113.1
30th September ..	114.8	114.3	107.6	112.4	107.2	111.1	113.2
31st December ..	115.0	114.3	108.1	112.4	107.5	111.1	113.4
1959—							
31st March ..	119.7	114.3	109.2	112.4	107.5	111.1	115.5
30th June ..	122.9	117.8	112.6	118.0	109.2	114.0	118.8
30th September ..	123.1	119.6	112.9	118.0	110.7	116.2	119.7
31st December ..	125.2	121.2	115.4	120.1	112.5	117.6	121.6
1960—							
31st March ..	128.3	123.7	116.2	121.1	120.2	118.0	124.3
30th June ..	128.9	123.7	117.8	121.7	122.7	118.2	124.9
30th September ..	129.8	123.8	119.0	121.7	125.3	118.8	125.6
31st December ..	131.2	123.9	120.2	122.0	126.2	119.9	126.4

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA.

(*See* Note at top of page 201.)

Industrial Group.	At 31st December—									
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
RATES OF WAGE.(*a*)										
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	170 11	195 0	200 7	201 0	206 6	216 11	220 9	225 4	241 4	249 9
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	171 2	194 5	198 9	198 9	200 11	208 11	217 4	221 0	237 3	240 8
Food, Drink and Tobacco	165 9	188 8	194 6	194 6	206 10	213 8	215 11	220 2	236 0	246 4
Other Manufacturing	168 9	192 0	197 7	197 8	203 7	214 7	217 8	222 5	238 5	248 0
All Manufacturing Groups	169 11	193 3	198 3	198 4	203 4	212 2	217 10	222 0	238 1	244 7
Transport and Communication	177 6	200 8	206 5	208 6	213 10	223 8	228 3	232 3	254 11	259 10
Wholesale and Retail Trade	171 1	194 5	199 7	199 5	213 0	225 6	227 2	232 2	248 0	263 7
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services	170 1	193 2	199 1	201 5	209 8	222 0	224 7	228 0	254 4	257 9
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	166 9	189 8	194 10	195 4	201 8	212 2	215 7	220 11	236 8	245 0
All Industrial Groups	170 4	193 7	198 9	199 2	206 11	217 3	221 3	225 8	242 2	251 8
INDEX NUMBERS.										
(*Base:* Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia, 1954 = 100)										
Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	85.9	98.0	100.8	101.0	103.7	109.0	110.9	113.2	121.2	125.5
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	86.0	97.7	99.8	99.8	100.9	104.9	109.2	111.0	119.2	120.9
Food, Drink and Tobacco	83.3	94.8	97.7	97.7	103.9	107.3	108.5	110.6	118.5	123.7
Other Manufacturing	84.8	96.4	99.2	99.3	102.3	107.8	109.3	111.7	119.8	124.6
All Manufacturing Groups	85.4	97.1	99.6	99.6	102.1	106.6	109.4	111.5	119.6	122.9
Transport and Communication	89.2	100.8	103.7	104.7	107.4	112.4	114.7	116.7	128.0	130.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	85.9	97.7	100.3	100.2	107.0	113.3	114.1	116.6	124.6	132.4
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services	85.4	97.0	100.0	101.2	105.3	111.5	112.8	114.5	123.2	129.5
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	83.8	95.3	97.9	98.1	101.3	106.6	108.3	111.0	118.9	123.1
All Industrial Groups	85.6	97.2	99.8	100.0	103.9	109.1	111.1	113.4	121.6	126.4

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 201.

SECTION VI.

AVERAGE EARNINGS.

NOTE.—The figures shown in the tables in this section are derived from employment and wages and salaries recorded on Pay-roll Tax returns, from other direct collections and from estimates of the unrecorded balance. Pay of the members of the Defence Forces is not included. The money amounts are not seasonally adjusted. Seasonally adjusted quarterly indexes of average earnings are shown in the table on page 208.

AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES PAID.(*a*)

(£'000.)

Period.	N.S.W. (*b*)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A. (*c*)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
1947–48	7,112	4,845	2,059	1,360	984	480	16,840
1948–49	8,279	5,710	2,523	1,654	1,168	571	19,905
1949–50	9,250	6,600	2,904	1,922	1,383	678	22,737
1950–51	11,759	8,223	3,588	2,416	1,728	826	28,540
1951–52	14,778	10,171	4,391	3,051	2,231	1,075	35,697
1952–53	15,422	10,816	4,868	3,357	2,492	1,199	38,154
1953–54	16,480	11,767	5,227	3,615	2,754	1,305	41,148
1954–55	17,970	12,901	5,601	3,940	2,928	1,399	44,739
1955–56	19,764	14,144	6,033	4,330	3,104	1,521	48,896
1956–57	20,943	14,925	6,457	4,507	3,177	1,635	51,644
1957–58	21,664	15,510	6,585	4,635	3,284	1,671	53,349
1958–59	22,414	16,240	6,970	4,823	3,347	1,725	55,519
1959–60	24,816	18,123	7,441	5,392	3,618	1,878	61,268
1960–61	26,884	19,198	7,853	5,670	3,891	1,952	65,448
1947–48							
September Quarter..	6,606	4,515	2,005	1,260	928	432	15,746
December ,, ..	7,390	4,957	2,147	1,359	1,000	479	17,332
March ,, ..	6,881	4,660	1,838	1,347	965	476	16,167
June ,, ..	7,572	5,249	2,245	1,474	1,043	531	18,114
1948–49—							
September ,, ..	7,892	5,434	2,444	1,574	1,113	525	18,982
December ,, ..	8,571	5,783	2,638	1,658	1,203	573	20,426
March ,, ..	7,826	5,445	2,347	1,599	1,103	566	18,886
June ,, ..	8,827	6,176	2,661	1,785	1,253	622	21,324
1949–50—							
September ,, ..	8,221	6,147	2,761	1,772	1,287	623	20,811
December ,, ..	9,675	6,748	2,980	1,934	1,394	672	23,403
March ,, ..	9,108	6,369	2,795	1,895	1,392	673	22,232
June ,, ..	9,997	7,137	3,079	2,089	1,457	742	24,501
1950–51—							
September ,, ..	10,354	7,366	3,259	2,151	1,582	714	25,426
December ,, ..	11,612	7,971	3,587	2,291	1,658	782	27,901
March ,, ..	11,775	8,198	3,519	2,482	1,723	858	28,555
June ,, ..	13,295	9,355	3,987	2,741	1,948	950	32,276
1951–52—							
September ,, ..	13,820	9,646	4,191	2,842	2,113	959	33,571
December ,, ..	15,436	10,496	4,509	3,093	2,231	1,059	36,824
March ,, ..	14,472	9,873	4,203	3,036	2,191	1,100	34,875
June ,, ..	15,385	10,668	4,661	3,234	2,390	1,182	37,520

For footnotes *see* next page.

SECTION VI.—*continued.*

AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES PAID(*a*)—*continued.*
(£'000.)

Period.	N.S.W. (*b*)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A. (*c*)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
1952–53—							
September Quarter..	15,310	10,504	4,777	3,284	2,436	1,123	37,434
December ,, ..	16,084	11,365	5,121	3,506	2,538	1,193	39,807
March ,, ..	14,535	10,252	4,624	3,199	2,433	1,207	36,250
June ,, ..	15,759	11,143	4,951	3,440	2,561	1,271	39,125
1953–54—							
September ,, ..	15,962	11,378	5,124	3,520	2,712	1,235	39,931
December ,, ..	17,253	12,210	5,334	3,701	2,851	1,318	42,667
March ,, ..	15,756	11,321	5,006	3,505	2,629	1,281	39,498
June ,, ..	16,949	12,159	5,445	3,732	2,825	1,384	42,494
1954–55—							
September ,, ..	17,290	12,428	5,540	3,838	2,917	1,299	43,312
December ,, ..	18,599	13,137	5,842	3,971	2,973	1,380	45,902
March ,, ..	17,083	12,351	5,207	3,813	2,808	1,388	42,650
June ,, ..	18,907	13,689	5,816	4,136	3,015	1,531	47,094
1955–56—							
September ,, ..	19,267	13,675	6,005	4,241	3,053	1,448	47,689
December ,, ..	20,522	14,488	6,273	4,403	3,183	1,498	50,367
March ,, ..	18,978	13,579	5,648	4,181	3,050	1,488	46,924
June ,, ..	20,289	14,835	6,204	4,496	3,128	1,650	50,602
1956–57—							
September ,, ..	20,363	14,647	6,399	4,479	3,209	1,559	50,656
December ,, ..	21,904	15,474	6,876	4,611	3,194	1,647	53,706
March ,, ..	20,144	14,276	6,041	4,343	3,088	1,618	49,510
June ,, ..	21,363	15,304	6,513	4,595	3,216	1,713	52,704
1957–58—							
September ,, ..	21,289	15,170	6,592	4,619	3,317	1,578	52,565
December ,, ..	22,741	16,253	6,894	4,772	3,353	1,674	55,687
March ,, ..	20,630	14,789	6,091	4,480	3,116	1,653	50,759
June ,, ..	21,995	15,831	6,764	4,668	3,350	1,778	54,386
1958–59							
September ,, ..	22,129	15,827	6,983	4,777	3,392	1,648	54,756
December ,, ..	23,601	16,970	7,387	4,984	3,494	1,798	58,234
March ,, ..	21,185	15,377	6,501	4,599	3,122	1,666	52,450
June ,, ..	22,740	16,787	7,010	4,930	3,381	1,790	56,638
1959–60—							
September ,, ..	23,555	17,389	7,438	5,248	3,533	1,768	58,931
December ,, ..	25,476	18,451	7,625	5,423	3,688	1,887	62,550
March ,, ..	23,878	17,658	7,086	5,288	3,487	1,842	59,239
June ,, ..	26,356	18,994	7,614	5,609	3,764	2,016	64,353
1960–61—							
September ,, ..	26,296	19,029	7,977	5,640	3,877	1,888	64,707
December ,, ..	28,276	20,204	8,188	5,868	4,003	2,002	68,541
March ,, ..	25,649	18,518	7,271	5,497	3,691	1,945	62,571
June ,, ..	27,073	19,065	7,840	5,639	3,972	2,040	65,629

(*a*) Includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, etc. (*b*) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Includes the Northern Territory.

NOTE.—Comparisons as to trend should be made for complete years or corresponding periods of incomplete years. Quarterly totals are affected by seasonal influences.

SECTION VI.—*continued.*

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT.(*a*)

(£.)

Period.	N.S.W. (*b*)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A. (*c*)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
1947–48	8.04	8.06	6.94	7.26	7.21	6.96	7.74
1948–49	9.04	9.12	8.08	8.35	8.14	7.83	8.77
1949–50	9.89	10.08	8.91	9.23	9.08	8.96	9.66
1950–51	11.92	12.05	10.47	11.03	10.67	10.56	11.55
1951–52	14.74	14.48	12.60	13.63	13.32	13.29	14.13
1952–53	15.96	15.71	14.17	15.17	14.69	14.80	15.45
1953–54	16.69	16.64	14.98	15.87	15.59	15.78	16.26
1954–55	17.64	17.59	15.58	16.83	16.11	16.54	17.13
1955–56	18.92	18.78	16.49	17.88	16.92	17.75	18.28
1956–57	19.89	19.70	17.50	18.28	17.48	18.79	19.16
1957–58	20.44	20.22	17.94	18.68	18.05	18.95	19.67
1958–59	21.04	20.69	18.63	19.10	18.19	19.33	20.19
1959–60	22.77	22.28	19.89	20.61	19.46	20.71	21.76
1960–61	24.03	23.32	21.00	21.33	20.57	21.42	22.86
1947–48—							
September Quarter..	7.58	7.64	6.75	6.84	6.93	6.44	7.34
December „ ..	8.37	8.28	7.18	7.31	7.36	7.01	7.98
March „ ..	7.75	7.71	6.40	7.17	7.06	6.84	7.44
June „ ..	8.46	8.61	7.41	7.71	7.48	7.51	8.20
1948–49—							
September „ ..	8.73	8.83	7.86	8.10	7.89	7.37	8.49
December „ ..	9.39	9.29	8.45	8.42	8.40	7.94	9.04
March „ ..	8.51	8.65	7.58	8.03	7.68	7.67	8.30
June „ ..	9.54	9.70	8.40	8.84	8.57	8.33	9.26
1949–50—							
September „ ..	9.23	9.57	8.61	8.78	8.73	8.40	9.14
December „ ..	10.27	10.36	9.14	9.35	9.22	8.94	9.95
March „ ..	9.57	9.65	8.59	9.00	9.07	8.82	9.35
June „ ..	10.43	10.71	9.28	9.77	9.31	9.66	10.19
1950–51—							
September „ ..	10.69	11.00	9.63	9.96	9.99	9.39	10.48
December „ ..	11.83	11.91	10.54	10.61	10.34	10.12	11.41
March „ ..	11.84	11.84	10.27	11.21	10.52	10.79	11.45
June „ ..	13.28	13.42	11.42	12.31	11.78	11.87	12.83
1951–52—							
September „ ..	13.75	13.74	11.86	12.76	12.70	12.01	13.27
December „ ..	15.26	14.94	12.89	13.83	13.34	13.12	14.52
March „ ..	14.42	13.98	12.21	13.50	13.04	13.48	13.79
June „ ..	15.54	15.26	13.44	14.42	14.19	14.54	14.95
1952–53—							
September „ ..	15.73	15.33	13.78	14.84	14.57	14.13	15.14
December „ ..	16.72	16.58	14.88	15.90	15.07	14.92	16.18
March „ ..	15.10	14.84	13.61	14.47	14.28	14.69	14.70
June „ ..	16.30	16.09	14.39	15.46	14.86	15.43	15.77

For footnotes *see* next page.

SECTION VI.—*continued.*

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT(*a*)—*continued.*

(£.)

Period.	N.S.W. (*b*)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A. (*c*)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
1953–54—							
September Quarter..	16.44	16.42	14.70	15.77	15.61	15.27	16.03
December ,, ..	17.51	17.36	15.38	16.31	16.22	16.08	16.93
March ,, ..	15.86	15.86	14.46	15.26	14.80	15.36	15.53
June ,, ..	16.96	16.93	15.37	16.14	15.70	16.39	16.55
1954–55—							
September ,, ..	17.21	17.24	15.43	16.57	16.16	15.65	16.79
December ,, ..	18.27	18.04	16.29	17.03	16.36	16.39	17.63
March ,, ..	16.70	16.73	14.59	16.22	15.45	16.19	16.27
June ,, ..	18.37	18.35	15.99	17.50	16.49	17.93	17.81
1955–56—							
September ,, ..	18.57	18.30	16.31	17.84	16.72	17.14	17.94
December ,, ..	19.63	19.26	17.07	18.26	17.35	17.68	18.83
March ,, ..	18.16	17.95	15.66	17.16	16.61	17.31	17.54
June ,, ..	19.32	19.61	16.92	18.24	16.99	18.85	18.80
1956–57—							
September ,, ..	19.43	19.44	17.24	18.26	17.66	18.13	18.86
December ,, ..	20.76	20.45	18.54	18.83	17.59	19.10	19.92
March ,, ..	19.09	18.78	16.53	17.53	16.99	18.43	18.35
June ,, ..	20.29	20.12	17.70	18.50	17.71	19.51	19.53
1957–58—							
September ,, ..	20.18	19.97	17.83	18.66	18.37	18.22	19.47
December ,, ..	21.44	21.27	18.96	19.25	18.46	19.22	20.59
March ,, ..	19.43	19.14	16.76	18.01	17.10	18.58	18.68
June ,, ..	20.70	20.49	18.22	18.79	18.30	19.76	19.93
1958–59—							
September ,, ..	20.83	20.52	18.53	19.17	18.50	18.61	20.05
December ,, ..	22.11	21.85	19.72	19.89	18.97	20.22	21.23
March ,, ..	19.88	19.44	17.50	18.14	16.95	18.53	19.03
June ,, ..	21.32	20.97	18.78	19.20	18.33	19.96	20.44
1959–60—							
September ,, ..	21.98	21.60	19.78	20.31	19.14	19.84	21.16
December ,, ..	23.47	22.68	20.48	20.82	19.87	20.91	22.28
March ,, ..	21.78	21.52	19.08	20.09	18.73	20.10	20.94
June ,, ..	23.84	23.30	20.23	21.22	20.11	21.98	22.66
1960–61—							
September ,, ..	23.63	23.22	21.02	21.30	20.54	20.71	22.65
December ,, ..	25.14	24.42	21.88	22.05	21.07	21.78	23.85
March ,, ..	22.86	22.29	19.76	20.64	19.56	21.00	21.81
June ,, ..	24.48	23.34	21.33	21.32	21.10	22.18	23.15

(*a*) Total wages and salaries, etc., divided by total civilian employment expressed in male units. The total of wages and salaries includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, etc. Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings. As it is not possible to estimate the ratio of female to male earnings in the several States, the same ratio has been used for each State. Because the actual ratio may vary between States, precise comparisons between average earnings in different States cannot be made on the basis of the figures above. (*b*) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Includes the Northern Territory.

NOTE.—Comparisons as to trend should be made for complete years or corresponding periods of incomplete years. Quarterly totals and averages are affected by seasonal influences.

SECTION VI.—*continued.*

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS(*a*) INDEX NUMBERS: AUSTRALIA.
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.

(*Base of each Index:* 1953–54 = 100.0)

Period.	All Industries. (*b*)	Manufacturing. (*c*)
1947–48	47.5	48.0
1948–49	53.9	54.3
1949–50	59.3	60.0
1950–51	71.1	72.0
1951–52	87.1	88.4
1952–53	95.2	95.4
1953–54	**100.0**	**100.0**
1954–55	105.4	106.9
1955–56	112.2	113.8
1956–57	118.2	118.3
1957–58	121.3	122.0
1958–59	124.5	125.6
1959–60	133.6	135.4
1960–61	140.5	141.1
1947–48—		
September Quarter..	45.4	45.8
December ,, ..	46.9	47.3
March ,, ..	48.0	48.6
June ,, ..	49.8	50.4
1948–49—		
September ,, ..	52.2	53.1
December ,, ..	53.2	53.7
March ,, ..	53.9	54.5
June ,, ..	56.3	56.0
1949–50—		
September ,, ..	56.0	56.0
December ,, ..	58.9	59.8
March ,, ..	60.4	61.1
June ,, ..	61.7	63.0
1950–51—		
September ,, ..	64.8	65.8
December ,, ..	67.8	68.6
March ,, ..	73.8	74.8
June ,, ..	77.8	78.9
1951–52—		
September ,, ..	82.4	84.3
December ,, ..	85.8	87.0
March ,, ..	89.0	90.0
June ,, ..	91.1	92.2
1952–53—		
September ,, ..	93.7	94.3
December ,, ..	94.9	95.2
March ,, ..	95.9	95.4
June ,, ..	96.3	96.5
1953–54—		
September Quarter..	98.8	98.6
December ,, ..	99.3	99.3
March ,, ..	101.2	101.0
June ,, ..	100.7	101.1
1954–55—		
September ,, ..	103.5	104.9
December ,, ..	103.8	105.1
March ,, ..	105.3	107.1
June ,, ..	108.8	110.6
1955–56—		
September ,, ..	109.8	111.9
December ,, ..	112.0	113.2
March ,, ..	112.7	114.3
June ,, ..	114.4	115.7
1956–57		
September ,, ..	116.6	116.6
December ,, ..	117.9	117.8
March ,, ..	118.6	118.5
June ,, ..	119.5	120.2
1957–58—		
September ,, ..	120.2	119.8
December ,, ..	121.5	122.1
March ,, ..	121.3	122.3
June ,, ..	122.3	123.6
1958–59—		
September ,, ..	123.6	124.2
December ,, ..	124.5	126.0
March ,, ..	124.3	125.4
June ,, ..	125.5	126.8
1959–60—		
September ,, ..	129.7	131.8
December ,, ..	130.5	132.7
March ,, ..	135.5	137.5
June ,, ..	138.5	139.5
1960–61—		
September ,, ..	138.2	140.2
December ,, ..	141.5	141.7
March ,, ..	141.5	142.4
June ,, ..	141.1	140.2

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 205. (*b*) Average earnings per male unit employed. Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings. The "All Industries" index is based on Pay-roll Tax returns and other data. (*c*) The index for manufacturing industries is based on the average earnings of male wage and salary earners employed in factories as disclosed by annual Factory Censuses.

NOTE.—The index numbers for "All Industries" and "Manufacturing" show the movement in average earnings over a period of time. However, they do not give, at any point of time, a comparison of actual earnings in the two groups.

SECTION VII.

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE FOR ADULT MALE WORKERS IN THE MAIN OCCUPATIONS IN THE CAPITAL CITY OF EACH STATE FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME) AT 31st DECEMBER, 1960.

NOTE.—The wage rates in this Section have been taken from awards, determinations and agreements of industrial tribunals, and in some cases from unregistered agreements. The occupations shown are broadly representative of the occupations in the various industries in each State. Rates shown are generally those payable in the capital cities and this has been indicated by showing the names of the capital cities at the head of the columns. Where rates other than those for capital cities have been quoted, column headings have been changed to show the names of the several States.

For some occupations more than one wage rate is quoted, indicating that there were different classes or grades of work or that different rates were payable according to locality. Where only two rates are specified they are shown in the form "328s. 0d. & 338s. 0d." In other cases the rates are shown in the form "319s. 0d. to 367s. 0d.", indicating that, in addition to the two rates specified, certain intermediate rates were also prescribed.

In the majority of cases, the rates shown are those payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime). Where it was not possible to quote such rates, hourly, daily or monthly rates are shown. For most occupations the hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) are 40; where the hours prescribed differ from 40 they are shown in footnotes to the tables.

The wage rates and hours of work shown in this Section have been compiled for statistical purposes only, and any inquiries regarding actual rates payable for particular occupations should be addressed to the appropriate industrial tribunal.

The list of occupations has been revised since the previous issue of the Labour Report in order to provide a more representative coverage. However, occupations shown are not necessarily included in the Minimum Wage Rate Index.

PRIMARY PRODUCTION.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dairying—						
General hand ..	[1]324 0	[1]313 6	..	..	..	297/6 & 307/6
Farming, general—						
General hand ..	[2]318 0	[2]300 6	..	..	317 1	297/6 & 307/6
Forestry—						
Axeman	335/6 & 340/6	308/6 & 339/	313/ & 328/6	312 0	313/7 to 342/7	315/6 & 346/
General forestry worker	326 6	304 6	307 6	300 6	326 7	311 6
General nursery hand	326 6	304 6	309 0	300 6	317 7	311 6
Propagator ..	..	316 0	..	304 6	..	323 0
Fruit and grape growing and picking—						
Labourer, picker ..	[2]292/6 to 301/	[2]290/6 to 293/	313 6	[2]288/6 to 293/	..	[2]297/6 & 298/
Packer	[2]307/ & 315/	[2]305/ & 307/	..	[2]303/ & 307/	324 1	[2]312 0
Pruner	[2]307/6 to 320/6	[2]305/6 to 312/6	323 2	[2]303/6 & 307/6	..	[2]312 6
Grazing—						
General station hand(*a*)	[2]318 0	[2]318 0	[2]281 0	[2]318 0	[2]318 0	[2]318 0
Shearer—Per 100 flock sheep(*b*)	162 3	162 3	164 3	162 3	162 3	162 3
Shed hand(*b*) ..	498 9	498 9	505 0	498 9	498 9	498 9
Wool presser(*b*) ..	560 3	560 3	564 10	560 3	560 3	560 3
Sugar growing and harvesting—						
Cane cutter(*c*) ..	69 7½	..	73/11 to 75/11	..	..	..
Field worker ..	316 6	..	322/6 to 333/	..	..	..
Timber getting—						
Faller	356 6	348 6	306 6	344 6	365 6	355 6
Tractor driver ..	347 6	327 6	..	323 6	337/6 to 378/6	334 6

(*a*) Without keep. (*b*) Shearers' and woolpressers' hours are 40 a week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers', with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, etc. Should the time engaged picking up, etc., exceed 30 minutes a day, all time thereafter shall be paid as overtime. Rates shown are "not found" rates. "Found" rates are £5 a week less, except in Queensland, where they are £4 13s. 2d. a week less. (*c*) Per day.

([1]) 48 hours. ([2]) 44 hours. ([3]) No limitation of hours prescribed.

SECTION VII.—*continued.*

MINING AND QUARRYING.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coal mining(a)—						
Carpenter	392 0	384 0	367/ to 383/	..	..	390 11
Deputy	447 3	431 10	422/6 to 438/6	..	[1]449 3	446 4
Electrical fitter ..	393 0	385 6	368 6	..	[1]414 7	392 6
Fitter or turner ..	388 6	380 6	363 6	..	[1]414 7	387 6
Labourer	342 6	336 0	317/6 to 333/6	..	[1]333 3	340 11
Miner—						
Machine ..	420 6	(*b*)	395/6 to 411/6	(*c*) 411/ to 437/	[1]429 9	419 11
Manual (dry work)	391 0	376 0	366/ to 382/	..	[1]378 0	..
Screen hand ..	342 6	..	..	..	[1]342 2	..
Shiftman—						
1st class	391 0	376 0	366/ to 382/	..	[1]378 0	390 0
2nd class.. ..	342 0	..	..	..	..	358 11
Wheeler	347/6 & 351/	352 6	322/6 to 338/6	..	[1]357 2	347 6
Metalliferous mining—	(*d*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	(*g*)	(*e*) (*h*)	(*d*)
Fitter	567 1	..	571 0	..	413 1	400 0
Labourer	475 0	295 6	491 7	283 0	[1]327 1	320 6
Miner	522 1	335 0	514 10	315 6	[1]397 1	356 0
Mullocker	475 0	308 0	493 5	..	[1]330 10	333 0
Timberman ..	533 4	339 0	514 10	..	[1]376 3	353 6
Trucker	475 0	308 0	493 5	..	[1]330 10	333 0
Quarrying—						
Hammerman ..	367/1 & 378/	365 0	317 0	330 0	331 1	334 6
Labourer	345/ & 358/6	335 0	308 0	321 6	312 1	318 6
Powder monkey ..	376/6 & 384/10	377 0	328 6	345 0	350 1	346 6
Spaller	370/5 & 375/ 8	352 0	314 6	321 6	331 1	334 6

(*a*) An additional amount for attendance allowance is payable at the rate of one shift's pay for each full fortnightly pay-period worked. (*b*) Piece work rates. (*c*) Open-cut mining (dragline and shovel operator). (*d*) Silver-lead-zinc mining. (*e*) Gold mining. (*f*) Copper mining. (*g*) Iron ore mining. (*h*) Excludes district allowance.

(1) 37½ hours.

ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Agricultural implements—						
Agricultural fitter ..	379 0	326/ to 371/	354 0	322/ to 367/	352/1 & 358/7	378 0
Assembler	340 6	307/ & 320/	315 6	303/ & 316/	326/7 & 339/7	339 6
Machinist—						
1st class	379 0	371 0	354 0	367 0	390 7	378 0
2nd class.. ..	347 0	339 0	322 0	335 0	358 7	346 0
3rd class	328 0	320 0	303 0	316 0	339 7	327 0
Process worker ..	311 0	303 0	286 0	299 0	320 1	310 0
Aircraft workshops—						
Assembler	321/6 to 379/	313/6 to 371/	296/6 to 354/	309/6 to 367/	314/6 to 372/	..
Checker	417 6	409 6	392 6	405 6	410 6	..
Fitter and/or turner ..	379 0	371 0	354 0	367 0	372 0	..
Ground engineer ..	390/6 to 430/	382/6 to 422/	365/6 to 405/	378/6 to 418/	383/6 to 423/	..
Machinist, 1st class ..	379 0	371 0	354 0	367 0	372 0	..
Toolmaker	398 0	390 0	373 0	386 0	391 0	..

SECTION VII.—*continued.*

ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Engineering—General—						
Boilermaker ..	379 0	371 0	378 6	367 0	390 7	378 0
Dresser and grinder ..	321/6 & 324/6	313/6 & 316/6	340 0	309/6 & 312/6	329 7	320/6 & 323/6
Electrical fitter ..	379 0	371 0	373 9	367 0	390 7	378 0
Fitter or turner ..	379 0	371 0	378 6	367 0	390 7	378 0
Jobbing moulder ..	379 0	371 0	378 6	367 0	390 7	378 0
Labourer	294 6	286 6	315 4	282 6	294 7	293 6
Machinist—						
1st class	379 0	371 0	354 0	367 0	390 7	378 0
2nd class	347 0	339 0	322 0	335 0	358 7	346 0
3rd class	328 0	320 0	303 0	316 0	339 7	327 0
Motor mechanic ..	379 0	371 0	378 6	367 0	390 7	378 0
Process worker ..	311 0	303 0	286 4	299 0	320 1	310 0
Sheet metal worker—						
1st class	379 0	371 0	378 6	367 0	390 7	378 0
2nd class	347 0	339 0	343 6	335 0	358 7	346 0
Storeman	336 0	328 0	311 0	324 0	324 1	335 0
Toolmaker	398 0	390 0	393 6	386 0	409 7	397 0
Tradesman's assistant	312 6	304 6	325 6	300 6	324 1	311 6
Welder, 1st class ..	379 0	371 0	386 0	367 0	390 7	378 0
Iron and steel—						
Blast furnace—						
Cast house labourer	328 6	..	..	314 6	..	..
Founder or keeper	391 6	..	..	373 6	..	..
General labourer ..	317 0	..	..	299 0	..	..
Pig machine hand ..	328 6	..	..	310 6	..	..
Coke oven—						
Screen hand ..	328/6 to 354/	..	..	..	..	..
Open hearth—						
Casting—						
Labourer ..	317/ to 328/6	..	..	..	..	..
Ladleman, 1st class	371 0	..	..	..	..	..
Melting helper ..	341/6 to 399/	..	..	..	..	..
Rolling mill—						
Bloom mill—						
Heater	376 0	..	..	..	..	..
Labourer ..	317 0	..	..	..	..	..
Merchant mill—						
Continuous furnace hand ..	321/ to 383/6	..	..	..	317/ & 323/	..
Mill operative ..	362 0	..	..	..	355 0	..
Motor vehicle manufacture—						
Assembler	331/ to 379/	323/ to 371/	306/ to 354/	319/ to 367/	329 7	330/ to 378/
Bodymaker, 1st class	379 0	371 0	354 0	367 0	390 7	378 0
Machinist, 2nd class..	347 0	339 0	322 0	335 0	..	346 0
Motor mechanic ..	379 0	371 0	354 0	367 0	..	378 0
Panel beater ..	379 0	371 0	354 0	367 0	390 7	378 0
Process worker ..	311 0	303 0	286 0	299 0	..	310 0
Spray painter ..	319/6 & 369/6	311/6 & 361/6	294/6 & 344/6	307/6 & 357/6	381 1	318/6 & 368/6
Storeman	344 0	336 0	319 0	332 0	324 1	343 0
Toolmaker	398 0	390 0	373 0	386 0	..	397 0
Trimmer	347/ to 379/	339/ to 371/	322/ to 354/	335/ to 367/	381 1	346/ to 378/
Welder, 2nd class ..	372 6	364 6	347 6	360 6	339 7	371 6
Wet rubber and polisher	347 0	339 0	322 0	335 0	..	346 0
Railway workshops—						
Boilermaker ..	398/6 & 408/	371/ & 390/	380 0	366/ to 395/	390 7	382/6 to 400/6
Car and wagon builder	395 6	376 0	380 0	367 0	395 7	379 0
Car cleaner	318 6	301 0	319 4	297 6	312/7 & 320/1	306 0

SECTION VII.—*continued.*

ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Railway workshops—continued.						
Electrical fitter ..	398/6 & 408/	371/ & 380/6	383 0	366/ to 393/	390 7	382 6
Fitter or turner ..	398 6	371 0	333/3 to 386/	366 0	390 7	382 6
Labourer	297 0	279 0	321 4	274 0	301 1	284 0
Painter	389 0	371 0	380 0	356 4	391 10	377 6
Storeman	323 6	304 6	336 1	299 6	330/7 to 371/7	328 0
Tradesman's assistant	328/ & 338/	304 6	327 4	299 6	324/1 to 330/7	313/6 & 315/
Welder, 1st class ..	408 0	380 6	389 11	375 6	400 1	385/6 & 392/
Shipbuilding(*a*)—						
Boilermaker ..	388 6	380 6	378 6	376 6	390 7	387 6
Electrical mechanic ..	388 6	380 6	378 6	376 6	390 7	387 6
Fitter or turner ..	388 6	380 6	378 6	376 6	390 7	387 6
Ironworker's assistant	324 6	316 6	325 6	312 6	324 1	323 6
Labourer	301 0	293 0	315 4	289 0	294 7	300 0
Painter and docker ..	317 6	317 6	317 6	317 6	(*b*) 443 1	317 6
Shipwright	385 6	385 6	385 6	385 6	385 6	408 0

(*a*) Permanent rates. (*b*) Casual rates, including allowances.

TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Clothing trades (ready-made)—						
Cutter	377 6	377 6	377 6	377 6	377 6	377 6
Presser or ironer ..	355 6	355 6	355 6	355 6	355 6	355 6
Tailor	371 0	371 0	371 0	371 0	371 0	371 0
Dry cleaning—						
Operator of dry cleaning machine ..	346 0	346 0	346 0	346 0	346 0	346 0
Footwear manufacturing—						
Clicking section ..	321/ to 346/6	321/ to 346/6	321/ to 346/6	321/ to 346/6	336 6	321/ to 346/6
Finishing section ..	313/6 to 346/6	313/6 to 346/6	313/6 to 346/6	313/6 to 346/6	336 6	313/6 to 346/6
Making section ..	313/6 to 346/6	313/6 to 346/6	313/6 to 346/6	313/6 to 346/6	336 6	313/6 to 346/6
Stuffcutting section ..	321/ to 346/6	321/ to 346/6	321/ to 346/6	321/ to 346/6	336 6	321/ to 346/6
Textiles—Cotton mills—						
Labourer	302 6	302 6	295 0	295 6	..	302 6
Loom tuner ..	326/6 to 367/	326/6 to 367/	..	319/6 to 360/6	..	326/6 to 367/
Doffer	302 6	302 6	295 0	295 6	..	302 6
Tenter	302/6 to 319/	302/6 to 319/	304/ to 310/	295/6 to 312/	..	302/6 to 319/
Weaver	314/ & 324/	314/ & 324/	..	307/ & 317/	..	314/ & 324/
Textiles—Knitting mills—						
Board and/or press hand	323 0	323 0	321 0	316 0	322 7	323 0
Knitter	325 0	325 0	321 0	316 0	..	325 0
Operator, full fashioned machine ..	338/ & 351/6	338/ & 351/6	..	331/ & 344/6	322 7	338/ & 351/6

SECTION VII.—*continued.*

TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Textiles—Woollen mills—						
Assistant foreman ..	361/ & 374/	361/ & 374/	359 0	354/ & 367/	361/ & 374/	361/ & 374/
Gillbox attendant ..	319 0	319 0	..	312 0	319 0	319 0
Labourer	282 0	282 0	291 0	275 0	282 0	282 0
Loom tuner ..	308/6 to 367/6	308/6 to 367/6	310/6 to 365/6	301/6 to 360/6	308/6 to 367/6	308/6 to 367/6
Piece scouring machine operator	323 0	323 0	317 0	316 0	323 0	323 0
Plain warper and/or beamer	323 0	323 0	321 0	316 0	323 0	323 0
Weaver	314/ & 324/	314/ & 324/	..	307/ & 317/	314/ & 324/	314/ & 324/

FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aerated water and cordials—						
General hand ..	313 6	305 6	306 6	311 6	294 7	312 6
Truck driver (3 tons)..	345 6	337 6	338 6	333 6	353 7	344 6
Bacon curing—						
Boner	370 6	385 0	369 5	369 0	361 7	365 0
General hand ..	326/6 & 335/	357/ & 361/	336 7	341/ & 345/	340 7	314/ to 350/
Slaughterman ..	413 0	405 0	370 7	389 0	384 1	388 0
Baking, bread—						
Bread carter ..	367 0	368 0	341 0	357 6	328/7 & 338/7	313/6 to 352/6
Doughmaker ..	416 0	381 8	336 6	419 9	418 7	362/ & 384/6
Biscuit and cake manufacturing—						
Biscuit and cake maker	359 0	339 0	297 0	328 6	336 1	344 6
General biscuit factory hand	319 0	300 6	286 6	287 6	317 7	282/ & 287/
Brewing—						
General hand ..	352 0	349 0	332 0	367 6	380 7	345 10
Labourer	352 0	349 0	332 0	350 3	376 8	345 10
Truck driver (4 tons)..	369 6	351 0	..	369 3	..	363 4
Butter, cheese and milk processing—						
Butter maker ..	364 6	352 6	347 6	354 0	356 1	370 0
General hand ..	323 6	320 6	308 0	295 6	314 7	303 6
Grader and/or tester..	344/ & 355/6	352 6	330/6 to 340/	317/ & 332/6	316/7 to 350/7	362/6 & 366/
Operator of dried milk machine	344 0	330/6 & 332/	317 6	354 0	321 1	..
Cereals, condiments, coffee, spices, etc.—						
General hand ..	334 0	302 0	310 0	298 0	321 7	294 0
Storeman	345 0	330 6	314 6	317 0	..	328 0
Confectionery—						
Confectioner—						
Group 1	361 0	342 0	348 0	344 0	345 7	349 0
Group 2	349 0	330 0	311 0	325 0	345 7	337 0
Flour milling—						
Miller	380/ to 428/	380/ to 428/	358/6 to 382/	380/ to 428/	380/ to 428/	399/9 to 420/
Packerman ..	348 6	348 6	326 0	348 6	348 6	375 9
Storeman	339 6	339 6	321 6	339 6	339 6	350 9
Topman	354 6	354 6	330 6	354 6	354 6	370 3

SECTION VII.—*continued.*

FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jam, fruit and vegetable preserving—						
General hand ..	301/ & 308/6	301/ & 308/6	301 6	301/ & 308/6	310 1	301/ & 308/6
Meat industry—						
Boner	364 0	383 0	384 9	404 3	393 7	369 0
Cold storage hand ..	336/ & 347/	399 0	374 7	364 9	352 1	397 6
Labourer (beef) ..	343 0	367 6	350 9	350 9	352 1	354 0
,, (mutton) ..	329 0	367 6	357 11	350 9	352 1	354 0
Slaughterman (beef) ..	423 0	444 6	(*a*)	472 11	411 1	445 6
,, (mutton)	(*a*)	444 6	(*a*)	472 11	411 1	445 6
Pastrycooking—						
Pastrycook ..	380 0	363 6	344 6	367 0	358 7	362 0
Sugar milling(b)—						
Carrier hand ..	332 6	..	341 8	..	..	..
Engine driver, stationary ..	348/ & 361/	..	344/4 to 370/8	..	..	..
General mill worker	321 0	..	327 8	..	..	..
Locomotive driver ..	373 0	..	368 4	..	..	..
Locomotive fireman	345 0	..	339 8	..	..	..
Fugalman ..	335/6 to 350/	..	341 8	..	327/7 & 354/7	..
Tramway construction and maintenance	326 6	..	336 0	..	..	..
Sugar refining—						
General factory hand	321 0	310 0	327 8	..	319 7	..
Loader and stacker	332 6	322 0	339 8	..	328 7	..
Store hand ..	332 6	330 0	339 8	..	328 7	..
Winemaking—	(*c*)	(*c*)				
Adult male ..	307 6	307 6	313 6	311 6	340 1	..
Head cellarman ..	321/6 & 324/	321/6 & 324/	343 6	336 0	377 7	..

(*a*) Piece-work rates. (*b*) Slack season rates. (*c*) 44 hours per week.

SAWMILLING, FURNITURE, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Furniture making—						
Assembler	386 0	320/ & 329/6	368 0	316/ & 325/6	349 1	327/ & 336/6
Cabinet maker ..	386 0	371 0	368 0	367 0	387 7	378 0
French polisher ..	386 0	371 0	368 0	367 0	387 7	378 0
Glass tradesman ..	396 6	371 0	385 9	367 0	390 7	378 0
Mattress maker ..	373 0	326/ & 371/	360 1	322/ & 367/	347 1	333/ & 378/
Wood machinist ..	386 0	313/6 to 371/	368 0	309/6 to 367/	350/1 & 387/7	320/6 to 378/
Wood turner ..	386 0	371 0	368 0	367 0	387 7	378 0
Sawmilling and timber yards—						
Benchman, No. 1 ..	379 0	371 0	372 0	367 0	390 7	378 0
Dockerman and tally man	307/6 to 318/	299/6 to 310/	306 6	295/6 to 306/	315/1 to 333/1	306/6 to 317/

SECTION VII.—*continued.*

SAWMILLING, FURNITURE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sawmilling and timber-yards—continued.						
Labourer	301 0	293 0	298 6	289 0	294 7	300 0
Log yardman ..	312 0	304 0	331 0	300 0	301 1	311 0
Machinist—						
A grade	376 6	368 6	347 0	364 6	380 7	375 6
B grade	338 0	330 0	328 0	326 0	347 1	337 0
Motor truck driver (25 cwt.–3 tons) ..	345 0	337 6	..	333 6	352 7	344 6
Orderman	344 6	336 6	337 6	332 6	349 1	343 6
Puller out	306/ & 356/6	298/ & 348/6	301/6 to 312/	294/ & 344/6	313 1	305/ & 355/6
Sawyer—						
Band or jig ..	337/6 to 379/	329/6 to 371/	333/6 to 372/	325/6 to 367/	348/7 & 374/7	336/6 to 378/
Circular	340/6 to 369/	332/6 to 361/	..	328/6 to 357/	348/7 & 377/7	339/6 to 368/
Timber stacker ..	305/ & 315/	297/ & 307/	..	293/ & 303/	311/1 & 324/1	304/ & 314/
Tractor driver ..	347/ to 392/	339/ to 384/	336/ to 355/	335/ to 380/	331 1	346/ to 391/

PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cardboard boxes, containers and cartons—						
General hand ..	303 6	295 6	278 6	291 6	296 6	302 6
Guillotine machine operator	338 9	330 9	313 9	326 9	331 9	337 9
Printing, general—						
Bookbinder ..	379 0	371 0	354 0	367 0	372 0	378 0
General hand ..	303 6	295 6	278 6	291 6	296 6	302 6
Hand compositor ..	379 0	371 0	354 0	367 0	372 0	378 0
Letterpress rotary machinist ..	379 0	371 0	354 0	367 0	372 0	378 0
Machine compositor ..	408 0	400 0	383 0	396 0	401 0	407 0
,, operator ..	379 0	371 0	354 0	367 0	372 0	378 0
Photo engraver ..	383 9	375 9	358 9	371 9	376 9	382 9
Storeman	319 0	311 0	294 0	307 0	312 0	318 0
Printing, newspapers—						
Assistant machinist—						
Day work ..	415 0	482 9	407/6 & 461/	381/ & 425/	[1]427 7	392/ & 436/
Night work ..	450 0	[1]529 9	448/6 & 502/	421/ & 465/	[2]460 7	432/ & 476/
Hand compositor—						
Day work ..	474 6	478 0	467 6	459 0	[1]471 1	470 0
Night work ..	509 6	[1]525 0	508 6	499 0	[2]504 1	510 0
Machine compositor—						
Day work ..	523 6	[1]526 6	484 0	489 0	[1]504 1	500 0
Night work ..	558 6	[1]573 6	525 0	529 0	[2]537 1	540 0
Machinist—						
Day work ..	430/6 & 471/6	516 0	467/6 & 476/	459/ & 474/	[1]471/1 & [1]476/7	470/ & 485/
Night work ..	465/6 & 506/6	[1]563 0	508/6 & 517/	499/ & 514/	[2]504/1 & [2]509/7	510/ & 525/
Proof reader—						
Day work ..	478 0	482 0	467 6	466 0	[1]475 7	477 0
Night work ..	513 0	[1]529 0	508 6	506 0	[2]508 7	517 0
Publishing hand—						
Day work ..	415 0	435 6	396 0	388 0	[1]408 7	399 0
Night work ..	450 0	[1]482 6	437 0	428 0	[2]441 7	439 0
Pulp, paper and board making—						
Beaterman	388 0	397 0	..	..	397 7	422 6
Bundler, baler ..	340 0	332 0	319 6	328 0	..	339 0
Fitter	398 6	390 6	..	386 6	..	397 6
Grinderman ..	378 6	370 6	..	366 6	..	377 6
Tradesman's assistant	334 0	326 0	313 0	322 0	..	333 0
Yardman	330 0	322 0	304 6	318 0	327 7	329 0

(1) 38 hours. (2) 36 hours.

SECTION VII.—*continued.*

OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Asbestos cement articles—						
General factory employee	338 6	307 0	310 6	303 0	317 1	295/ & 299/6
Moulder—						
1st class	362 6	310/ & 312/	319 0	312 0	330 7	316/ to 321
2nd class	351 0				321 7	
Brickmaking—						
Burner	334/6 & 342/6	340 6	326 6	337 0	342 7	342 6
Drawer	352/ & 364/6	331/ to 345/	315 9	343 6	348 7	342 6
Labourer	331 0	320/ & 325/	312 9	321 0	328 1	337 6
Pitman	357 6	353/ to 366/	315 3	353 0	328 1	337 6
Setter	364 6	355/ & 356/6	321 3	343 6	348 7	347/ & 354/
Wheeler	353 0	329 6	315 3	328/6 & 333/6	328 1	337 6
Cement goods making—						
Cement brickmaker	341 6	318 0	329 0	312 1	314 7	340 0
Moulder	351 0	318/ & 325/	329 9	326 0	326/7 & 331/7	340 0
Cement making—						
Cement miller	334 6	347 6	331 0	310 6	339 7	341 0
Labourer	316 6	290 6	306 2	301 6	312 7	315/ & 323/
Chemical workers—						
Factory hand	322 0	310 0	..	306 0	303 6	315 0
Earthenware making, general—						
Labourer	330 0	300 6	312 9	292 0	294 7	319 6
Presser	337/9 & 371/9	323 0	319/9 & 326/6	302 6	312/1 & 328/7	350 0
Setter	341/6 & 342/	316/ to 323/	321 3	306 0	312/1 to 331/1	335 6
Electricity generation and supply—						
Conveyor attendant	409 0	336 0	..	..	344/7 & 349/1	..
Electrical fitter	491 0	396 6	396 3	386 0	410 7	397 0
Electrician	517 0	396 6	393 6	386 0	410 7	397 0
Engine driver	473 0	365/ & 377/6	346/ to 381/6	371 0	408 7	..
Fireman	455/ & 478/	355 0	333 6	335 0	368 7	..
Fitter or turner	490 0	396 6	393 6	386 0	410 7	397 0
Linesman	447/ & 466/	374/ to 396/6	393 6	367 0	377/7 & 390/7	355/6 & 378/
Tradesman's assistant	406 0	330 0	333 0	319 6	344 1	321 0
Engine driving—					(*a*)	
Crane driver	312/6 to 379/	304/6 to 371/	324/ to 386/	300/6 to 367/	360 7	311/6 to 378/
Fireman	324/6 & 340/6	316/6 & 332/6	317/6 to 324/6	312/6 & 328/6	330/7 & 344/1	323/6 & 339/6
Stationary engine driver, steam	337/ to 363/6	329/ to 355/	327/ to 356/6	325/ to 351/	339/7 & 352/1	336/ to 362/
Gas making and supply—						
Gas fitter	397 0	388 0	395 0	381 0	374 7	378 0
Labourer	313 0	318 9	295 0	297 0	297 7	307 6
Meter repairer	390 0	390 6	..	373 0	355 7	378 0
Retort operator	350 6	355 6	323 0	334 6	350 7	339 6
Glass making—						
General hand	321 6	300 0	283 0	296 0	301 0	307 0
Sorter	340 6	308/ & 315/	291/ & 298/	304/ & 311/	309/ & 316/	315/ & 322/
Leather goods making—						
Leather handbag, etc., manufacture	347 0	339 0	322 0	335 0	346 7	346 0

(*a*) Rates shown are those for the sawmilling industry.

SECTION VII.—*continued.*

OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Oil refining—						
Operator	450 1	377/6 to 403/	..	..	334/7 to 395/1	..
Paint manufacture—						
Labourer	339/ to 359/	308 0	310 0	290 0	343 7	..
Paint mixer ..	368 0	335 0	338 6	326 6	362 7	..
Pharmaceutical preparations—						
General hand ..	324 6	300 6	301 6	296 6	321 7	..
Plastic moulding—						
Operator of plastic press	315/ & 347/	309/ & 339/	..	303/ & 335/	308/ & 340/	..
Rubber goods—						
Builder (pneumatic tyre)	319/ & 328/	311/ & 320/	308 6	307/ & 316/	312/ & 321/	334 0
Moulder	311/ to 328/	303/ to 320/	308 6	299/ to 316/	304/ to 321/	334 0
Operator—						
Calender ..	345/6 & 358/	337/6 & 350/	346 6	333/6 & 346/	338/6 & 351/	..
Forcing machine ..	311/ & 319/	303/ & 311/	303 0	299/ & 307/	304/ & 312/	..
Vulcanizing press ..	319/ & 328/	311/ & 320/	309 0	307/ & 316/	312/ & 321/	..
Others	299 6	291 6	292 6	287 6	292 6	291/ & 302/
Tanning of leather, etc.—						
Drum hand ..	343 6	335 6	318 6	331 6	336 6	342 6
Leather dresser ..	338/6 & 343/6	330/6 & 335/6	313/6 & 318/6	326/6 & 331/6	331/6 & 336/6	337/6 & 342/6
Glazer	340 0	332 0	315 0	328 0	333 0	339 0
Strainer	332/ & 337/6	324/ & 329/6	307/ & 312/6	320/ & 325/6	325/ & 330/6	331/ & 336/6
Table hand ..	338/6 & 343/6	330/6 & 335/6	313/6 & 318/6	326/6 & 331/6	331/6 & 336/6	337/6 & 342/6
Tan pit hand ..	331/ & 340/	323/ & 332/	306/ & 315/	319/ & 328/	324/ & 333/	330/ & 339/
Wool scouring and fellmongering—						
Labourer	330/ & 333/	323/ & 326/	307/ & 310/	319/ & 322/	349 1	326/ & 329/
Wool scourer ..	346 6	339 6	323 6	335 6	363 7	342 6

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Building(*a*)—						
Bricklayer	453 4	462 6	421 6	407 6	433 1	428 4
Builder's labourer—						
Skilled	366 8	420 10	} 369 0 {	340 10	356 1	355 0
Unskilled ..	352 6	392 4		327 6	338 9	340 10
Carpenter	461 8	466 8	428 0	411 8	436 1	431 8
Electrician, installation	415 0	371 0	386 9	367 0	381 1	389 6
Painter	418 4	460 0	421 6	395 0	430 4	428 4
Plasterer	440 10	462 6	424 0	410 0	433 4	428 4
Plumber	435 4	480 0	422 6	375 0	434 7	402 0
Roof tiler	427 5	432 6	424 0	367 0	375 7	428 4

(*a*) The rates shown for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart are weekly equivalents of hourly rates. They include allowances for excess fares and travelling time, sick leave, statutory holidays, following the job, etc.

SECTION VII.—*continued.*

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Road and bridge construction and maintenance (municipal)—						
Bitumen sprayer ..	351 6	336 0	308 0	301 6	339 7	333 0
Ganger	396 6	..	332/ to 350/6	341/6 & 358/3	..	..
Grader driver ..	383/6 to 390/	375/6 to 389/6	312 0	319 6	378 7	362/6 & 376/6
Labourer	345/ to 361/	322 0	304 0	298 0	312 1	312 6
Road patrolman ..	351 6	332 0	449/6 to 479/	351 6	..	..
Tractor driver ..	383/6 to 390/	359/ to 404/	340/ to 385/	335/ & 380/	353 7	346/ to 391/
Water supply and sewerage—						
Concrete worker ..	355/2 to 387/2	328/6 & 336/	312/ to 331/6	294/ & 300/6	313/7 & 333/1	320/6 & 329/6
Excavator driver ..	415/6 to 446/6	357 9	307/ to 315/6	367/ & 381/	333 1	..
Ganger	..	..	340/6 to 380/6	332/6 to 351/6	352/1 to 390/7	..
Labourer	348 8	322 0	304 0	271 0	301 1	312 6
Maintenance man ..	358/5 to 368/5	332 0	318 6	321/6 & 353/6	319/1 & 333/1	..
Pipe layer	371 2	336 0	314 0	307 0	342 7	334 6
Tractor driver ..	394/10 to 419/	335/ to 386/	340/ to 385/	335/ to 380/	346/7 to 385/7	346/ to 391/

RAILWAY SERVICES.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Permanent way—						
Fettler, labourer, etc.	321/ & 329/	311 0	327 3	308 0	301 1	334 0
Ganger, fettling gang	371/6 & 389/	346/6 & 385/	347 3	332/ to 365/6	358/7 to 390/7	360/ to 417/
Traffic—						
Guard	362/ to 412/	340/6 & 394/	356/6 & 380/9	347/ to 389/	360/1 to 394/7	369/6 to 398/
Locomotive—						
Cleaner	311 0	293 0	319 4	288 0	312 7	316 0
Engine driver ..	446/6 to 485/	428/6 to 467/	429/6 & 449/	423/6 to 462/	390/7 to 467/7	451/6 to 490/
Fireman	323/6 to 374/6	298/6 to 356/6	334/10 & 343/	293/6 to 347/	325/1 to 361/7	321/6 to 375/6
Porter	315/ to 322/6	297/ to 309/	319/4 & 323/3	297/6 to 354/	320/1 to 337/7	322/ to 375/
Shunter—						
Head	[1]437/ to 469/6	..	..	..	371/7 to 387/7	..
Leading	[1]383/ to 416/6	[1]365/ to 414/	370/9 to 390/7	360/ & 369/	..	[2]388/ & 398/
Ordinary ..	[1]335/ to 362/	[1]317/ to 344/	335/1 & 338/1	347 0	337/7 & 345/7	[2]340/ to 367/
Signalman	[3]334/6 to 456/	352/ to 361/6	339/3 to 385/2	322/6 to 408/	[4]320/1 to 407/1	352/ to 378/6

([1]) 76 hours per fortnight. ([2]) 78 hours per fortnight. ([3]) 76 hours per fortnight for special and 1st class. ([4]) 36 hours per week for special class.

SECTION VII.—*continued.*

ROAD AND AIR TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Air transport—						
Clerk	346/11 to 523/6	346/11 to 523/6	346/11 to 523/6	346/11 to 523/6	346/11 to 523/6	346/11 to 523/6
Ground engineer ..	379/ to 430/	371/ to 422/	354/ to 405/	367/ to 418/	372/ to 423/	378/ to 429/
Loader, porter ..	317 6	309 6	292 6	305 6	310 6	316 6
Road transport—						
Assistant	346 0	294 6	300 0	290 6	312 7	301 6
Motor mechanic ..	379 0	371 0	378 6	367 0	390 7	378 0
Motor truck driver—						
25 cwt. or less ..	(*a*) 346 0	324 6	325 6	320 6	340 7	331 6
Over 25 cwt., under 3 tons ..	(*b*) 356/ & 366/	337 6	338 6	333 6	353 7	344 6
Over 3 tons, under 6 tons	371/ to 381/	351 0	352 0	347 0	366 1	358 0
Tramways and buses—						
Bus driver—						
One-man operator	414 6	377 0	351/6 to 379/	369 0	399 7	408 0
Other	399 6	358 0	346/6 & 359/	354 0	374 7	383 0
Conductor	326/ & 345/	304/6 & 323/	314/6 to 326/	300/ & 319/	323/7 & 342/7	329/6 & 348/
Tram driver ..	361 0	332 6	322/ to 333/6	328 6	..	357 6
Track repairer ..	323/6 & 340/	308 6	316 3	300 6	..	333 6
Vehicle cleaner ..	323 6	304 6	302 7	296 6	..	329 6

(*a*) 20 cwt. or less. (*b*) Over 20 cwt. to 3 tons.

COMMUNICATION.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Post Office—						
Mail officer ..	315 11	315 11	315 11	315 11	315 11	315 11
Motor driver ..	340 1	340 1	340 1	340 1	340 1	340 1
Postal officer ..	305 11	305 11	305 11	305 11	305 11	305 11
Telephone services—						
Lineman, grade I. ..	320 6	320 6	320 6	320 6	320 6	320 6
Lineman, grade II. ..	374 7	374 7	374 7	374 7	374 7	374 7
Senior technician ..	467 4	467 4	467 4	467 4	467 4	467 4
Technician	374 7	374 7	374 7	374 7	374 7	374 7
Technician's assistant, grade II. ..	340 1	340 1	340 1	340 1	340 1	340 1

SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Harbour services—						
Carpenter's labourer ..	..	318 1	..	307 0	324 1	318 6
Crane driver ..	430 9	364 6	338 6	348/ to 357/6	..	359/ & 392/
General labourer ..	..	304 6	304 6	271 0	294 7	294/6 & 301/
Wharf carpenter ..	(*a*) 429 0	386 2	371 0	332 6	400 7	392 9
Wharf storeman ..	369 0	360 0	323 0	329 0	342 7	325 0
Wharf watchman ..	331 0	336 8	306 0	288/3 to 304/3	317 7	375 0

(*a*) Rates include allowances for sick leave.

SECTION VII.—*continued.*

SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING— *continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Shipping, cargo vessels—						
Able seaman(*a*)(*b*) ..	350 0	350 0	350 0	350 0	350 0	350 0
Greaser or oiler(*a*)(*b*)	350 0	350 0	350 0	350 0	350 0	350 0
	£ s. d.					
Assistant cook(*c*)(*d*) ..	60 5 0 per month					
Engineer, 2nd(*d*)(*e*) ..	93/2/0 to 140/15/6 per month					
Master(*b*)(*e*) ..	24/14/6 to 52/16/0 per week					
Chief officer(*b*)(*e*) ..	20/12/0 to 27/15/0 per week					
Chief steward(*b*)(*f*) ..	20 10 0(*e*) per week					
Stevedoring(*g*)—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wharf clerk, per hour	11 9½	11 9½	11 9½	11 9½	11 9½	11 9½
Wharf labourer, per hour ..	11 2½	11 2½	11 2½	11 2½	11 2½	11 2½
Tugs—						
Master	406 7	398 0	398 0	398 8	424 1	417 6
Deckhand	360 7	336 0	308 7	303 0	345 7	312 0
Fireman	370 2	348 6	308 7	328 6	358 7	322 6

(*a*) The ordinary hours of work in any one day shall be 8. (*b*) Rates of wage include value of keep. (*c*) Hours shall not exceed 8 per day. (*d*) Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation, valued at £2 6s. per week or £10 per month. (*e*) Ordinary length of duty shall be 8 hours per day. (*f*) Hours shall not exceed 8 per day within a spread of 13 consecutive hours. (*g*) Rates of pay are for casuals on other than special cargo work.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Butchers—						
General butcher ..	377 6	369 6	352 6	365 6	374 7	372 0
Cold storage—						
Inside hand ..	360 0	399 0	305 9	327 6	352 1	338 6
Commercial travellers(*a*)—						
Commercial traveller	404 0	409 6	381 0	372 0	409 7	340/ to 360/
Milk distribution—						
General hand ..	319 0	318 6	295 6	295 6	314 7	282/ & 293/6
Milk carter (25 cwt. or less)	341 0	356 0	322 0	322/6 to 340/6	348 1	363 5
Oil stores—						
Clerk	338/ to 523/	338/ to 523/	338/ to 523/	338/ to 523/	338/ to 523/	338/ to 523/
Storeman	345 0	326 0	325 6	322 0	348 1	333 0
Petrol service stations—						
Attendant	316 0	303 0	298 6	300 6	305 6	309/ & 320/6
Retail stores—						
Clerk	368 0	362 6	340 0	322/9 to 392/	371 7	309/ to 368/
Motor truck driver—						
25 cwt. or less ..	(*b*) 346 0	324 6	325 6	320 6	340 7	331 6
Over 25 cwt., under 3 tons	(*c*) 356/ & 366/	337 6	338 6	335 6	353 7	344 6
Shop assistant—						
Assistant-in-charge	380 0	363 6	367 0	347/ to 369/	..	376/6 to 409/
Drapery	368 0	345 3	346 0	334 0	347 7	299/6 to 359/6
Grocery	368 0	343 9	346 0	329 0	347 7	..
Hardware ..	368 0	345 3	346 0	334 0	347 7	..
Storeman	342 6	330 6	346 0	317 0	341 1	318/ & 328/

(*a*) Local or City. (*b*) 20 cwt. or less. (*c*) Over 20 cwt. to 3 tons.

SECTION VII.—*continued.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Wholesale warehouses—						
Adult male ..	334 0	354 6	330 0	328 0	347 7	314 0
Wool stores—						
Clerk	338/ to 411/11	338/ to 411/11	338/ to 411/11	338/ to 411/11	338/ to 411/11	338/ to 411/11
Storeman	355 6	347 6	355 6	343 6	368 7	354 6
Wool classer ..	391 6	383 6	408 3	379 6	374 1	390 6

PUBLIC AUTHORITY (N.E.I.) AND COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS SERVICES.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Commonwealth Government—						
Base grade clerk, 21 years(*a*)	329 8	329 8	329 8	329 8	329 8	329 8
Clerical assistant(*a*) ..	305/11 to 423/3	305/11 to 423/3	305/11 to 423/3	305/11 to 423/3	305/11 to 423/3	305/11 to 423/3
Fire brigades—						
Fireman	405/6 to 454/	358/3 to 426/8	351/ to 391/	[1]331/3 to 377/9	[1]418/10 to 474/5	[1]404/6 to 468/
Hospitals—						
Cook	349/ & 364/	340/6 to 369/6	340 0	314/ & 334/	357/7 to 398/1	335/ to 358/9
Kitchenman ..	326 0	322 6	314 0	294/ & 299/	324 1	307 0
Laundry employee ..	334 0	320 0	305/6 & 308/	309 0	330 1	314 6
Orderly	334 0	322 6	305/6 to 315/	294/ & 299/	330 7	307 0
Porter	326/ & 333/	316 0	305/6 & 308/	294/ & 299/	324 1	307 0
Other services—						
Graduate engineer ..	499/ to 601/	491/ to 593/	..	..	..	..
Graduate scientist ..	475/ to 601/	467/ to 593/	..	..	..	..

(*a*) 36¾ hours. ([1]) 56 hours weekly.

AMUSEMENT, HOTELS, PERSONAL SERVICE, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage shown for employees in boarding houses, hotels and restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where board and lodging are *not* provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Commercial broadcasting—						
Announcer ..	422/ & 447/6	422/ to 447/6	409/ & 434/6	409/ & 434/6	404 0	..
Hairdressing—						
Hairdresser (men's) ..	370 0	364 6	342 3	376 9	358 7	329 0
Hotels—						
Barman	334 0	326 0	309 0	325 6	358 7	333 0
Cellarman	358 0	350 0	333 0	325 6	347 7	357 0
Cook—First ..	335/6 to 430/	327/6 to 422/	310/6 to 405/	383/ to 431/	358/7 & 371/7	334/6 to 429/
Cook—All others ..	321/6 to 374/	313/6 to 366/	296/6 to 349/	309/6 to 335/	333/1 to 345/7	320/ to 373/
Porter (day) ..	308 6	300 6	283 6	280 0	320 1	307 6
Useful	308 6	300 6	283 6	275 6	313 7	307 6
Waiter	308 6	300 6	283 6	289 0	320 1	307 6

SECTION VII.—*continued.*

AMUSEMENT, HOTELS, PERSONAL SERVICE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Laundries—						
General hand ..	328 6	310 0	306 6	296 6	308 7	324 0
Restaurants—						
Cook (single) ..	369 6	327 6	319 6	335 0	345 7	312 0
Pantryman	327 0	300 6	295 6	289 6	313 7	295 6
Waiter	332 0	300 6	295 6	291 6	320 1	292 0
Theatres—						
Projectionist ..	460/6 & 499/6	460/6 & 499/6	480 5	460/6 & 499/6	460/6 & 499/6	460/6 & 499/6
Usher, ticket taker ..	318 0	318 0	310 10	318 0	318 0	318 0
T.V. transmission—						
Cameraman ..	361/ to 421/	361/ to 421/	361/ to 421/	361/ to 421/	361/ to 421/	..
Technician	386/ & 421/	386/ & 421/	386/ & 421/	386/ & 421/	386/ & 421/	..
Watchmen, cleaners, etc.—						
Lift attendant ..	327 0	326 0	304 6	312 6	315 1	282 0
Office cleaner (day) ..	330 0	300 6	301 0	271 0	326 7	282 0
Watchman	327 0	300 6	301 0	288 3	351 1	..

SECTION VIII.

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE FOR ADULT FEMALE WORKERS IN THE MAIN OCCUPATIONS IN THE CAPITAL CITY OF EACH STATE FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME) AT 31st DECEMBER, 1960.

(*See* Explanatory Note at top of page 209.)

NOTE.—Except where otherwise specified, the hours constituting a full week's work for occupations shown hereunder are 40 a week.

ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Engineering, general—						
Process worker ..	232 6	226 6	214 0	223 6	220 11	232 0
Other adults ..	232 6	226 6	214 0	223 6	220 11	232 0
Motor vehicles—						
Process worker ..	232 6	226 6	214 0	223 6	..	232 0
Other adults ..	232 6	226 6	214 0	223 6	..	232 0

TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Dry cleaning—						
Examiner	244 0	244 0	244 0	244 0	244 0	244 0
Presser	282 0	282 0	282 0	282 0	282 0	282 0
Receiver and despatcher	229 0	229 0	229 0	229 0	229 0	229 0
Repairer	229/ & 236/6	229/ & 236/6	229/ & 236/6	229/ & 236/6	229/ & 236/6	229 & 236/6
Spotter	251 0	251 0	251 0	251 0	251 0	251 0
Other adults ..	214 0	214 0	214 0	214 0	214 0	214 0
Footwear—						
Adult female ..	234 6	234 6	234 6	234 6	234 6	234 6
Millinery—						
Milliner	236 6	236 6	236 6	236 6	236 6	236 6
Order dressmaking—						
Cutter	324 0	324 0	324 0	324 0	324 0	324 0
Machinist	251 0	251 0	251 0	251 0	251 0	251 0
Order tailoring (men's)—						
Coat machinist or table hand	259 0	259 0	259 0	259 0	259 0	259 0
Cutter	338 0	338 0	338 0	338 0	338 0	338 0
Tailoress	301 0	301 0	301 0	301 0	301 0	301 0
Trouser machinist or table hand ..	240 6	240 6	240 6	240 6	240 6	240 6
Ready made clothing (men's)—						
Coat machinist or table hand	244 0	244 0	244 0	244 0	244 0	244 0
Cutter	307 6	307 6	307 6	307 6	307 6	307 6
Examiner	244 0	244 0	244 0	244 0	244 0	244 0
Hand sewer of buttons	218 0	218 0	218 0	218 0	218 0	218 0
Head of table ..	251 0	251 0	251 0	251 0	251 0	251 0
Presser	285 6	285 6	285 6	285 6	285 6	285 6
Trouser machinist or table hand ..	236 6	236 6	236 6	236 6	236 6	236 6
Ready made dressmaking—						
Cutter	259 0	259 0	259 0	259 0	259 0	259 0
Examiner	244 0	244 0	244 0	244 0	244 0	244 0
Finisher	244 0	244 0	244 0	244 0	244 0	244 0
Hand sewer of buttons, etc.	218 0	218 0	218 0	218 0	218 0	218 0
Head of table ..	251 0	251 0	251 0	251 0	251 0	251 0
Table hand or machinist	244 0	244 0	244 0	244 0	244 0	244 0
Presser	244 0	244 0	244 0	244 0	244 0	244 0
Other adults ..	214 0	214 0	214 0	214 0	214 0	214 0
Textiles—Cotton mills—						
Spinner	229 0	229 0	223 3	223 6	..	229 0
Winder and/or reeler	229 0	229 0	223 3	223 6	..	229 0
Textiles—Knitting mills—						
Examiner	229 0	229 0	230 3	223 6		229 0
Finisher	229 0	229 0	230 3	223 6		229 0
Grader	229 0	229 0	230 3	223 6		229 0
Knitter	229 0	229 0	230 3	223 6	228 11	229 0
Machinist	233 6	233 6	234 9	228 0		233 6
Welter and/or overlocker	233 6	233 6	234 9	228 0		233 6
Textiles—Woollen mills—						
Gill box attendant ..	229 0	229 0		223 6	229 0	229 0
Mender	234 0	234 0	218 3	228 6	234 0	234 0
Weaver	238 0	238 0		232 6	238 0	238 0
Winder	229 0	229 0		223 6	229 0	229 0

SECTION VIII.—*continued.*

FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Biscuit and cake making—						
Adult female ..	242 6	231 6	217 5	237 9	220 11	211 6
Cereals, condiments, etc.—						
General factory hand	244 6	224 3	226 2	221 3	220 11	231 6
Confectionery—						
General hand ..	240 6	224 0	220 6	237 9	220 11	229 6
Jam, fruit and vegetable canning—						
General hand ..	227/6 & 231/6	227/6 & 231/6	226 2	227/6 & 231/6	220 11	227/6 & 231/6
Meat preserving—						
General hand ..	240 6	275 3	273 11	235 9	..	..
Pastrycooking—						
Packer	260 6	219 0	216 0	244 3	220 11	253 6
Pastrycook ..	306 0	272 6	..	255 9	239 5	291 6

SAWMILLING, FURNITURE, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Furniture—						
Carpet sewer ..	246 0	235 6	..	232 6	238 5	241 0
Machinist (bedding) ..	243 6	231 6	219 2	228 6	238 5	237 0

PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Printing, general—						
Bookbinder ..	242/6 to 245/6	236/6 to 239/6	224/ to 227/	233/6 to 236/6	237/6 to 240/6	242/ to 245/
Cardboard box machinist	238 0	232 0	219 6	229 0	233 0	237 6
General hand ..	228 0	222 0	209 6	219 0	223 0	227 6
Packer	235/ & 236/6	229/ & 230/6	216/6 & 218/	226/ & 227/6	230/ & 231/6	234/6 & 236/
Paper pattern making	228 0	222 0	209 6	219 0	223 0	227 6
Printing machine feeder	242 6	236 6	224 0	233 6	237 6	242 0

OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Leather goods making—						
Leather handbag, etc., manufacture ..	347 0	339 0	322 0	335 0	220 11	346 0
Pharmaceutical preparations—						
Filler	245 6	256 6	..	..	220 11	270 6
General hand ..	245 6	224 6	..	..	220 11	223 6

SECTION VIII.—*continued.*

OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Potteries—						
Adult female ..	246 6	210 6	215 6	219 0	220 11	..
Rubber goods—						
Adult female ..	222 0	216 0	216/ & 218/6	213 0	217 0	..
Soap—						
General hand ..	230 6	224 3	226 1	221 3	220 11	..

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Air transport—						
Air hostess ..	303/ to 355/6	303/ to 355/6	303/ to 355/6	303/ to 355/6	303/ to 355/6	303/ to 355/6
Clerk(*a*)	254/7 to 312/6	254/7 to 312/4	254/7 to 312/4	254/7 to 312/4	254/7 to 312/4	254/7 to 312/4
Post Office—						
Monitor(*b*) ..	305 7	305 7	305 7	305 7	305 7	305 7
Phonogram operator(*c*)	241 10	241 10	241 10	241 10	241 10	241 10
Telephonist(*d*) ..	241 10	241 10	241 10	241 10	241 10	241 10
Typist, grade I.(*c*) ..	241 10	241 10	241 10	241 10	241 10	241 10
Railway refreshment services—						
Canteen hand ..	261/6 & 265/6	216 6	231 2	222 6	238 5	..
Cook	273/6 to 294/6	220/6 to 247/	262 1	230/ to 249/	243/5 to 252/1	..
Pantrymaid ..	255/6 & 264/	216 6	231 2	222 6	220 11	..
Waitress	261/6 to 270/	216 6	225 9	222 6	232 5	..
Shipping offices—						
Clerk	246/6 to 295/2	246/6 to 295/2	246/6 to 295/2	246/6 to 295/2	246/6 to 295/2	246/6 to 295/2
Tramways and buses—						
Conductress ..	(*e*) 326/ & 345/	304/6 & 323/	314/6 to 326/	..	247 11	..

(*a*) 37½ hours. (*b*) Duty hours shall not exceed (i) 11 in any one day, (ii) 48 in any one week (iii) 80 in any two weeks. (*c*) 36¾ hours. (*d*) 36 hours. (*e*) Motor bus conductress only.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Oil stores—						
Clerk	242/6 to 327/	242/6 to 327/	242/6 to 327/	242/6 to 327/	242/6 to 327/	242/6 to 327/
Retail butchers—						
Cashier	283 6	269 0	254 0	266 0	253 6	251 6
Retail stores—						
Calculating machine operator ..	270 0	272 9	253 6	262 9	259 5	246/6 to 264/

SECTION VIII.—*continued.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Retail stores—continued.						
Clerk	268 0	265 0	246 0	250 3	253 5	231/6 to 249/
Departmental manager	344/ to 347/	271/3 & 351/9	253/ to 387/	..	..	281/6 414/6
Ledger machine operator ..	270 0	272 9	253 6	262 9	259 5	246/6 to 264/
Shop assistant—						
Confectionery ..	268 0	237 3	232 9	246 6	246 11	221 6
Drapery	297 6	345 3	246 3	250/3 & 234/	246 11	225/ to 359/6
Switchboard attendant	268 0	270 0	231 0	256 6	253 5	231/6 to 249/
Warehouse employees—						
Adult female ..	256 6	265/9 & 354/6	236 0	245 9	246 11	211 6
Wool stores—						
Clerk	242/6 to 302/	242/6 to 302/	242/6 to 302/	242/6 to 302/	242/6 to 302/	242/6 to 302/

PUBLIC AUTHORITY (N.E.I.) AND COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS SERVICES.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Commonwealth Public Service—						
Accounting machine operator, grade I ..	241 11	241 11	241 11	241 11	241 11	241 11
Accounting machine operator, grade III...	349 3	349 3	349 3	349 3	349 3	349 3
Typist	241 11	241 11	241 11	241 11	241 11	241 11
Stenographer, grade I.	276 0	276 0	276 0	276 0	276 0	276 0
Hospitals—						
Cook	305/ & 320/	255/6 to 277/3	253/ & 263/	238/9 & 249/9	265/11 to 310/11	250/ to 301/9
Housemaid ..	255 0	237 3	229 0	220/ & 224/	240 11	230 9
Kitchenmaid ..	255 0	242 0	229 0	220/ & 224/	240 11	230 9
Laundry worker ..	256 6	240 0	229 0	232 0	239 11	230 9
Nurse	337/6 to 385/6	292/6 to 318/	252/6 to 283/	281/9 to 293/3	300/11 to 345/11	340/3 to 359/9
Nursing aid ..	250/ to 275/6	250/3 & 256/9	219 0	230/ & 236/6	257 5	270 9
Wardsmaid ..	255 0	237 3	229 0	220/ & 224/	240 11	230 9
Washing machine attendant ..	250 0	264 3	232 0	232 6	251 11	247 3

AMUSEMENT, HOTELS, PERSONAL SERVICE, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage mentioned herein for employees in boarding houses, hotels and restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where board and lodging are *not* provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Boarding houses—						
Cook	253/6 to 282/	241/6 & 257/	248/6 & 268/	226/ to 240/	220 11	236/6 to 256/6
Housemaid ..	248 6	226 0	214 0	219 0	220 11	225 0
Waitress	248 6	226 0	214 0	219 0	220 11	221 6

SECTION VIII.—*continued.*

AMUSEMENT, HOTELS, PERSONAL SERVICE, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Cleaners—						
Office cleaner (day) ..	255/6 & 258/6	279 6	221 6	203 0	242 11	211 6
Commercial broadcasting—						
Announcer	353/ & 378/6	353/ to 378/6	340/ & 365/6	340/ & 365/6	335 0	..
Hairdressing—						
Hairdresser.. ..	290 6	251 0	279 6	334 0	232 9	252 6
Hotels—						
Barmaid	263 0	326 0	244 6	325 6	355 3	261 0
Cook	250/6 to 344/6	244/6 to 338/6	252/ & 264/	243/ to 293/	259/5 to 297/11	248/6 to 342/6
Housemaid ..	234 0	228 0	217 6	220 6	246 5	232 0
Kitchenmaid ..	230 0	224 0	217 6	220 6	246 5	228 0
Waitress	234 0	228 0	217 6	222 6	246 5	232 0
Laundries—						
Ironer	237 9	221 0	209 6	237/6 & 242/6	220 11	212 0
Washing machine attendant ..	242 0	288 6	209 6	281 6	220 11	223 6
Other adult ..	237 9	212 0	209 6	233 6	220 11	212 0
Restaurants—						
Cook (single) ..	268 0	255 0	242 6	247 0	271 11	241 6
Pantrymaid ..	248 0	226 0	208 0	221 6	243 11	225 0
Waitress	248 0	226 0	208 0	223 6	246 5	221 6
Theatres—						
Ticket seller(*a*) ..	245/ & 250/9	245/ & 250/9	238 0	245/ & 250/9	245/ & 250/9	245/ & 250/9
Usher, ticket taker, etc.	239/3 & 245/	239/3 & 245/	226 3	239/3 & 245/	239/3 & 245/	239/3 & 245/

(*a*) 36 hours per week.

SECTION IX.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF LABOUR: AUSTRALIA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND NEW ZEALAND.

(Wages are quoted in the currency of the country concerned.)

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				UNITED KINGDOM (LONDON).				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).			
	31st December, 1950.		31st December, 1960.		31st December, 1950.		31st December, 1960.		31st December, 1950.		31st December, 1960.	
	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Engineering and Metal Working—												
Fitter and Turner	217 0	40	379 0	40	122 7½	44	199 9½	42	174 6	40	280 0	40
Patternmaker	230 0	40	408 0	40	..	..	..	..	174 6	40	280 0	40
Moulder (Iron)	193 0 to 217 0	40	319 0 to 379 0	40	127 3½	44	208 5¾	42	166 2	40	276 0	40
Tinsmith	202 0 and 217 0	40	347 0 and 379 0	40	..	..	..	..	167 0	40	278 4	40
Bootmaking (Manufacturing)—												
Bootmaker	199 0	40	346 6	40	108 0	45	175 0	43¾	162 0	40	272 6	40
Tailoring (Ready-made)—												
Cutter	218 0	40	377 6	40	..	..	..	..	168 8	40	264 2	40
Presser (Coat)	207 0	40	355 6	40	..	..	..	..	163 8	40	256 8	40
Trimmer	207 0	40	355 6	40	..	..	..	..	168 8	40	264 2	40
Milling (Flour)—												
Miller (shift)	214 0 to 239 0	40	380 0 to 428 0	40	132 0	42	247 6	40	(*a*)162 0	40	(*b*)290 0	40
Packerman	199 0	40	348 6	40	..	..	..	..	157 10	40	255 10	40

(*a*) Kilnman. (*b*) Rollerman.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF LABOUR: AUSTRALIA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Australia (Sydney).				United Kingdom (London).				New Zealand (Auckland).			
	31st December, 1950.		31st December, 1960.		31st December, 1950.		31st December, 1960.		31st December, 1950.		31st December, 1960.	
	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Furniture—												
Cabinet Maker	215 0	40	386 0	40	128 4	44	222 3	42	168 8	40	270 0	40
Upholsterer	215 0	40	386 0	40	128 4	44			168 8	40	..	..
French Polisher	215 0	40	386 0	40	128 4	44			168 8	40	..	..
Sawmilling—												
Machinist, Planing	196 6 and 211 6	40	338 0 and 376 6	40	..	..	..	..	168 8	40	279 2	40
Machinist, Shaping	211 6	40	376 6	40	..	..	..	..	168 8	40	279 2	40
Sawyer, Band or Jig	196 0 to 217 0	40	337 6 and 379 0	40	..	..	..	..	157 10	40	262 6	40
Sawyer, Circular	197 0 and 209 6	40	340 6 and 369 0	40	..	..	..	..	175 4	40	289 2	40
Bookbinding—												
Bookbinder	223 0	40	379 0	40	134 6	43½	244 0	42	172 0	40	279 0	40
Paper Ruler	223 0	40	379 0	40	134 6	43½	244 0	42	172 0	40	..	..
Printing (Daily Newspaper)—												
Compositor (Day Work)	291 0 to 298 6	40	523 6	40	..	..	..	..	172 0	40	279 0	40
Reader (Day Work)	258 6 to 266 0	40	478 0	40	..	..	..	..	187 0	40	310 4	40
Printing (Jobbing Offices)—												
Compositor	223 0 to 233 6	40	379 0 to 408 0	40	155 0	43½	244 0	42	172 0 and 187 0	40	279 0	40
Linotype Operator (Day Work)	233 6	40	408 0	40	..	..	..	..	179 6	40	289 4	40

SECTION IX.—*continued.*

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF LABOUR: AUSTRALIA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				UNITED KINGDOM (LONDON).				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).			
	31st December, 1950.		31st December, 1960.		31st December, 1950.		31st December, 1960.		31st December, 1950.		31st December, 1960.	
	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.
Building—	*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*	
Bricklayer	231 0	40	438 4	40	130 2 and 132 0	44	223 8	44	172 0	40	280 0	40
Carpenter	231 0	40	446 8	40	130 2 and 132 0	44	223 8	44	175 4	40	273 4	40
Labourer—Carpenter's ..	(*a*) 190 6	40	340 0	40	110 0 and 111 10	44	196 2	44	160 6	40	241 10	40
Concrete Worker ..	(*a*) 190 6	40			110 0 and 111 10	44	196 2	44	160 6	40		
Earth Excavator ..	(*a*) 190 6	40			110 0 and 111 10	44	196 2	44	160 6	40		
Painter	223 0	40	418 4	40	130 2 and 132 0	44	223 8	44	163 8	40	270 0	40
Paperhanger	223 0	40	418 4	40	130 2 and 132 0	44	223 8	44	163 8	40	270 0	40
Plasterer	231 0	40	428 4	40	130 2 and 132 0	44	223 3	44	176 2	40	280 10	40
Plumber	232 0	40	435 4	40	130 2 and 132 0	44	223 8	44	172 10	40	285 0	40

(*a*) Rate excludes allowances for statutory holidays, following the job and sick pay.

SECTION IX.—*continued.*

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF LABOUR: AUSTRALIA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				UNITED KINGDOM (LONDON).				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).			
	31st December, 1950.		31st December, 1960.		31st December, 1950.		31st December, 1960.		31st December, 1950.		31st December, 1960.	
	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.
	s. d.		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*	
Tramways—												
Conductor—												
1st year	183 0	40	326 0	40	116 0 to 125 0	44	..	..	152 0 and 155 4	40	248 0 and 253 2	40
2nd year	192 0	40	345 0	40			..	..	155 4	40	253 2	40
3rd year, etc.	192 0	40	345 0	40			..	..	155 4	40	253 2	40
Motorman—												
1st year	195 0	40	361 0	40	116 0 to 125 0	44	..	..	162 0	40	262 6	40
2nd year	195 0	40					..	..	162 0	40	262 6	40
3rd year, etc.	195 0	40					..	..	162 0	40	262 6	40
Carrying (Merchandise)— Motor Waggon Driver (2-4 tons)	191 0	40	356 0 and 371 0	40	108 0	44	183 0	44	149 11	40	248 5	40
Municipal—Labourer	188 0	40	370 6	40	115 6	44	191 6	44	157 0	40	255 10	40

SECTION X.

COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSION. BASIC WAGE AND STANDARD HOURS INQUIRY, 1961.

In this case two applications to vary the Metal Trades Award were before the Commission. In the first the employers sought to increase the number of ordinary working hours per week from 40 to 42, with a concomitant increase in weekly wages by an amount equivalent to two hours pay at ordinary rates and to effect certain other consequential variations. In the second the unions applied for an increase in the basic wage on a six capital cities basis by the amount of 49s. (which was amended during the hearing to 52s.) and for the re-introduction of automatic quarterly adjustments based on the " C " Series Retail Price Index. The amount claimed represented 27s. (30s.) for cost of living increases since 1953 and 22s. to reflect increases in productivity since that time.

The inquiry opened on 14th February, 1961 before Kirby, *C.J.*, Ashburner and Moore *JJ.*, and the judgment was delivered on 4th July, 1961.

The following is an extract from a statement made by Kirby, *C.J.* on 4th July, 1961:—

" The members of the bench have reached unanimous decisions which, with the reasons for the decisions, are published in the judgment which is now handed down.

Decisions.

1. The employers' claim for an increase in the standard hours of work from forty to forty-two with a concomitant increase in the weekly wage equivalent to two hours pay at ordinary rates is refused.
2. The unions' claim for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments is refused.
3. The basic wages of adult male employees covered by federal awards will be increased by a uniform amount of 12s. per week.
4. The new rates will come into effect from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 7th July instant subject to special cases.
5. For the specific reasons set out in the judgment we consider that in February next the only issue in regard to the basic wage should be why the money wages fixed as a result of our decisions should not be adjusted in accordance with any change in the Consumer Price Index and for the purpose of deciding that issue the Order giving effect to the decisions hereby announced will also provide for the adjournment of the application of the unions for increase of the basic wages under the Metal Trades Award to Tuesday, 20th February, 1962, in Melbourne, when such submissions thereon as are desired to be made will be heard.
6. The decisions regarding increases in basic wages is applicable to all the applications which have been ordered by the Commission to be joined for hearing and decision with the original application and those joined applications are stood over to a date after 20th February, 1962, to be fixed by the Commission."

In the Metal Trades Award and in federal awards generally the basic wage for adult females was increased by 9s. a week. Proportionate increases for juniors and apprentices were also granted.

The effect of the decision in para. 5 above was set out more fully in the reasons for judgment. After giving reasons why it was not prepared to restore the system of automatic quarterly adjustments and for its preference for the Consumer Price Index over the " C " Series Index, the Commission made the following statement:—

" We consider it desirable that the application of the Consumer Price Index should always be subject to control by the Commission and that the Commission should be able to decide whether a particular increase or decrease in the figures as disclosed in the Consumer Price Index should be applied to the basic wage. Our present opinion is that this consideration of prices should take place annually. We will each year make the assumption that the effect of movements in the Consumer Price Index should be reflected in the basic wage unless we are persuaded to the contrary by those seeking to oppose the change. As the basis of our decision is the desirability of maintaining the value of the real wage based on the concept of national capacity, the appropriate matter for consideration would appear to be what should be the effect on the six capital cities basic wage of movements in the six capital cities index. The resulting figure will be applied to all federal basic wages.

Since such a consideration of price movements is to take place annually the question remains whether the Commission should at the annual hearing continue to review all factors in the economy to decide whether or not to change the level of the real basic wage. It seems to us that once the question of prices is dealt with otherwise a review of the economy generally and in particular of productivity increases could more properly take place at longer periods of time, say, every three or four years."

SECTION XI.

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES—1923 TO 1961.

The following table shows the basic weekly wage rates prescribed for adult males under periodical decisions of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, including automatic variations made prior to 12th September, 1953 in accordance with quarterly changes in the retail price index for the city or combination of cities shown at the head of the table. On that date the Court announced its decision to discontinue the system of automatic adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with variations occurring in retail price index numbers The amount *legally* payable in any specific instance must be determined by reference to the appropriate award.

(1) The rates of wage shown include " Powers 3s." (or the equivalent thereof) and " Prosperity " loadings, where applicable.

(2) The 10 per cent. reduction operative from February, 1931, to May, 1934, has been applied.

(3) Until August, 1953 the rates generally operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month indicated.

Date Operative.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Six Capitals.
1923—	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
February ..	82 6	82 0	73 0	78 0	73 6	81 6	80 6
May	,,	81 6	73 6	79 6	74 0	83 0	,,
August	86 6	87 6	75 0	84 0	79 6	87 6	85 0
November ..	89 0	91 6	76 0	85 6	78 0	89 0	87 6
1924—							
February ..	87 0	87 6	77 6	84 0	76 0	89 6	85 0
May	86 0	85 6	77 0	,,	78 0	,,	84 6
August	85 6	85 0	75 0	85 6	78 6	88 6	84 0
November ..	84 6	84 6	,,	84 0	79 0	88 0	83 0
1925—							
February ..	85 0	84 0	74 0	83 6	79 6	87 0	83 6
May	86 0	85 6	75 0	85 0	81 0	,,	84 6
August	87 0	87 0	76 6	87 6	82 6	,,	85 6
November ..	88 0	87 6	77 0	86 0	81 0	85 6	86 0
1926—							
February ..	89 6	,,	78 6	85 6	77 6	86 0	86 6
May	90 6	88 6	82 0	86 6	81 6	89 0	88 0
August	92 6	92 0	,,	89 6	84 0	,,	90 6
November ..	91 6	89 0	82 6	85 6	81 6	88 6	88 6
1927—							
February ..	,,	88 6	83 0	84 6	80 0	87 0	88 0
May	90 6	87 6	80 6	86 0	,,	86 6	87 6
August	89 6	87 0	78 6	,,	80 6	85 6	86 6
November ..	90 6	90 0	79 6	88 0	79 6	85 0	88 0
1928—							
February ..	93 0	89 6	80 6	87 0	80 0	84 0	89 0
May	91 6	88 0	79 6	87 6	,,	82 6	88 0
August	92 0	87 6	,,	,,	84 0	83 0	,,
November ..	90 6	86 0	79 0	85 0	85 0	82 6	87 0
1929—							
February ..	91 0	,,	80 0	84 0	,,	83 0	,,
May	95 0	89 6	81 6	88 0	86 0	86 0	90 6
August	94 6	90 0	80 6	88 6	86 6	85 6	,,
November ..	95 0	,,	,,	,,	85 6	86 0	,,

SECTION XI.—*continued.*

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES—*continued.*

Date Operative.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Six Capitals.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1930—							
February ..	95 6	90 0	81 0	87 0	83 6	86 6	90 6
May	92 0	86 0	77 6	84 0	82 6	84 0	87 0
August	91 0	85 6	73 0	82 6	82 0	,,	86 0
November ..	88 0	83 0	70 6	78 0	79 0	82 0	83 0
1931—							
*February ..	76 6	70 2	60 9	66 2	66 2	70 2	71 1
May	74 3	68 5	,,	64 4	66 7	68 10	69 4
August	72 11	65 8	60 4	62 1	65 8	67 1	67 6
November ..	70 8	63 5	58 6	58 1	62 1	64 4	65 3
1932—							
February ..	68 10	,,	,,	,,	60 9	64 10	64 4
May	,,	63 11	,,	58 11	61 8	65 3	64 10
August	68 5	63 0	57 7	58 6	,,	65 8	63 11
November ..	67 6	61 8	56 8	57 2	59 5	64 4	63 0
1933—							
February ..	66 7	60 4	55 10	55 4	58 1	63 5	61 8
May	67 10	63 4	59 4	59 2	59 9	64 10	64 2
August	66 11	62 5	58 10	,,	58 10	63 10	63 4
November ..	,,	62 10	59 4	59 7	60 3	63 11	,,
1934—							
February ..	,,	63 4	,,	60 2	59 3	64 10	63 9
*May	67 0	64 0	61 0	†64 0	66 0	†67 0	65 0
June	68 0	,,	62 0	†65 0	,,	† ,,	66 0
September ..	,,	,,	,,	† ,,	68 0	† ,,	,,
December ..	,,	,,	,,	† ,,	,,	† ,,	,,
1935—							
March	,,	66 0	,,	† ,,	,,	†69 0	,,
June	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
September ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
December ..	70 0	,,	64 0	67 0	,,	,,	68 0
1936—							
March	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
June	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
September ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
December ..	,,	69 0	66 0	69 0	71 0	,,	,,
1937—							
March	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	70 0
June	72 0	,,	68 0	,,	,,	,,	,,
*July	75 0	72 0	71 0	70 0	72 0	72 0	73 0
September ..	,,	73 0	70 0	71 0	73 0	73 0	,,
*October ..	78 0	76 0	73 0	73 0	75 0	75 0	75 0
December ..	,,	77 0	74 0	74 0	,,	,,	76 0
1938—							
March	79 0	,,	,,	75 0	74 0	76 0	77 0
June	,,	,,	75 0	,,	75 0	,,	,,
September ..	80 0	78 0	,,	76 0	76 0	,,	,,
December ..	81 0	79 0	,,	,,	,,	,,	78 0
1939—							
March	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
June	82 0	81 0	77 0	78 0	77 0	77 0	79 0
September ..	81 0	,,	76 0	,,	,,	,,	,,
December ..	82 0	80 0	,,	77 0	,,	,,	,,
1940—							
February ..	,,	81 0	77 0	,,	,,	78 0	80 0
May	83 0	82 0	78 0	78 0	,,	,,	,,
August	85 0	84 0	79 0	80 0	79 0	80 0	82 0
November ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	80 0	81 0	83 0

* Rates declared subsequent to an inquiry. † Except in special cases these rates were subject to graduated deductions so that the increase granted in May, 1934, was, in effect, introduced in stages over the succeeding twelve months.

SECTION XI.—*continued.*

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES—*continued.*

Date Operative.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Six Capitals.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1941—							
February ..	88 0	86 0	82 0	82 0	81 0	83 0	85 0
May	„	87 0	83 0	83 0	82 0	84 0	86 0
August	89 0	„	„	„	84 0	85 0	„
November ..	„	88 0	84 0	84 0	85 0	„	87 0
1942—							
February ..	91 0	89 0	86 0	86 0	86 0	87 0	88 0
May	93 0	92 0	88 0	88 0	87 0	88 0	90 0
August	95 0	94 0	89 0	91 0	89 0	91 0	93 0
November ..	97 0	97 0	91 0	93 0	91 0	92 0	95 0
1943—							
February ..	98 0	98 0	„	„	92 0	94 0	96 0
May	„	„	92 0	„	„	„	„
August	100 0	99 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	95 0	98 0
November ..	99 0	98 0	93 0	„	„	„	97 0
1944—							
February ..	„	97 0	„	93 0	93 0	94 0	96 0
May	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
August	„	98 0	„	„	„	93 0	„
November ..	„	„	„	„	94 0	94 0	„
1945—							
February ..	„	„	„	„	93 0	„	„
May	98 0	„	„	„	„	93 0	„
August	„	„	„	„	94 0	„	„
November ..	99 0	„	„	„	„	94 0	„
1946—							
February ..	„	„	„	94 0	„	95 0	„
May	„	„	94 0	„	„	„	97 0
August	100 0	99 0	„	95 0	95 0	96 0	98 0
November ..	101 0	„	„	„	„	97 0	„
*December ..	108 0	106 0	101 0	102 0	102 0	103 0	105 0
1947—							
February ..	„	107 0	103 0	„	103 0	104 0	106 0
May	110 0	„	104 0	103 0	„	„	„
August	„	108 0	„	104 0	104 0	105 0	107 0
November ..	112 0	109 0	105 0	106 0	106 0	107 0	109 0
1948—							
February ..	114 0	113 0	107 0	108 0	107 0	110 0	111 0
May	116 0	115 0	110 0	111 0	110 0	112 0	114 0
August	120 0	117 0	113 0	114 0	112 0	115 0	116 0
November ..	122 0	120 0	115 0	116 0	116 0	118 0	119 0
1949—							
February ..	124 0	123 0	118 0	119 0	118 0	121 0	122 0
May	127 0	125 0	119 0	121 0	120 0	124 0	124 0
August	130 0	128 0	122 0	124 0	126 0	127 0	127 0
November ..	132 0	130 0	125 0	126 0	129 0	128 0	129 0
1950—							
February ..	135 0	134 0	127 0	129 0	131 0	131 0	133 0
May	138 0	137 0	129 0	131 0	133 0	„	135 0
August	142 0	140 0	132 0	134 0	136 0	135 0	138 0
November ..	146 0	143 0	135 0	137 0	139 0	139 0	142 0
*December ..	165 0	162 0	154 0	158 0	160 0	160 0	162 0
1951—							
February ..	173 0	170 0	159 0	166 0	166 0	165 0	169 0
May	180 0	177 0	166 0	171 0	176 0	173 0	176 0
August	193 0	189 0	175 0	184 0	188 0	187 0	189 0
November ..	207 0	199 0	185 0	195 0	197 0	199 0	200 0

* Rates declared subsequent to an inquiry.

SECTION XI.—*continued.*

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES—*continued.*

Date Operative.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Six Capitals.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1952—							
February ..	216 0	209 0	199 0	205 0	205 0	208 0	210 0
May	223 0	212 0	207 0	211 0	214 0	214 0	216 0
August	235 0	224 0	213 0	224 0	222 0	222 0	227 0
November ..	237 0	228 0	216 0	229 0	228 0	230 0	231 0
1953—							
February ..	238 0	229 0	215 0	225 0	229 0	232 0	231 0
May	241 0	232 0	217 0	228 0	231 0	239 0	234 0
*August	243 0	235 0	218 0	231 0	236 0	242 0	236 0
1956—							
†June	253 0	245 0	228 0	241 0	246 0	252 0	246 0
1957—							
†15th May ..	263 0	255 0	238 0	251 0	256 0	262 0	256 0
1958—							
†21st May ..	268 0	260 0	243 0	256 0	261 0	267 0	261 0
1959—							
†11th June ..	283 0	275 0	258 0	271 0	276 0	282 0	276 0
1961—							
†7th July ..	295 0	287 0	270 0	283 0	288 0	294 0	288 0

* Automatic quarterly adjustments discontinued. † Rates declared subsequent to an inquiry.

SECTION XII.

STATE BASIC WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES AND ADULT FEMALES.

NOTE.—For further particulars as to the determination of State basic wage rates, *see* pages 104–116.

NEW SOUTH WALES STATE JURISDICTION: SYDNEY RATES.

Date.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1914—	(*a*)	(*a*)
16th February ..	2 8 0	..
1915—		
13th December ..	2 12 6	..
1916—		
18th August ..	2 15 6	..
1918—		
5th September ..	3 0 0	..
17th December ..	3 0 0	1 10 0
1919—		
8th October ..	3 17 0	1 10 0
23rd December ..	3 17 0	1 19 0
1920—		
8th October ..	4 5 0	1 19 0
23rd December ..	4 5 0	2 3 0
1921—		
8th October ..	4 2 0	2 3 0
22nd December ..	4 2 0	2 1 0
1922—		
12th May ..	3 18 0	2 1 0
9th October ..	3 18 0	1 19 6
1923—		
10th April ..	3 19 0	2 0 0
7th September ..	4 2 0	2 1 6
1925—		
24th August ..	4 4 0	2 2 6
1927—		
27th June ..	4 5 0	2 6 0
1929—		
20th December ..	4 2 6	2 4 6
1932—		
26th August ..	3 10 0	1 18 0
1933—		
11th April ..	3 8 6	1 17 0
20th October ..	3 6 6	1 16 0
1934—		
26th April ..	3 7 6	1 16 6
1935—		
18th April ..	3 8 6	1 17 0
1936—		
24th April ..	3 9 0	1 17 6
27th October ..	3 10 0	1 18 0
1937—		
27th April ..	3 11 6	1 18 6
	(*b*)	(*c*)
October ..	3 18 0	2 2 0
December ..	3 18 0	2 2 0
1938—		
March ..	3 19 0	2 2 6
June	3 19 0	2 2 6
September ..	4 0 0	2 3 0
December ..	4 1 0	2 3 6
1939—		
March ..	4 1 0	2 3 6
June	4 2 0	2 4 0
September ..	4 1 0	2 3 6
December ..	4 2 0	2 4 0
1940—		
February ..	4 2 0	2 4 0
May	4 3 0	2 4 6
August ..	4 5 0	2 5 6
November ..	4 5 0	2 5 6
1941—		
February ..	4 8 0	2 7 6
May	4 8 0	2 7 6
August ..	4 9 0	2 8 0
November ..	4 9 0	2 8 0
1942—		
February ..	4 11 0	2 9 0
May	4 13 0	2 10 0
August ..	4 15 0	2 11 0
November ..	4 17 0	2 12 6
1943—		
February ..	4 18 0	2 13 0
May	4 18 0	2 13 0
August ..	5 0 0	2 14 0
November ..	4 19 0	2 13 6
1944—		
February ..	4 19 0	2 13 6
May	4 19 0	2 13 6
August ..	4 19 0	2 13 6
November ..	4 19 0	2 13 6
1945—		
February ..	4 19 0	2 13 6
May	4 18 0	2 13 0
August ..	4 18 0	2 13 0
November ..	4 19 0	2 13 6
1946—		
February ..	4 19 0	2 13 6
May	4 19 0	2 13 6
August ..	5 0 0	2 14 0
November ..	5 1 0	2 14 6
December ..	5 8 0	2 18 6
1947—		
February ..	5 8 0	2 18 6
May	5 10 0	2 19 6
August ..	5 10 0	2 19 6
November ..	5 12 0	3 0 6
1948—		
February ..	5 14 0	3 1 6
May	5 16 0	3 2 6
August ..	6 0 0	3 5 0
November ..	6 2 0	3 6 0

NOTE.—For footnotes *see* next page.

SECTION XII.—*continued.*

NEW SOUTH WALES STATE JURISDICTION: SYDNEY RATES—*continued.*

Date.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1949—		
February ..	6 4 0	3 7 0
May	6 7 0	3 8 6
August ..	6 10 0	3 10 0
November ..	6 12 0	3 11 6
1950—		
February ..	6 15 0	3 13 0
May	6 18 0	3 14 6
August ..	7 2 0	3 16 6
November ..	7 6 0	3 19 0
December ..	8 5 0	(*d*)6 3 6
1951—		
February ..	8 13 0	6 9 6
May	9 0 0	6 15 0
August ..	9 13 0	7 4 6
November ..	10 7 0	7 15 0
1952—		
February ..	10 16 0	8 2 0
May	11 3 0	8 7 0
August ..	11 15 0	8 16 0
November ..	11 17 0	8 17 6
1953—		
February ..	11 18 0	8 18 6
May	12 1 0	9 0 6
August(*e*) ..	12 3 0	9 2 0
1955—		
November(*f*) ..	12 13 0	9 9 6
1956—		
February ..	12 15 0	9 11 0
May	12 16 0	9 12 0
August ..	13 3 0	9 17 0
November ..	13 14 0	10 5 6
1957—		
February ..	13 10 0	10 2 6
May	13 8 0	10 1 0
August ..	13 10 0	10 2 6
November ..	13 10 0	10 2 6
1958—		
February ..	13 9 0	10 1 6
May	13 14 0	10 5 6
August ..	13 14 0	10 5 6
November ..	13 13 0	10 4 6
1959—		(*g*)
February ..	13 15 0	10 6 0
May	13 16 0	10 7 0
August ..	13 17 0	10 7 6
November ..	13 19 0	10 9 0
1960—		
February ..	14 3 0	10 12 0
May	14 5 0	10 13 6
August ..	14 8 0	10 16 0
November ..	14 14 0	11 0 6
1961—		
February ..	14 17 0	11 2 6
May	14 19 0	11 4 0
August ..	15 2 0	11 6 6
November ..	15 1 0	11 5 6

(*a*) From February, 1914 to April, 1937, rates shown are those declared by the appropriate industrial tribunal in New South Wales. (*b*) From October, 1937 to August, 1953, male rates are those of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. (*c*) From October, 1937 to November, 1950, female rates were 54 per cent. of male rates. (*d*) Female rate 75 per cent. of male rate. *See* p. 80. (*e*) Automatic adjustments discontinued. (*f*) Automatic adjustments reintroduced. (*g*) *See* p. 107 regarding legislation providing for equal pay for females.

NOTE.—Except where dates are quoted, rates were operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month shown.

VICTORIAN STATE JURISDICTION: MELBOURNE RATES.

NOTE.—Although there is no provision in Victorian industrial legislation for the declaration of a State basic wage, Wages Boards have generally adopted a basic wage in determining minimum rates. Prior to November, 1953, Wages Boards usually adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates (*see* page 108). Rates generally adopted thereafter are shown below.

Date.(*a*)	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1953—		
November ..	11 17 0	8 17 6
1954—		
February ..	11 18 0	8 18 6
May	11 17 0	8 17 6
August ..	11 16 0	8 17 0
November ..	11 14 0	8 15 6
1955—		
February ..	11 15 0	8 16 0
May	11 17 0	8 17 6
August ..	12 0 0	9 0 0
November ..	12 6 0	9 4 6
1956—		
February ..	12 11 0	9 8 0
May	12 16 0	9 12 0
August(*b*) ..	13 3 0	9 17 0
1959—		
June(*c*) ..	13 15 0	10 6 0
1961—		
July(*d*) ..	14 7 0	10 15 0

(*a*) To August, 1956, rates were operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month shown. (*b*) Automatic adjustments discontinued. (*c*) In June and July, Wages Boards adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates for Melbourne. (*d*) Wages Boards adopted Commonwealth rates during July and August. For actual dates of operation, *see* particular determinations.

SECTION XII.—*continued.*

QUEENSLAND STATE JURISDICTION: BRISBANE RATES.(*a*)

Date.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1921—		
1st March ..	4 5 0	2 3 0
1922—		
1st March ..	4 0 0	2 1 0
1925—		
28th September ..	4 5 0	2 3 0
1930—		
1st August ..	4 9 0	2 1 0
1st December ..	3 17 0	1 19 6
1931—		
1st July ..	3 14 0	1 19 0
1937—		
1st April ..	3 18 0	2 1 0
1938—		
1st April ..	4 1 0	2 3 0
1939—		
7th August ..	4 4 0	2 5 0
1941—		
31st March ..	4 9 0	2 8 0
1942—		
4th May ..	4 11 0	2 9 6
3rd August ..	4 12 0	2 10 0
2nd November ..	4 14 0	2 11 6
1943—		
3rd May ..	4 15 0	2 12 6
2nd August ..	4 17 0	2 14 6
1946—		
5th August ..	4 18 0	2 15 6
23rd December ..	5 5 0	3 0 6
1947—		
10th February ..	5 7 0	3 2 6
28th April ..	5 8 0	3 3 6
27th October ..	5 9 0	3 4 6
1948—		
2nd February ..	5 11 0	3 6 6
26th April ..	5 14 0	3 8 6
2nd August ..	5 17 0	3 10 6
1st November ..	5 19 0	3 12 6
1949—		
31st January ..	6 2 0	3 14 6
2nd May ..	6 3 0	3 15 6
1st August ..	6 6 0	3 17 6
31st October ..	6 9 0	3 19 6
1950—		
30th January ..	6 11 0	4 1 6
1st May ..	6 13 0	4 3 6
31st July ..	6 16 0	4 5 6
30th October ..	6 19 0	4 7 6
7th December ..	7 14 0	5 2 6
1951—		
5th February ..	7 19 0	5 5 6
30th April ..	8 6 0	5 10 0
30th July ..	8 15 0	5 16 0
29th October ..	9 5 0	6 3 0
1952—		
4th February ..	9 19 0	6 13 0
28th April ..	10 7 0	6 18 6
28th July ..	10 13 0	7 2 6
3rd November ..	10 16 0	7 4 6
1953—		
4th May ..	10 18 0	7 6 0
3rd August ..	10 19 0	7 7 0
2nd November ..	11 2 0	7 9 0
1954—		
1st February ..	11 5 0	7 11 0
1955—		
1st August ..	11 7 0	7 12 6
24th October ..	11 9 0	7 14 0
1956—		
23rd April ..	11 13 0	7 17 0
23rd July ..	11 17 0	8 0 0
29th October ..	12 1 0	8 2 6
1957—		
29th April ..	11 19 0	8 2 6
29th July ..	12 1 0	8 2 6
1958—		
27th January ..	12 4 0	8 4 6
28th April ..	12 8 0	8 7 6
28th July ..	12 14 0	8 12 0
27th October ..	12 16 0	8 13 6
1959—		
2nd February ..	13 0 0	8 16 6
27th April ..	13 3 0	8 19 0
26th October ..	13 7 0	9 2 0
1960—		
1st February ..	13 9 0	9 4 0
2nd May ..	13 11 0	9 6 0
1st August ..	13 13 0	9 8 0
31st October ..	13 16 0	9 11 0
1961—		
30th January ..	14 0 0	9 14 0
		(*b*)
1st May ..	14 0 0	10 10 0
29th May ..	14 4 0	10 13 0

(*a*) Rates shown operate throughout the Southern Division (Eastern District). For other areas of the State, allowances are added to both the male and female basic wage rates (*see* page 111). (*b*) Female rate increased to 75 per cent. of male rate.

SECTION XII.—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN STATE JURISDICTION.(*a*)

Date.	Adult Males.			Adult Females.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1921—						
4th August ..	3	19	6	..		
1st September ..	3	19	6	1	15	0
1922—						
27th April ..	3	17	6	1	15	0
1923—						
8th November ..	3	18	6	1	15	0
1924—						
15th May ..	4	2	0	1	15	0
13th November ..	4	2	0	1	18	0
1925—						
13th August ..	4	5	6	1	18	0
3rd September ..	4	5	6	1	19	6
1930—						
30th October ..	3	15	0	1	19	6
1931—						
15th January ..	3	15	0	1	15	0
10th September ..	3	3	0	1	15	0
24th December ..	3	3	0	1	11	6
1933—						
4th May ..	3	3	0	1	11	6
1935—						
7th November ..	3	6	0	1	11	6
1936—						
16th January ..	3	6	0	1	13	0
1937—						
7th January ..	3	9	6	1	13	0
29th April ..	3	9	6	1	14	9
25th November ..	3	14	0	1	16	6
1939—						
5th January ..	3	18	0	1	18	0
1940—						
28th November ..	4	4	0	2	1	0
1941—						
27th November ..	4	7	0	2	3	6
1942—						
15th October ..	4	14	0	2	6	2
1946—						
26th September ..	4	18	6	2	15	0
1947—						
7th January ..	5	2	0	2	17	0
21st August ..	5	4	0	2	18	0
13th November ..	5	6	0	2	19	0
1948—						
8th July ..	5	17	0	3	6	6
1949—						
19th May ..	6	5	0	3	8	6
1950—						
February(*b*) ..	6	9	0	3	10	3
May	6	11	0	3	11	5
August ..	6	14	0	3	13	2
November ..	6	17	0	3	14	11
4th December ..	7	18	0	5	18	6
1951—						
February ..	8	6	0	6	4	6
May	8	11	0	6	8	0
August ..	9	4	0	6	18	0
November ..	9	15	0	7	6	0
1952—						
February ..	10	5	0	7	13	6
May	10	11	0	7	18	0
August ..	11	4	0	8	8	0
November ..	11	9	0	8	11	6
1953—						
February ..	11	5	0	8	8	6
May	11	8	0	8	11	0
August(*c*) ..	11	11	0	8	13	0
1956—						
4th June ..	12	1	0	9	0	6
24th October ..	12	1	0	9	0	6
1957—						
20th May ..	12	11	0	9	8	0
1958—						
26th May ..	12	16	0	9	12	0
1959—						
15th June ..	13	11	0	10	3	0
1961—						
10th July ..	14	3	0	10	12	0

(*a*) Rates shown operate throughout the whole of the State with the exception of Whyalla and nearby areas, where, since May, 1947, a loading of 5s. a week has been payable. (*b*) From February, 1950, the rates have been the same as Commonwealth basic wage rates for Adelaide. (c) Automatic adjustments discontinued.

SECTION XII.—*continued.*

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATE JURISDICTION: METROPOLITAN AREA.(*a*)

Date.	Adult Males.			Adult Females.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1926—						
1st July ..	4	5	0	2	5	11
1927—						
1st July ..	4	5	0	2	5	11
1928—						
1st July ..	4	5	0	2	5	11
1929—						
1st July ..	4	7	0	2	7	0
1930—						
1st July ..	4	6	0	2	6	5
1931—						
3rd March ..	3	18	0	2	2	2
1st July ..	3	18	0	2	2	2
18th August ..	3	18	0	2	2	2
5th November ..	3	13	6	1	19	8
1932—						
29th February ..	3	12	0	1	18	11
3rd May ..	3	12	0	1	18	11
1st July ..	3	12	0	1	18	11
8th August ..	3	12	0	1	18	11
2nd November ..	3	10	6	1	18	1
1933—						
28th February ..	3	9	0	1	17	3
16th May ..	3	9	0	1	17	3
1st July ..	3	8	0	1	16	9
3rd August ..	3	9	3	1	17	5
24th October ..	3	9	3	1	17	5
1934—						
27th February ..	3	9	3	1	17	5
1st May ..	3	9	3	1	17	5
1st July ..	3	9	6	1	17	6
1st August ..	3	11	0	1	18	4
2nd November ..	3	11	0	1	18	4
1935—						
27th February ..	3	11	0	1	18	4
24th May ..	3	11	0	1	18	4
1st July ..	3	10	6	1	18	1
9th September ..	3	10	6	1	18	1
4th November ..	3	10	6	1	18	1
1936—						
2nd March ..	3	10	6	1	18	1
13th May ..	3	10	6	1	18	1
1st July ..	3	10	6	1	18	1
12th August ..	3	12	0	1	18	11
16th November ..	3	13	9	1	19	10
1937—						
1st March ..	3	13	9	1	19	10
14th May ..	3	13	9	1	19	10
1st July ..	3	13	9	1	19	10
26th July ..	3	14	11	2	0	5
29th October ..	3	14	11	2	0	5
1938—						
8th February ..	3	14	11	2	0	5
1st July ..	4	0	0	2	3	2
29th July ..	4	1	1	2	3	9
2nd November ..	4	1	1	2	3	9
1939—						
1st March ..	4	1	1	2	3	9
24th April ..	4	2	2	2	4	4
1st July ..	4	2	2	2	4	4
26th July ..	4	2	2	2	4	4
27th October ..	4	2	2	2	4	4
1940—						
26th February ..	4	2	2	2	4	4
3rd May ..	4	2	2	2	4	4
1st July ..	4	2	8	2	4	8
31st July ..	4	5	4	2	6	1
26th October ..	4	5	4	2	6	1
1941—						
26th February ..	4	6	11	2	6	11
28th April ..	4	8	0	2	7	6
28th July ..	4	10	5	2	8	10
1942—						
8th August ..	4	14	11	2	11	3
November(*b*) ..	4	17	9	2	12	9
1943—						
1st March ..	4	18	9	2	13	4
1st July ..	4	19	1	2	13	6
August(*b*) ..	5	1	1	2	14	7
1944—						
28th February ..	4	19	8	2	13	10
1st July ..	4	19	11	2	13	11
26th October ..	4	19	11	2	13	11
1945—						
28th February ..	4	19	11	2	13	11
1st July ..	5	0	1	2	14	1
1946—						
13th May ..	5	1	1	2	14	7
1st July ..	5	1	1	2	14	7
22nd July ..	5	2	1	2	15	1
1947—						
4th February ..	5	2	1	2	15	1
26th February ..	5	7	1	2	17	10
1st July ..	5	7	10	2	18	3
23rd July ..	5	9	3	2	19	0
30th October ..	5	10	9	2	19	10
1948—						
2nd February ..	5	12	9	3	0	11
26th April ..	5	15	9	3	2	6
26th July ..	5	17	5	3	3	5
1st November ..	6	1	7	3	5	8
1949—						
9th February ..	6	4	9	3	7	4
2nd May ..	6	7	1	3	8	8
21st July ..	6	13	2	3	11	11
24th October ..	6	15	11	3	13	5
1950—						
31st January ..	6	18	1	3	14	7
1st May ..	7	0	0	3	15	7
31st July ..	7	3	6	3	17	6
23rd October ..	7	6	6	3	19	1
18th December ..	8	6	6	4	14	1

NOTE.—For footnotes *see* next page.

SECTION XII.—*continued.*

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATE JURISDICTION: METROPOLITAN AREA.(*a*)—*continued.*

Date.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1951—		
29th January ..	8 12 11	4 17 9
30th April ..	9 4 3	5 4 1
23rd July ..	9 16 8	5 11 1
22nd October ..	10 5 8	5 16 3
1st December(*c*)	10 5 8	6 13 8
1952—		
29th January ..	10 14 1	6 19 2
28th April ..	11 3 10	7 5 6
28th July ..	11 12 3	7 11 0
27th October ..	11 18 6	7 15 0
1953—		
27th January ..	11 18 6	7 15 0
27th April ..	12 1 10	7 17 2
27th July ..	12 6 6	8 0 3
13th November ..	12 6 6	8 0 3
1955—		
9th August ..	12 12 5	8 4 1
2nd November ..	12 12 5	8 4 1
1956—		
31st January ..	12 13 8	8 4 11
23rd April ..	12 17 1	8 7 1
23rd July ..	13 1 6	8 10 0
29th October ..	13 5 2	8 12 4
1957—		
25th January ..	13 6 3	8 13 1
26th April ..	13 8 10	8 14 9
19th July ..	13 12 9	8 17 3
28th October ..	13 12 9	8 17 3
1958—		
7th February ..	13 8 6	8 14 6
28th April ..	13 8 6	8 14 6
4th August ..	13 12 3	8 17 0
27th October ..	13 13 5	8 17 9
1959—		
February ..	13 13 5	8 17 9
27th April ..	13 15 1	8 18 10
27th July ..	13 18 7	9 1 1
26th October ..	14 1 6	9 3 0
1960—		
30th January(*d*) ..	14 1 6	10 11 2
2nd May ..	14 6 4	10 14 9
25th July ..	14 12 3	10 19 2
24th October ..	14 14 7	11 0 11
1961—		
31st January ..	14 16 7	11 2 5
1st May ..	14 19 3	11 4 5
31st July ..	15 0 6	11 5 5
30th October ..	14 18 9	11 4 1

(*a*) Within a radius of 15 miles of the G.P.O., Perth. Other rates are declared for the South-West Land Division and for the Goldfields area and all other parts of the State. (*b*) Operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing in the month. (*c*) Female rates increased to 65 per cent. of male rates. (*d*) Female rates increased to 75 per cent. of male rates.

TASMANIAN STATE JURISDICTION: HOBART RATES.

NOTE.—No provision is made in Tasmanian industrial legislation for the declaration of a State basic wage. Prior to February, 1956, most Wages Boards generally adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates (*see* page 114). Rates generally adopted thereafter are shown below.

Date.(*a*)	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1956—		
February ..	12 19 0	9 14 3
May	13 8 0	10 1 0
August(*b*) ..	13 12 0	10 4 0
1959—		
July(*c*) ..	14 2 0	10 11
1961—		
July(*c*) ..	14 14 0	11 0 6

(*a*) Rates operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month shown. (*b*) Automatic adjustments discontinued. (*c*) Most Wages Boards adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates from July.

SECTION XIII.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages (£).
		Directly.	Indirectly (*b*).	Total.		
1913 ..	208	33,493	16,790	50,283	622,535	288,101
1914 ..	337	43,073	27,976	71,049	993,153	500,475
1915 ..	358	57,005	24,287	81,292	682,960	350,142
1916 ..	508	128,546	42,137	170,683	1,644,753	944,798
1917 ..	444	154,061	19,909	173,970	4,689,316	2,641,735
1918 ..	298	42,553	13,886	56,439	539,593	345,134
1919 ..	460	100,300	57,291	157,591	4,303,738	2,618,828
1920 ..	554	102,519	53,047	155,566	3,587,267	2,370,387
1921 ..	624	120,198	44,903	165,101	1,286,185	970,475
1922 ..	445	100,263	16,069	116,332	858,685	751,507
1923 ..	274	66,093	10,228	76,321	1,145,977	1,275,506
1924 ..	504	132,569	19,877	152,446	918,646	917,699
1925 ..	499	154,599	22,147	176,746	1,128,570	1,107,544
1926 ..	360	80,768	32,266	113,034	1,310,261	1,415,813
1927 ..	441	157,581	43,176	200,757	1,713,581	1,676,696
1928 ..	287	82,349	14,073	96,422	777,278	775,358
1929 ..	259	87,493	17,111	104,604	4,461,478	4,569,305
1930 ..	183	51,972	2,250	54,222	1,511,241	1,592,342
1931 ..	134	34,541	3,126	37,667	245,991	227,731
1932 ..	127	29,329	3,588	32,917	212.318	165,582
1933 ..	90	26,988	3,125	30,113	111,956	95,048
1934 ..	155	46,963	3,895	50,858	370,386	317,859
1935 ..	183	44,813	2,509	47,322	495,124	390,596
1936 ..	235	57,118	3,469	60,587	497,248	468,825
1937 ..	342	92,121	4,052	96,173	557,111	506,745
1938 ..	376	132,480	11,474	143,954	1,337,994	1,303,820
1939 ..	416	143,228	9,602	152,830	459,154	455,716
1940 ..	350	178,939	13,658	192,597	1,507,252	1,716,121
1941 ..	567	240,845	7,262	248,107	984,174	1,000,102
1942 ..	602	166,167	3,096	169,263	378,195	456,090
1943 ..	785	288,028	8,075	296,103	990,151	1,153,506
1944 ..	943	260,792	15,566	276,358	912,752	1,111,729
1945 ..	945	299,641	16,297	315,938	2,119,641	2,567,444
1946 ..	869	331,865	16,683	348,548	1,947,844	2,290,147
1947 ..	982	280,718	46,419	327,137	1,338,728	1,898,085
1948 ..	1,141	301,025	16,124	317,149	1,662,686	2,299,114
1949 ..	849	260,720	3,857	264,577	1,333,990	2,611,536
1950 ..	1,276	391,481	40,220	431,701	2,062,888	4,166,418
1951 ..	1,344	380,421	28,171	408,592	872,974	2,256,028
1952 ..	1,627	488,178	17,556	505,734	1,163,504	3,439,850
1953 ..	1,459	483,800	12,246	496,046	1,050,830	3,337,437
1954 ..	1,490	355,580	14,494	370,074	901,639	3,021,211
1955 ..	1,532	424,340	20,307	444,647	1,010,884	3,310,321
1956 ..	1,306	414,590	13,393	427,983	1,121,383	3,967,061
1957 ..	1,103	325,995	11,048	337,043	630,213	2,308,622
1958 ..	987	275,573	7,276	282,849	439,890	1,590,603
1959 ..	869	229,469	8,002	237,471	365,039	1,377,220
1960 ..	1,145	592,053	11,226	603,279	725,107	2,926,796

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (*b*) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

NOTE.—Particulars of all disputes in progress during any year are included in the annual figures whether the dispute commenced in that year or was in progress at the beginning of the year. Consequently, details of the number of disputes and workers involved in disputes which commenced in any year and were still in progress during the following year are included in the figures for both years.

SECTION XIV.

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP(*a*); AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Number of Unions.	Number of Members.		
		Males.	Females.	Persons.
1912	408	415,554	17,670	433,224
1913	432	477,661	20,264	497,925
1914	430	500,686	22,585	523,271
1915	415	499,160	28,871	528,031
1916	392	506,981	39,575	546,556
1917	389	518,582	45,605	564,187
1918	394	531,090	50,665	581,755
1919	394	564,262	63,423	627,685
1920	388	606,620	77,830	684,450
1921	382	622,493	80,516	703,009
1922	387	616,886	86,052	702,938
1923	383	608,820	90,923	699,743
1924	376	640,774	88,381	729,155
1925	382	699,399	96,323	795,722
1926	372	745,681	105,797	851,478
1927	369	793,131	118,521	911,652
1928	379	785,189	126,352	911,541
1929	374	774,031	127,137	901,168
1930	362	735,767	119,990	855,757
1931	362	656,105	112,901	769,006
1932	361	630,688	110,143	740,831
1933	356	626,266	113,132	739,398
1934	355	641,370	121,197	762,567
1935	354	662,447	128,383	790,830
1936	356	685,795	129,014	814,809
1937	358	720,587	135,696	856,283
1938	366	748,749	136,409	885,158
1939	380	778,336	137,134	915,470
1940	381	806,572	149,290	955,862
1941	374	886,648	189,032	1,075,680
1942	377	943,555	238,862	1,182,417
1943	375	935,997	268,866	1,204,863
1944	370	944,777	274,001	1,218,778
1945	362	941,297	259,098	1,200,395
1946	392	1,028,560	255,802	1,284,362
1947	395	1,087,428	278,065	1,365,493
1948	364	1,172,676	283,132	1,455,808
1949	349	1,226,818	294,096	1,520,914
1950	360	1,301,868	303,476	1,605,344
1951	359	1,368,694	321,577	1,690,271
1952	360	1,354,248	283,294	1,637,542
1953	365	1,381,103	298,655	1,679,758
1954	371	1,448,223	339,281	1,787,504
1955	372	1,464,016	337,846	1,801,862
1956	375	1,470,606	340,802	1,811 408
1957	373	1,463,985	346,169	1,810,154
1958	370	1,465,682	345,536	1,811,218
1959	369	1,494,669	356,058	1,850,727
1960	363	1,534,652	377,969	1,912,621

(*a*) Number of separate unions (without interstate duplication) and membership at the end of the years shown.

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